AILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

REAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

ern Pacific Railroa

ortest Line to Chicago & the East.
ortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
lson, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Bur
ton, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
m Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
A ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
he Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid
change of cars.
s from Portland
Portland at 5 00 P M daily arrive at
s or St Paul ... P M fourth day
PACIFIC DIVISION
leaves Front and ... daily ... A. M. arrive
... 6 05 P M connecting with Co's boats for
ts on Puget Sound.
HAS. S. FEE, G'nl Pass Agent, St. Paul
D CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No 2 Washington st., Portland.

gon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.
AVE PORTLAND — LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
T MIDNIGHT — AT 10 A. M.
Tuesday Dec 2 Columbia Friday Dec 5
Saturday Dec 6 Queen Wednesday Dec 10
ia Thursday Dec 11 Oregon Monday Dec 15
Tuesday Dec 16 Columbia Saturday Dec 20
Sunday Dec 21 Queen Friday Dec 26
la Friday Dec 26 Oregon Tuesday Dec 30
Thursday Jan 1 Columbia Sunday Jan 4
s reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION
nd after Nov 23, 1884 transfer steamer
with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf,
d, daily ... P M
c Express arrives at Portland daily at 8.30 A. M.
n Line Passenger Trains run daily, con
at Wallula Junction for points on N P R R
ugh Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Draw
n Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul
grant Trains leave East Portland at 6.30 A. M.
ive at 7 10 P M daily
grant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul
t change. Between Heron Mon. and St. Paul
nts are carried on Express trains.

OLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
Leaves Portland for Dalles at ... A. M.
rrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Portland	M	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
s & Low						
nbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Or	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
		6 AM			5 AM	

ROW GAUGE DIVISION EAST SIDE
ween PORTLAND and WEST STATION
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
ns for West Station leave Portland at 1.30 A. M.
days, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Port-
41 M on Monday, Wednesday and Friday

WEST SIDE.
EEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O & C. R. R. to Whites
e Portland at ... A. M. Returning, leave Airlie
rtland at ... A. M.
ght for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will
ived and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East
estside Divisions respectively.
eneral Offices cor Front and D Sts.
LESCOTT — A. L. STOKES,
nager — G F & P Agent
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

ERLAND TO CALIFORNI
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections
Hours between Portland and San Francisco.
Only 24 hours Staging
to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $32
Portland at 7.30 A. M. daily (except Sunday),
rive at San Francisco 6 40 P M., third day
connections made at Ashland with stages of
ifornia and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
VEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE — ARRIVE
d 7 30 A. M. Ashland 4.45 A. M.
d 8 45 P. M. Portland 4.25 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE — ARRIVE
d 4:00 P. M. Lebanon 9.20 P. M.
n 4 45 A. M. Portland 10.05 A. M.
man Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mon
d Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tue
d Fridays.
& C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the
trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
VEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.
LEAVE — ARRIVE
nd 9 00 A. M. Corvallis 4.30 P. M.
lis 8 30 A. M. Portland 3.20 P. M.
Express Train.
LEAVE — ARRIVE
nd 5:00 P. M. McMinnville 8.00 P. M.
nville 5 45 A. M. Portland 8.30 A. M.
tickets for sale and baggage checked at com
up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets
for principal points in California can only be
ed and baggage checked at company's office,
rner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
ht will not be received for shipment after
P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.
KOEHLER, — E. P. ROGERS,
Manager — G. F. & Pass. Agent.

RIVER STEAMERS.

ICE—STEAMER LATONA LEAVES TAY
r street wharf daily (Sunday excepted) for Oregon
y and intermediate points at 2 P. M. Returning
ves Oregon City for Portland at 8 A. M.

Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.
The Steamer "City of Sellwood"
SELLWOOD at 6 20 8.30 A. M. 1, 3.30, 5 P. M.
Portland at 7 11 A. M., 2, 4, 6 P. M. Extra trips
day.
FARES
wood 15c—Round trip
aukie 25c—Round trip
ego 30c—Round trip
-trip tickets (for residents of Sellwood only)

For Cowlitz River.
ner JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Taylor
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A.
Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens,
la City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Oak
g Monticello, Freeport and way points. Return
n Monday, Wednesday and Friday

ouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
s, T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Van
at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight
ge apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer Manzanillo
Morrison street wharf every alternate morning
lock (Sundays excepted). On Mondays and
for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for
KANIE and all way landings, returning Tues
hursdays and Saturdays.

rtland and LaCamas Route.
Change of Time.
after Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer
ER will leave Morrison street dock, Portland,
r LaCamas, on Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-
A. M.
ave LaCamas for Portland on Monday,
y and Friday, at 8 A. M., calling at Vancou
and all intermediate landings.
eight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria—Fast Line.
teamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thor
refitted for the comfort of passengers, will
he foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and
n of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at
A. M. arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week
ad on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves
on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
ves in Portland at 2 P. M.
ngers by this route connect with the train for
orts.
U. B. SCOTT, President.

J LOEWENBERG, Portland, Oregon

ewenberg,
an Block, Portland, Or.,
s of
Ranges,
Copper Ware,
Metals,
& Tinners' Supplies
se-furnishing Hardware.
ite Iron Ware,
Staple & Fancy Ware Goods
plated Perfection Granite Ware.
HE
raced Silver-Plated Ware.
moyo Pumps.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24. NO. 7371.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1884.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

ARRIVED.

H. R. KELLY & CO'S

FAMOUS

[illegible]

RECEIVED IN STORE

to-day, and hereafter trade supplied from weekly invoices.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.

Agents for North Pacific Coast.

—A—

[illegible]

—OUR—

PLAIN FIGURE

—AND—

LOW PRICE

System of doing business has been a great surprise to all who have called at our establishment the past week, and it is our intention to maintain this method of doing business for the benefit of our patrons and to be impartial to all.

REMEMBER

That you cannot form an idea of our Great Reduction until you visit our establishment and read for yourself. We have the

LARGEST STORE,

GREATEST VARIETY,

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES.

—OUR—

Crockery,

Glass,

Plated Ware

Holiday Goods

Is innumerable, and it would be almost impossible to describe this

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87, 89 First st.,

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CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF THE

New York Jewelry Co.

107 FIRST ST.

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

MAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin and Wooden Ware, and Importers

of Willow Ware,

NORTH FRONT STREET.

Free Exhibition

—OF—

BRIC-A-BRAC.

We will open on Monday, Dec. 8, our stock of imported Fancy Goods, and, at the request of many friends, we will hold it intact for two days, giving the public an opportunity for seeing the finest collection of Bric-a-Brac ever brought together in this city. It consists of Brassware, Forged Iron, Antique Leather, Solid ~~Bronze, Wood~~ and Clay, wrought into most beautiful and artistic designs.

Nothing of the kind has ever before been seen on this coast, for the goods are new this year in the European markets.

One of the most desirable features of this collection is that there are no duplicates of the selected pieces.

All goods that are purchased will be marked "sold," but will not be delivered until Wednesday.

W. B. AYER & CO.,

First st., Portland Or.

HOLIDAY

BON BONS,

BONBONIERS

AND

CANDIES

Of all kinds of the best quality at

PIONEER CANDY STORE.

ED BERNHEIM & Co.

84 First st

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Windows, Blinds,

IMPORTERS

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.

Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application.

103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

[illegible] —24 inch length of twist made to order for deep boring, all sizes in stock. And in cross cut SAWS I have the fullest variety in Oregon, to wit: The ... DEXTER, also the DIAMOND, CHAMPION, ELECTRIC, DOUBLE HOOK and HOLLOW BACK. Any tool for the woods.

KIRK SHELDON,

N. W. Cor. Front and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms.

A single dose of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fevers. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

NO POISON

AMMONIA, ALUM,

OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a Physician with special regard to health.

In ... million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known

Chicago, Ill. — St. Louis, Mo

POND'S EXTRACT

INVALUABLE FOR

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH

HOARSENESS, PILES, SORE

EYES, SORE FEET,

etc., etc.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUMES FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT		50c., $1 00, $1.75	
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c)	00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Ladies read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 in our New Book which accompanies each bottle of our preparation. Sent free on application.

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POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

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THE

Good Samaritan Hospital,

Twenty first and L Sts., Portland.

FROM ITS FAVORABLE POSITION AND LARGE grounds in a most healthful and beautiful part of the city, with skillful physicians and attentive nurses, this Institution offers superior advantages to those who need careful attention, quiet and pleasant surroundings.

Attending Physicians

DR SAYLOR, DR. R. C. WILSON, DR. STRONG.

Matron — MRS WAKEMAN.

Ass't Matron — MRS CAMPBELL.

J. ... Jennings, Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW. corner Fifth and Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

Solemn Closing of the Plenary Council at Baltimore.

ITEMS FROM VARIOUS POINTS

Senator Lamar's Opinion of Cleveland's Election and its Significance—A Review of Work Mapped Out for Congress, Etc.

BALTIMORE, Dec 7.—The closing of the plenary council was marked by as great pomp and ceremony as on the opening day. There was a street procession from the archiepiscopal residence to the cathedral, which was witnessed by large crowds. The procession was headed by the seminarians of St. Sulpice, chanting psalms, followed in regular order by regular and secular clergy, the superiors of religious orders, rectors of theological seminaries, monsignors, mitred abbots, bishops and archbishops. Then came an archiepiscopal cross-bearer, between acolytes, and preceding Archbishop Gibbons, the apostolic delegate, accompanied by his deacons of honor. At the cathedral pontifical mass was celebrated by the Most Reverend Michael Corrigan.

On account of the sickness of Rev. P. W. Riordan, coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco, Bishop Spalding of Peoria, preached the sermon, which was devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the council. The questions which were discussed, he said, had a direct bearing on the social, moral, religious and intellectual welfare of the people and country at large. The prelates, in the decrees that have been formulated, have laid the foundation of what will yet be a great American Catholic college, thus inspiring all with love for intellectual progress. They have treated of education in general, of a system which will combine in it the rights of religion and of government. They have dealt also with questions affecting the family, which is the basis of the church. They would make holier reverence for the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perfect union, lasting as long as life lasts, with no cause for divorce but death. They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They stand on the side of good laws and customs and wish to make the world so that man may be easily free and grow in moral purity and intellectual worth. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature so that men may be led to take greater interest in matters affecting them as Catholics and American citizens. They have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the church, and have sought to know what is for good and what for harm in the church. Their deliberations have been conducted with dignity and full thought has been spoken without restriction.

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

After the sermon the apostolic delegate, attended by his deacons of honor, took a seat at the entrance of the sanctuary, where a change of robes was made, and a number of hymns and psalms sung, and prayers intoned. At the conclusion of these the apostolic delegate took his seat at the altar steps, with Bishop Kane, of Wheeling, at his right and Bishop Janssens, of Natchez, at his left hand.

The last session of the council was opened by monsignor reading the chapters of decrees passed last week, and they were formally adopted. Hardly more than five minutes were occupied in the reading. When this was over pens and ink, with which the bishops and officers were to sign their names in testimony of the genuineness of the decrees, were placed on the altar. The apostolic delegate was the first to sign his name. Archbishops Kenrick, of St. Louis and Alemany, of San Francisco, and other archbishops in order of priority, followed. After all the prelates were again seated, Archbishop Kendrick went to the opposite delegates and they exchanged the kiss of peace. Archbishop Alemany similarly saluted the apostolic delegate. These veteran archbishops then stood at the right and left of the apostolic delegate, and each succeeding prelate then saluted the apostolic delegate with a kiss, and passing along the line saluted each of the preceding prelates.

THE OLDEST BISHOP.

When the prelates after this ceremony, had resumed their places, Archbishop Kenrick advanced to the front of the altar and in a broken voice said: "It has fallen to my lot to be the oldest bishop in this council, the arrangements and preparations for which, it is needless to say, caused great anxiety, care and labor for the apostolic delegate who presided over its deliberations. Therefore, I return him thanks, on behalf of its members. It is many years since I stood in this edifice as a spectator at the opening of the first plenary council. What struck me most then was that in the comparatively small number of ecclesiastics who were present thirteen different nationalities were represented all united together for one purpose." He then in contrasting the council with the one just closed spoke at length of the progress of the church in the past, and her bright prospects for the future. Then turning to the apostolic delegate he said: "At the next plenary council, should God prolong your lives, you will miss many of those who are with you now, and you will think of them as we now think of those who have passed away since the second plenary council." The feeble old Archbishop Kenrick was obliged to stop frequently in the delivery of his short address through the infirmities of age, and at the close went with uncertain steps back to his seat among the archbishops.

The Te Deum was sung by the choir, the closing prayer recited, the papal benediction pronounced by the most reverend apostolic delegate, and the third plenary council ended.

CHIEF NIMMO'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, has submitted his annual statement, showing imports of merchandise, with rates of duty and amounts of duty collected thereon. It appears that the act of March 3, 1883 reduced the average advalorem rates as follows: On iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 3.31 per cent; clothing wool, 11.36 per cent., combing wool, 8.57 per cent., carpet wool, 2.82 per cent. Manufactures of wool, 2.36 per cent, and manufactures of silk, 9.15 per cent. The act mentioned raised the average advalorem rates as follows: On sugar and melada, 1.06 per cent, manufactures of cotton, 2.05 per cent., earthen and chinaware, 14.56 per cent, glass and glassware, 0.63 per cent; spirits and wines, 14.92 per cent, and malt liquors, 1.59 per cent.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

PITTSBURG, Dec 7.—Prescription glass blowers of the United States meet here to-night to consider the proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent, ordered by manufacturers. About 200 delegates were present. The meeting was strictly secret, but after adjournment, which was nearly midnight, it was learned that a resolution had been adopted in favor of resisting the 25 per cent reduction to the bitter end. The reduction so far has been enforced only in this city at [illegible] where 700 men are on a strike. It is probable, however, that the action taken to-night will result in a general strike of all prescription workers in the country, in which case 8000 men will be affected.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, Dec 7.—It is rumored late to-night that detectives engaged in the ballot forgery case in the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, have secured confessions from two of the participants in the fraud, and that complete details for the conviction of all those concerned will be ready for presentation to the federal grand jury when it assembles next Tuesday.

THE SCOURGE IN THE SOUTH.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec 7.—Information is received through J. D. Hutton, a merchant of Wise county, that the plague in that portion of the state is now on the decrease. He says between 200 and 300 persons have died, ranging in age from 3 to 8 years.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—Oscar Kauflet Harris for twenty-two years a permanent Washington journalist, died in this city to-day, of consumption.

ANOTHER BIG TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Francis Murphy has inaugurated another temperance revival in this city, which promises to excel that of eight years ago. Twenty-five hundred signatures to the pledge have been obtained since last Sunday, and at the meeting at Music hall to-night 7000 people were present, and at least 2000 were unable to gain admission. The meeting was the largest ever presided over by Murphy.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—North and middle Pacific coast, fair weather, southern California, light cloudy weather and rain.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

BALTIMORE, Dec 7.—The centenary of Methodism begins Tuesday next and continues until the 16th.

SENATOR LAMAR.

He is Interviewed in Relation to the Effects of Cleveland's Election.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—Senator Lamar arrived in the city yesterday having been detained at his home by sickness. A representative of the associated press called on him to-day, with a view of obtaining an expression of his views concerning the policy of the incoming administration. In reply, the senator in substance said: "I think it due to the president-elect that the democratic party and the country should await with patience and confidence the appearance of his inaugural address and first message, for in these alone, I think, will be found foreshadowed the policy of his administration. Any expression of opinion, meantime, can only be of the most general character, based upon the well known traditions of democratic government, and upon Governor Cleveland's official course hitherto, which, after wide publicity and discussion, has been approved by the people. So far as I may personally venture to express an opinion, I should say Mr. Cleveland, as president, will undoubtedly favor scrupulous, but not, I think, parsimonious economy in the conduct of the government, and will insist upon the most rigid honesty and accountability on the part of public officers."

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In reply to a question as to the probable action of congress with regard to the tariff, Senator Lamar said it was highly improbable that any action would be taken on the tariff this session. Next session, however, there would be probably the benefit of such schemes of reduction as need cause no uneasiness whatever in the business community. He believed it would be well for the manufacturers of the country to co-operate with the tariff reformers and the tariff reformers with the manufacturers upon a reduction of duties to the revenue standard, with such discrimination in the arrangement of details within that limit as to afford ample protection to American industries. Revenue reform and manufacturing prosperity ought not to be antagonistic forces. "We are now," said the senator, "the foremost manufacturing nation in the world. Our industrial system is so vast, so intimately blended with our whole social structure, that the essential interests of the people may safely be trusted to see that no industry shall suffer shock by reason of legislation."

THE SOUTH.

The senator was asked: "How is the election of Cleveland regarded in the south, with reference to the possible effect on that section?"

"I cannot say anything better in answer to that question than to refer you to General Gordon's letter, recently published. It speaks the sentiment of the whole southern people, especially in its disclaimer of any purpose of sectional aggrandizement. In my opinion the election will have a most decisive effect in bringing the south into hearty and cordial relations with the north. The southern people do not regard the election as a triumph of their section or of any section. They simply regard it as indicating a triumph of the nation, of the principles of good government. Out of nearly five million votes cast for Cleveland more than three million were cast by the people of the north. Under his administration, therefore, the preponderance of political forces will continue to be northern. The south simply recognizes in the result of the election the placing in power, for the first time since the war, of an administration not hostile, one under which the people can heartily support and co-operate with the national government, thus bringing her highest interests into more complete identification with those of the nation and the feelings of her people into intenser sympathy with those of their northern brethren. To make that administration one of which the whole American people may be proud, the people of the south will contribute every energy of head and heart."

The senator declined absolutely to be interrogated on the subject of Cleveland's cabinet.

AGAINST SILVER COINAGE.

Buckner will Introduce a Bill to Suspend the Coinage of Standard Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—Representative Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, will introduce to-morrow the following bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar:

Section 1. That so much of the act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and restore its legal tender character," as authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, of not less than two million dollars' worth per month, and not more than four million dollars worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out said provisions as to the coinage of standard silver dollars, be, and the same is hereby suspended, for a term of three years from the 4th of March, 1885.

Sec. 2. That immediately after the taking effect of this act the president shall open correspondence with the governments of Great Britain, Germany and members of the Latin Union, so called, and with such other European and American governments as he may deem advisable, and urge upon them the desire of the government and people of the United States for the establishment of a common ratio between gold and silver, and by international agreement securing a fixed relative money value between these metals, and whenever any of these European governments, including Great Britain, shall concur in the importance and propriety of such international agreement the president is directed to invite a conference at such time and place to be agreed upon, of delegates from the said several governments of Europe and America.

Sec. 3. The president is authorized to direct any three American ministers accredited to courts of Europe to represent the United States in such conference, or he may, and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint not more than three special commissioners to attend said conference, who shall be paid the same compensation as provided in the act of February 28, 1878, and an amount necessary to pay said compensation, and the reasonable expenses of such commission, is hereby appropriated out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Important Measures that will Probably Come before Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7.—Three measures of importance are mentioned as likely to come up this week for discussion in the senate. On Monday Senator Slater intends to call up the house bill to declare the forfeiture of certain lands granted to aid the construction of a certain railroad in Oregon, known as the Oregon and California railroad bill. On Tuesday Senator Harrison will call up the bill for admission of southern Dakota as a state. The measure is expected to give rise to considerable discussion, which will probably be of a political character. On Thursday Senator Cullom will, if possible, call up the inter-state commerce bill.

It is probable the regular order will be temporarily laid aside, early in the week, to give Senator Hill an opportunity to make a speech on his "silver" resolution, offered last week.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house, Reagan intends pressing the inter-state commerce bill discussion, which was begun last week. It is thought a vote will be taken on this measure by Thursday. When the inter-state commerce bill is out of the way, Representative Hewitt will ask that the bill to carry out the provisions of the Mexican reciprocity treaty, reported from the ways and means committee last session, be considered. Representative Payson intends to urge consideration of his bill to restore to the public domain all lands held within indemnity limits for railroad and wagon road companies. He says the passage of this measure by congress would open for settlement, under the public land laws, more than 120,000,000 acres. The committee on public buildings will make an effort to pass a number of bills providing for the erection of buildings at various cities.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Terrific Storm Sweeps over Parts of California.

SNOW FALLS AT BAKERSFIELD

Our Usual Monday Morning Budget of Special News and Gossip—The "Chronicle's" Opinion of Woman Suffrage, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 7.—[Special.]—The most severe wind storm of the year has prevailed since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and though somewhat abated at 10 o'clock to-night it is still blowing furiously. The city was turned topsy turvy last night. Hundreds of signs were blown down, the tin roofing of several buildings was torn off, and many windows and fences were wrecked. Nobody was seriously hurt, and the damage is so scattering and divided that it may be set down as nothing. The storm, following a long dry season, found the streets very dusty, and the effect can be easily imagined by those who have witnessed similar tempests here. The air has been filled with flying refuse, varying in size from a cobblestone to a gram of sand, and it has almost been worth one's life to venture forth. In the western part of the city sand completely buried the street railways, and traffic on Geary, California, Union and other streets has been seriously interrupted. In the middle of town dust has been flying like snow, but this, with the piercing cold, has made the day one of intense discomfort.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

In the bay the storm raged fiercely, and the damage has been considerable. The only disaster was the sinking of a boat belonging to the telegraph company, used in laying cables. It ventured out to repair a break between Oakland and Goat Island this morning and was swamped, directly in the track of the Oakland ferries. Its masts rise above the water, and when the storm subsides it can easily be raised. All the ships in the harbor have been dragging their anchors all day, and tugs have been busily engaged in keeping them off the shore. Thirteen vessels in all drifted on the flats, but all have been gotten safely off. The only serious case was that of the British ship O'Brien, which got foul of old piles just below Meiggs' wharf and the captain had to pay $[illegible] to be pulled into safe water.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 7.—A terrific norther commenced blowing at midnight, and has continued all day. It is the most violent ever experienced here. Passengers on ferry boats were sea sick. Street signs were blown down, and windows blown in. Several vessels broke from their moorings and washed ashore, and many others were seriously damaged. The American ship Edward O'Brien got into such a dangerous position that the captain paid a steam tug $1500 to tow him to a safe anchorage. Two sections of the seawall were smashed in, and the breakwater at the foot of Green street was completely washed away. It is impossible to estimate damages. No casualties are reported outside.

SNOW AT BAKERSFIELD.

Reports from the interior show that a cold wind storm prevailed generally throughout the state. At Hanford, in the San Joaquin valley, there was a light fall of snow and at Bakersfield, further south, three inches of snow fell. This is unprecedented in that section of the state.

PERSONAL.

Special.—Sol. Hirsch is at the Palace.

W. McNaught, of Seattle, is at the Occidental.

A Santa Barbara paper speaks of the arrival of F. M. Burton, of Portland.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Usual Monday Morning Budget from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 7.—[Special.]—The most important movement of the week was the abandonment of the lower level of the Comstock lode, in which all the important companies have united. It is regarded as official recognition of the fact that the "big strike," and the first move toward the practical abandonment of the Nevada mines. Much low grade ground still remains on the upper levels, passed over in prosperous days, and this will doubtless be worked in a small way for years, but yields but a more than wages, and will afford no basis for bonanza fortunes, or for operations in the stock board. Mining will cease to be a gamble and become a moderately profitable industry. No one of the mines is now worth half the value of the machinery in it. The stock business, which has been dwindling for several years past, has almost collapsed. Two thirds of the brokers do not even attend the sessions of the stock board, and there is nothing before them but to shut up shop.

THE SPRECKELS-DE YOUNG AFFAIR.

The Spreckels-DeYoung case came up Thursday, and was continued till the 11th inst., when De Young will be able to appear. The general opinion about town is that the affair was an effect of personal feeling, and quite independent of the business grievance. The theory of scandalous rivalry suggested in these dispatches several days ago is believed by many to be the true one. It is not inconsistent with the supposed habits of the men, which afford ample basis for speculation or invention. There seems no way of escape for Spreckels but through the clemency of De Young, and it is not likely that the latter will be merciful. It is suggested that the Spreckels' family will buy De Young off—that is pay him a large sum not to prosecute, but it is not likely that this could be done.

THE STANFORD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Stanford memorial service has been the talk of the town during the week. Mr Newman's absurd laudation of a child who never did anything worth notice but to die is laughed at as a piece of snobbery by most people, but religious people have been profoundly shocked by his remarks—"It was the reproduction of Christ among the doctors, etc." It seems the Stanfords are not going to let the child rest in his grave, even after five elaborate funerals and a march half way round the globe. Another memorial service will be held in March, on the anniversary of his death, and the day will be hereafter annually observed. Stanford has simply been landed into imbecility in this matter, and the afflicted mother exposes the mental infirmity which has clouded the last ten years of her life.

DULLER AND DULLER.

General business seems to grow duller from week to week. The jobbing trade continues flat, as for several months, and retailers complain that holiday business is much slower than in former years.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

What the "Chronicle" has to Say of its Workings in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 7.—[Special.]—The results of woman suffrage in Washington territory are discussed editorially in the *Chronicle* this morning, as follows: "The municipal election at Seattle took place in June, and women turned out and worked with a will, organizing their canvass with the skill of veteran politicians. The consequence was, they elected a majority of the city council, and all of the city officers except mayor. The consequence of this was that gambling was entirely suppressed, the number of drunken men largely reduced, all business houses were closed on Sunday, and a respectable police force was appointed. Flushed with this victory, the women embarked in the fall campaign with a vigor. They attempted unsuccessfully to capture, first the Republican, and then the democratic convention. Foiled in these endeavors they got up an amalgam ticket of men nominated by the two parties, and when election day came they worked with an energy which would have astonished Chris. Buckley. Crowds of petti-coated strikers swarmed the polls, and a committee of resolute females hunted up stay-at-home housekeepers and servants and drove them in carriages to the voting places. The result was that they swept the field. The amalgam ticket was overwhelmingly successful, and the men they opposed were snowed under. The victory was so complete that it is now said men are ashamed to walk the streets of Seattle without female escort.

THINGS DEMONSTRATED.

"The result shows two or three things—first, it demonstrates that women will take a hand in politics if they get a chance; next, that their influence will be exerted on the side of law and order. But the fact that the ladies of Seattle made their headquarters at the Women's Christian Temperance union, and that their first act when they got power was to compel the closing of all stores on Sunday, shows that the fair sex, at least in Washington territory, have something yet to learn in political science. It indicates that if suffrage was granted to all the women in the United States, those doctrines which are recognized as isms would run some chance of being incorporated in the legislation of the country. In the course of time, perhaps, the ladies would learn that there is a limit to the just interference of governments with personal liberty, and that it is not always wise to try to make men virtuous by law. But meanwhile, as the old Dutchman said when he noticed that Americans never harness their wives to a plow, as they do in some parts of the fatherland, the female suffragists might make his country uncomfortably warm for men and horses."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec 7.—Last evening Victorians witnessed the strange phenomena of a flurry of snow, and at the same time a storm of thunder and lightning passed over the city. The flashes at times were vivid, and the thunder was faint and distant. It is not often that snow falls here, and thunder and lightning visitations are still more infrequent. The weather last night was boisterous and the wind westerly.

Gam Washin, king of the highbinders, has arrived from Portland to take a hand in the law taking propensities of the members of his order here.

A serious mail robbery is reported from the mainland. The Kamloops registered letter bag was stolen, containing $9000 in cash and checks. There is no trace of the robbers.

The bark Majestic, from Wilmington, will load at Departure bay. The bark Ursa, from Valparaiso, arrived Thursday night and will go to Hastings mill for lumber. The ship Inola, from China, will go to Departure bay for coal. The ship Corsica has arrived from China, seeking. The bark Pacific Slope has arrived from Honolulu. The ship Melrose put back, leaking. She is loaded with coal for San Francisco. The vessel was leaking before she left for sea. The ship Lorenzo will go to Hastings mill for lumber Tuesday. The bark Muriel, of Liverpool, is in the roads awaiting orders.

Mark Bate, for many years manager of the Vancouver Coal company, has retired.

A survey will be held on the ship Melrose, laden with coal for San Francisco and returned to port leaking. It is said the ship was overloaded.

The steamer Idaho arrived from Portland at 6:30 P. M. The steamer Barnard Castle arrived this morning from San Francisco and left for Nanaimo at 11 A. M.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A PURSUING PARTY OUTWITTED BY ROBBERS.

KITTANING, Penn., Dec 7.—Thieves entered the general supply store of R. G. McCaling, Rayburn township, early Saturday morning, and after chloroforming and binding Ross McCaling took $900 in money, and with a horse and wagon stolen from the stable carried away several hundred dollars' worth of goods. On recovering from the effect of the chloroform McCaling came here, and with a posse of ten men, heavily armed, under command of Deputy Sheriff Henry, started in pursuit of the robbers, who were traced to Glenron, where they were hiding. The pursuers fired several shots, but the outlaws outwitted them by taking refuge in a deserted house and escaping through a back window. The sheriff's party then dismounted and left their horses in charge of D. W. Hill, while they scoured the country for the robbers. When they came back they found the horses gone and the guard bound and gagged. During their absence the robbers had returned, and making Hill a prisoner, mounted the horses and rode away. Another posse is searching the thickets to-day.

TRAIN ROBBERS TRACKED BY BLOOD HOUNDS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Dec 7.—Little Rock has been in a great excitement all day, on account of the robbery of the Arkansas Valley route passenger train, on the outskirts last night. Blood hounds early this morning were put on the trail of the robbers, and followed them straight into the city. Before noon Joseph Cook, J. C. Jones, John Clifford, Charles Campbell and a boy named Parker, six in all had been arrested. Jones will probably be released. Three of those arrested have been identified as among the robbers. The state has offered $1,000 for the capture of the robbers, to which the railroad company has added a like sum. Circumstances are strong against Cook, Clifford, and young Parker. In addition to being identified, it is proved that they were away from their lodging house until 2 o'clock this morning.

A CONVICT MURDERS HIS CELL-MATE.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec 7.—Last night one of the penitentiary guards was attracted to cell 301, by cries of murder. He found a convict, John Kelly, burglar, stabbing his cell-mate, William Gaines. The murderous convict refused to desist, inflicting stab after stab with brutal ferocity, and continued until the turnkey arrived and unlocked the cell and overpowered him. Gaines Cody was gashed by more than twenty wounds, one of them across the abdomen from which his bowels protruded. He cannot live. The blade of the knife was broken in three places. No cause is assigned.

A HARD PRIZE FIGHT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec 7.—A hard glove fight, Queensbury rules, for $250, between Patsy Mellen of Minneapolis, and Fred Webber of St Paul, came off at 2 o'clock this afternoon, midway between the two cities. But few present. Five rounds were fought, lasting thirty-eight minutes. In the sixth round Webber failed to come to time. Both were severely punished, and the fight was one of the hardest on record. It is reported to-night that Webber received serious internal injuries from a blow on the left breast in the second round, which may prove fatal.

MURDERED THE WITNESS.

GALENA, Kan., Dec 7.—John Puckett to-day shot and killed William Allen, the leading witness in the approaching trial of his brother, George Puckett, for the murder of [illegible] Riggs, the 30th ult.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DENVER LUMBER YARD.

DENVER, Dec 7.—E. F. Hallack & Co's lumber yard in this city was partly consumed by fire to-night with a stable containing four mules. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

ACCIDENTS.

A SHIP DISABLED.

NEW YORK, Dec 7.—The ship Yorktown, hence for San Francisco, struck Sandy Hook bar and returned, leaking badly.

MORMON MEETING BROKEN UP.

SHEFFIELD, Dec 8.—A conference of Mormons, led by Utah elders, was broken up yesterday by anti-Mormons, whom the police later ejected from the building. A second conference announced was abandoned.

"Little, But Oh My"

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, but they are [illegible] cathartic. In all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated and inclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe and sure. By druggists.

Coos Harbor is having a boom just now and town lots are selling rapidly. It is now supposed that it will be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific road.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

"WELL."

The election is over, Cleveland is elected and the country is ready for business again.

THE LA CAMAS WATER POWER.

Improvements are complete, and we are now giving valuable lands and franchises as premiums to men of pluck and enterprise who come to us to engage in manufactures. We welcome those who use but one horse power and can accommodate those who desire to use a thousand. Our terms are positively unequaled in liberality, and the advantages we give of themselves will constitute a handsome profit on any business, large or small. LA CAMAS COLONY, La Camas, W. T.

D. H. STEARNS, General Agent.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

English Vessels Preparing to Run the French Blockade.

CHINA VERY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

She Makes Astonishing Concessions to the English Mediator—El Mahdi Accepts a Challenge and is Overwhelmed—Two Steamers Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Dec [illegible].—[Special.]—Morning papers contain the following specials from London to-day:

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

For several days it has been persistently rumored that a blockade run by speculative English merchants was to be attempted in Chinese waters. These rumors have been confirmed to-day, by the discovery of several fast steamers loading both here and at Liverpool, ostensibly for China, but with hardly a disguised intention of defying the present blockade of Formosa by the French fleet. The French government has been well informed of all these preparations by its agents, and to-day a large section of the Parisian press comes out in strong denunciation of the dilatory course pursued by the British authorities in allowing such overt acts to proceed without interruption. Some of the papers instance the Alabama case and insist that England, if she desires to avoid a repetition of the humiliation which she suffered at Geneva, should at once forbid the departure from her shores of vessels loaded with contraband goods and whose destination and cargoes are a menace to a nation with which she is at peace.

On the other hand, some prominent French journals appear to be delighted at the prospect of a break in the monotony of the blockade. Nothing would please them better, they say, than to see the time of Admiral Courbet's fleet occupied not only in the capture of English vessels loaded with rich cargoes but also in engagements with the whole Chinese armada, which they pretend to treat with good humored contempt.

Gladstone's ministry is undoubtedly informed concerning the intention of these London and Liverpool ship owners, but it is exceedingly doubtful if any interference will be attempted, in the absence of a formal declaration of war between the semi belligerents. The sympathy of the English masses is undoubtedly with China, and this alone in the present complex political situation is a potent factor to prevent any but strictly legitimate measures being taken to prohibit the sailing of these undoubted blockade runners.

CHINA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

In the meantime rumors of the reopening of English mediation are revived. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, usually a well informed sheet, asserts that Marquis Tseng sent to the English minister for foreign affairs a paper containing the basis on which China is willing to treat for peace. This story asserts that the contents of the paper absolutely astonished Earl Granville, not only because of the manifest desire of China to secure peace at once through English mediation, but also because of the almost absolutely discretionary powers with which it invests Marquis Tseng. To him the paper conveys every power necessary to secure the good offices of England, and to carry to a successful issue negotiations for a cessation of hostilities between China and France. The *Memorial* containing the story declares that no sooner had Earl Granville made himself acquainted with the contents of his remarkable paper than he made haste to secure from the Chinese ambassador an indorsement of its authenticity.

WADDINGTON DUMBFOUNDED.

Having satisfied himself on this point, he at once sought out Waddington, French minister to London, and made him acquainted with the whole project. The narrative intimates that Waddington was almost shocked at the sudden and extraordinary turn affairs had taken. It seemed to him but yesterday when Ferry brought the whole subject of English mediation to an abrupt termination by snubbing the right Hon George J. Goschen, when he visited him (Ferry) as special envoy, bearing English proposals to the powers for an adjustment of the Egyptian financial question. But it is further asserted, that when Waddington recovered from his surprise he resolved that it was his duty to proceed at once to Paris, and make his government acquainted with the new situation, and he accordingly arranged to do so.

DIPLOMATS CALLED UPON.

The statements of the *Memorial* are considered quite extraordinary by London politicians, and in British diplomatic circles they are received with incredulity. Your correspondent this evening sought out Marquis Tseng and asked him for an expression of opinion concerning them. The marquis was thoroughly acquainted with the French journal's story, but politely declined either to affirm or deny anything concerning it.

When your correspondent approached Lord Granville upon the same subject the minister said all he could say was that British mediation was not only still possible, but that England was perfectly willing to use her friendly offices as mediator the moment both France and China should ask for English advice concerning the Chinese dispute.

ENGLAND.

TWO STEAMERS WRECKED AND ALL LOST.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 7.—A steamer supposed to be the Alliance of Cardiff foundered off Boscastle and all hands were lost. Boscastle is a small seaport of county Cornwall, England.

The steamer Portland, from Cork to Liverpool, foundered in a gale off Holyhead. All on board, thirty in number, are believed to be drowned.

REFUSE TO PAY RENTS.

LONDON, Dec 7.—The Skye crofters publicly announce they will not pay rents till they are reduced, declaring they are unable through poverty resulting from excessive rents heretofore forced to pay.

O'CONNOR CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Dec 7.—Thomas O'Connor, who so strenuously objected to the motion to adjourn parliament Saturday, has received many congratulations.

MEXICO.

INSURRECTION IN COAHUILA.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Saltillo, Mexico, says news has been received there that a son of Governor Madero was arrested at Parras last week by soldiers acting under sealed orders, for having in his possession several hundred arms and a supply of ammunition, and that he still is in confinement there. Governor Madero, for fear of personal harm, has gone to Laredo, Texas. The dispatch also states that arrests are almost daily made at Saltillo of leaders of the faction opposing the inauguration of Falcon, the federal candidate for governor, who is to take his seat the 15th inst., and that the course of the authorities is regarded by conservatives as more apt to produce than prevent a revolution.

THE SOUDAN.

RUMORS ABOUT EL MAHDI.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is reported that El Mahdi, accepting Gordon's challenge to cross the Nile and prove himself a true prophet, tried to make his followers walk across the river, the experiment resulting in the loss of 3000. Other reports say El Mahdi remains at Margiat, not attempting to intercept Gordon's convoy to Shendy. His inactivity is weakening native belief in the sacredness of his mission.

BLOOD POISONING.—Rev. John Howard, of Roseburg, is now suffering from the effects of blood poisoning coming from the slightest kind of an accident, which in this case has proven very serious. While doing some work about his house with a band saw he accidentally scratched the forefinger of his left hand with the teeth of that tool. A small piece of sticking plaster was used to cover the scratch, and Mr. Howard thought no more about it until the next day, when it began to swell and grow inflamed. Now it is very serious, and will probably require the amputation of the finger if not of the entire hand.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Neil Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1884.

WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT.

A writer in the *Overland Monthly*, who unmuzzles his wisdom on the presidential election, says there was really nothing at issue between the two great parties in the recent political contest, and starting with this idea he launches out into oracular discourse, saying: "It is strange, indeed, that so passionate a struggle should take place between two parties—only the leaders fighting for personal convictions or personal gain, and the bulk of voters simply acting entirely for party—and yet the change of party take place without a rational person on either side being able to point to any change of policy that can possibly result from it. No democrat even pretends to suggest any change of policy that can be looked for from the accession of his party to power; he urges only that a more honest and economical administration and a kindlier spirit between sections are to be looked for from his party's conduct of policies the same essentially, as those proposed by the other party." It would be "strange, indeed," if all this "passionate struggle" had been for nothing, but it wasn't, and the self-complacent wise man who thinks it was is only a wiseacre unable to grasp the meaning of great facts before him. Similar in its mistaken pretensions to wisdom is this statement: "As the democrat does not pretend that his party has any policy different from that of the republican party, and as the shadowy impression the republican has of differences in policy melts away upon being looked squarely at, there follows that we have before us the curious spectacle of two great organized bodies that have spent many years in opposing each other with extreme bitterness, and have at last not a shred of difference in policy to keep, or gain, or lose power for!"

This is very bald nonsense. The main difference between the parties in the recent election was precisely the same as during thirty years past. It was the difference based on the question whether the paramount influence in the government should be that of the national states or that of the sectional states; whether the distinctly national sentiment that asserted itself in the election of Lincoln, in the overthrow of the sectional confederacy and in the policy which has prevailed ever since, should still predominate in the government, or whether southern and sectional wishes and purposes should now gain the upper hand. If it be said that the men now elected to the presidency and vice-presidency are northern men and could not have been elected without northern votes, and consequently that this presentation of the case is unsound, the answer is that there has always been in the north a party strongly in sympathy with southern ideas and wishes, and that the men now elected are that party's representatives. They are men, moreover, who sympathized with the south even in the time of the rebellion, and, acting with their party, did all they could to arrest the prosecution of the war. Again, the last democratic presidents, Pierce and Buchanan, though northern men, were thoroughly indoctrinated with southern and sectional principles. What the result was is sufficiently written in history, whereof needs here no account.

But now many say that slavery was the one thing that made this division of people and parties, and that slavery being dead there is no longer any bar to complete unification and fraternity. This is the babble of that same optimism which, years ago, even while the country stood on the very brink of the great gulf of war, asserted that there were no real differences between the peoples of the two sections, that they were in reality one people and that there could be no strife between them. Years have elapsed, but there has been no essential change. Slavery has been abolished, but southern and sectional ideas survive. The differences of thought, sentiment and life, of political, social and industrial ideas, are as profound as ever. In the southern states of this republic there are from twelve to fifteen millions of white persons who are so distinct in all these and divers other ways from the body of the American people as to constitute a foreign nation within the limits of the United States. Everyone knows it. The great gulf that has lain for nearly a century between the north and south lies there still. It cannot be bridged with a few platitudes; still less by partisan falsehood.

But the question will be asked: "Even if this is so what are you going to do about it?" Nothing. It is a fact, however, that it is the key to the most momentous events of our history, and it is a fact that will make much of our history for the future. We are not protesting against so great a fact, for protest would be useless. We simply say this southern and sectional influence ought not to be paramount in the government of the country. Here was the main line of division between the parties in the recent election. Instinctively the great mass of the white people of sectional states were on one side of this line. Instinctively a vast majority of the people of the national states were on the other. It accounts for the fact that the plurality in the national states was nearly half a million one way, while the plurality in the sectional states was nearly half a million the other way. It is apparent, however, that the south [illegible] this line of division much more tenaciously than the north holds to it. Many in the north who do not look deeply into the subject cannot see why the south should hold to it at all, and therefore begin to entertain the notion that the old line of division is being obliterated; but the south, speaking through its elections, renews that line every time.

It is not a personal antagonism between northern men and southern men. It never has been. Even under the white heat of the war it did not have that character. It is a radical difference of ideas that divides two peoples like a gulf, or rather an antagonism that segregates a large section of the people in the southern portion of the country from all community of thought, sentiment, habit, feeling, social organization, political ideas and all else that makes up the characteristics of a people, from the great body of the nation in the national states. The origin of this antagonism lies back two hundred years. All the events of two hundred years have broadened and deepened it. As a result we have in the southern states a distinct type of character, and that type is wholly alien to the prevailing national type of the United States.

It used to be said that when slavery was abolished this difference would disappear. Men have had a great notion of the potency of trade as a healing agent. Trade would do everything. Northern men would go south; northern capital would be invested there; mills and factories would work wonders; there would be a great transformation. But how different the actual result! The census shows that in 1880 the whole number of persons born at the north and resident in the southern states was but 876,415, more than one-half of whom were in the single state of Missouri, and that the increase of people of northern birth in the south during ten years had been but one-half of one per cent. of the whole increase of that section. In other words, northern people do not go to the south to live. They are repelled by conditions to which they cannot conform. Nor is the foreign immigration into the south increasing. The census shows that in the eight states from Virginia to Louisiana, both inclusive, the number of foreign born in 1880 was but 119,896, against 148,052 in 1870—an actual loss of 28,000 in twenty years. Shut up against influences from without, southern ideas remain unchanged. All this goes to show that the transformation so much talked about is not to take place. The south remains south, upon the distinctive ideas that made it south long ago.

The republican party came into being as a protest against control of the government in accordance with southern and sectional ideas. The vote it cast in the late presidential election was inspired by the same idea. And upon the same idea its vote will be cast in 1888. Undoubtedly the south will always have a party in alliance with it at the north. It has always had. But that party is not likely to increase its strength. This year, though a number of circumstances (which it did not create) have given it the presidency, it has shown no gain in strength over former years. Within the next ten years the party of American nationality will greatly increase its power through the growth of a belt of states between the northern lakes and the Pacific ocean; so that, though there be no change in the south, the increasing power of the north will contribute more and more to the preponderance of national ideas and national policy. The country is in no danger. It has probably passed through the worst phases of this struggle. But it is extremely shallow to say that there was no ground whatever for the struggle between the parties in the recent election. It was the same old contest which has been present in one form or another since the political and other characteristics of the southern people began to diverge widely from those of the rest of the Union. Gettysburg was but an incident of this struggle, as the late presidential election was another.

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.

As a rule it is such a benefit to the millionaire himself, as well as to the community in which he lives, that he should spend his money freely, that we ought to be careful how we criticise his methods of spending it, lest we should say a word to discourage the practice. But when he makes a lavish expenditure that tends to foster extravagance among the poor, by setting an example which people of smaller means cannot follow without detriment to their business or positive dishonesty to their creditors or distress to their families, we may properly enter our protest. The expensive funeral ceremonies in San Francisco, described in our correspondence, is an instance of lavish display which calls for criticism on public grounds. In one sense, Mr. Stanford has a right to spend as many thousand dollars as he pleases in "solemnizing" the death of his son. But the tendency to extravagance in funeral expenses, especially in the cities, is so great that a man in the position of Mr. Stanford owes it to the community that he should do nothing to increase this tendency. In our cities, now, people of moderate means cannot afford to die or to have death come into their families. In many instances the burial expenses are almost as staggering as in the case of young Stanford. Not long since a young lady in an eastern city was buried with thousands of dollars worth of jewelry upon her. It is not a rare thing to read of floral displays that cost a thousand dollars.

The prevalent fashion is to turn the funeral into a public display. The management of it is committed to the undertakers, who sometimes act as showmen, making the dead face, which is unable to rebuke the gaze of the curious throng, the central figure in the show. Such exhibitions have a strong fascination for some persons. We have heard of a man who had an exquisitely morbid fondness for seeing people die, and sought admission to the death chamber for the purpose of witnessing the dying one's struggle with the last great enemy. We do not dispute with anyone on matters of taste, we simply reflect that some people have little, or no imagination. It may be said, too, that these matters concern only the bereaved family and friends, and that it is vulgar and heartless to consider the question of cost on these occasions, as it was when the penitent woman broke the box of costly alabaster upon the body of Jesus. When these demonstrations of grief show only the tender sorrow for departed friends, and can be afforded, we may refrain from asking "to what purpose is all this cost?" But in many cases they go far beyond any reasonable expression of sorrow. Genuine sorrow shrinks from advertisement by the aid of the milliner or the hatter. It has a depth that cannot be measured by the length of the undertaker's bills.

Funerals are sometimes postponed till Sunday to attract a larger attendance, and to facilitate a more elaborate display. Professional undertakers have said that the principal difficulty in arranging funerals arises from the pride of friends. More carriages than are necessary must be provided, more flowers than can be tastefully used must be furnished, lest some member of Mrs. Grundy's family might say that the friends did not care much for the deceased. In the same spirit exactions are frequently made upon ministers on these occasions which they would not submit to at other times. If the clergyman has a previous engagement at the hour when the funeral is appointed he can scarcely mention it as safely as a reason for asking to have the funeral at another hour. He must say just enough and just the right things at the service, or at least do as well by this departed one as he had done on other occasions, or he is in danger of giving mortal offense. To borrow the figure of Tommy Taft, in Mr. Beecher's story, he is expected to give every one a good letter of introduction to the port to which he has sailed; and he is expected to make it equally favorable to all. It sometimes happens that the clergyman is a parvenu, and then he issues a sort of a letter of credit, based upon the family fortune.

The time will come, we doubt not, when these extravagant funeral expenses will be considered vulgar, as the relic of barbaric splendor that they are. People will see that they are as unnecessary as they are opposed to the principles of civilized taste. The time will come, we believe, when among people of refinement the funeral service as well as the burial of the dead will be private and at the convenience of the family. There is an extremely touching verse somewhere in Mrs. Browning's poems, the precise language of which we do not now recall, in which she expresses the wish that no one should look upon her face after she was dead. The sentiment thus expressed is a delicate but strong protest against much that is essentially rude in the "ceremonies of bravery" that attend the burial of the dead.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Frank Hatton has not had the credit of being a civil service reformer, but in his report as postmaster general he ranges himself with the reformers in respect to one class of employes in the department in a very earnest and sensible manner. In the railway mail service there are 4000 men, who are appointed after a probationary service of six months, during which they are examined monthly as to their knowledge of postal laws and regulations. If they prove competent at the end of this time they are appointed in class 1, from which promotions are made according to merit. It takes a clerk some years to work up to class 5, in which he is given charge of a car. Mr. Hatton makes a strong plea for the permanence of this service, which is fully justified by every consideration of economy and public convenience, and we trust it will be heeded by the next administration. He says:

> The amount of special study that these clerks have devoted to the duties of their office would have made them proficient in almost any of the professions of life. In the very nature of the case, the places of these skilled clerks, who have made their work a life study, cannot be filled with new appointees without great detriment to the service. The injustice to the men themselves might be left out the question, but the system by which they have fitted themselves for their posts, and the maintenance of a good service, demand that this branch of the postal service be continued in the line of its present successful development. As experienced clerks are absolutely indispensable to an efficient service, it could not do other than work confusion and delay to the whole mail system of the country if the present force should be set aside and new and inexperienced men be put in their places. About 30 per cent. of all clerks appointed fail to pass satisfactory examinations, and are retired. It will thus be seen that a far greater number of clerks have been appointed than are now in the service; but by this sifting process the department has secured the most active and efficient clerks. And I venture to say that no more worthy, competent and efficient corps of men can be found in any branch of the government service. During the past twelve years not a single clerk has been removed without good cause, and that cause has been incompetency, intemperance or neglect of duty. By such means the clerks have in great measure felt secure in their tenure, and have devoted themselves with all energy to the best interests of the service. And as the retention of the present force of mail clerks is essential to the integrity of the postal service—if the tenure of this class of employes cannot be made secure under the civil service law now on the statute books, I would recommend that congress enact a law whereby railway postal clerks shall be secure in their positions, and be liable to removal only for one of the following causes, viz., incapacity for the duties of the office, disobedience of official instructions, inattention to or neglect of duty, intemperance, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The price of food and the question how people of limited means are to get along in hard times is attracting attention in England as well as in this country. An article on "The Fall of Prices" in the London *Telegraph* asserts that the situation is not entirely without its mitigating qualities. It is shown therein that the purchasing power of a sovereign has increased to the amount of about 10 per cent. since this time last year. Beef and mutton are a penny a pound cheaper; there is a considerable reduction in the price of poultry, and the best wheaten bread has fallen from sevenpence to sixpence the quartern in good neighborhoods. Even with drapery, men's clothes and furniture, the advantage is on the side of the consumer.

This would be a very pleasant state of affairs for the consumer if it were not for one important fact. The purchasing power of the sovereign has increased 10 per cent.; but the difficulty of the laborer in getting it has increased 20 or 30 per cent. So that even with the reduced cost the working classes seem likely to get their living from the little end of the horn of plenty. It is worth noticing, however, that the cost of bread and meat in London has materially fallen, while in this country where the materials are over abundant and wages are shrinking, it will require a microscope to discover a cheapening in those necessaries of life.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* thinks that if the Central Pacific buys the Oregon and California roads, it may instead of competing "the awful gap" between Redding and the Rogue river valley, over the Siskiyou mountains, start from Winnemucca and reach connection in that way with the Oregon road. The *Tribune* adds: "This is a branch that the Central Pacific people ought to have built years ago, when they were plunging through the deserts of New Mexico with the Southern Pacific. This line, and a line of about the same length from Kelton north and east—both of which would not have cost to exceed $4,000,000—would have given the company more business than the whole Southern Pacific does beyond Los Angeles. It was a plain case all the time to men familiar with the country, but the Central Pacific company would not see it. They see it now."

Hitherto Mormonism has largely depended upon Great Britain for its recruits, but the polygamous mania has broken out in a malignant form in one of the unsophisticated but highly material cantons of Switzerland. The patriarchs propose to found an annex to the Utah colony amid the hills of their native land, and the season of wholesale marrying and intermarrying is announced.

In a couple of years more the assessed valuation of Washington territory will probably exceed that of Oregon. This state is sadly wanting in intelligent energy. O, that a beneficent Providence would favor this sluggish and benighted state with funerals and sheriff's sales! It has a large population whose "removal" would leave a hopeful vacancy.

The great cry has been: "Look at the big surplus in the United States treasury!" Two years from now there will be a large inquiry. What has become of the big surplus? "Turn the rascals out," because they have too much money in the vaults will never be said of the party that begins to unlock the safes on the 4th of March.

A Nevada ranchman has a herd of hybrid cattle, crossed between the male buffalo and the domestic cow. They are not housed during the winter, but find their food and thrive where other cattle would starve. Their beef is said to be excellent and yarn has been spun from their hair.

The prohibitionists propose to confine their efforts during the coming year to the south chiefly. North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, will be the fields where the most work will be done. In the years of presidential elections they keep out of there.

The blue book states that England has refused to join the European conference to abolish sugar bounties. The cheapness of sugar has assisted industries and the workmen in the raw material are profiting by the low prices.

The *Astorian* says: "The mortgage tax law needs repealing, unless, indeed, it is desired still further to drive capital out of the country in an abortive attempt to prevent water from seeking its level."

Philadelphia *Press*: Hendricks says God gave the democrats their victory. Carl Schurz regards this as a deliberate slight.

General Custer's widow is now living in New York, getting along as best she can upon the slim pension the government awards her. She is a useful, hard-working little body, and is connected with the Women's Decorative Art Association. She possesses many of the relics of the late war which her husband left behind. The most interesting, perhaps, is the flag of truce, under cover of which General Lee surrendered to Grant.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: Cleveland will be the first brevet grass-widower who has occupied the White house.

EMBROIDERY AND ART.

FELTS, PLUSHES, SATINS,

SATEENS, CANVASES.

Splashers, Tidies, Doylies,
Ribbons, Hat Bands & Crowns,
Suspender & Slipper Materials.

WOOLS! YARNS! ZEPHYRS!

Shetland Wools and Flosses.
Germantown in 1st, 2d and 3d Quality.
German Yarn and Castor Wools.
Saxony, Fairy, Arabian, IXL Wools.

CHENILLES, ARAZENE, FILLOSELLE
Embroidery and Knitting Silks.
AND THE
LARGEST AND BEST ADAPTED
STAMPING DEPARTMENT
ON THE COAST.

Complete Stamping Outfits for Country Stores. Send for Prices.

HARTMAN & CO.,
55 and 57 Washington street, corner Third.
[illegible]

JOHN CRAN & CO.

A VERY FINE LINE OF REAL SEAL AND REAL ALLIGATOR BAGS AND SATCHELS, WITH BELTS AND SHOULDER STRAPS TO MATCH. EACH CAN BE SOLD SEPARATE.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN. ALSO JAPANESE AND CHINESE.

KID GLOVES, GENUINE JOUVIN, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MEETING NOTICES.

Harmony Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 12.—There will be a regular meeting this evening at 7 o'clock. Payment of dues and election.
W. A. BUCHANAN, Sec.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—Stated meeting this Monday evening at eight at Police building.
T. B. TRAVERS, Sec.

Attention, Foresters!—A regular meeting of Court Mount Hood takes place this evening at 7:30 sharp. Business of importance. Sojourning are fraternally invited. By order
A. O. KRUSE, Sec. H. CLEAVES, C. R.

BORN.

In this city, Dec. 7, to the wife of James Dawson, a son.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 50 cents, and cost must be paid at the counter. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.*

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker (formerly with Stone), Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

FLOUR FOR THE PEOPLE

MEACHAM & CROCKER,

The People's Grocers, S. W. cor. Third and Madison streets, sell the best Roller Process Flour at One Dollar per 50-lb. sack.

☞ DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

PUNCH 5c. CIGAR SMOKERS

ARE OFFERED TEN BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, TO be distributed Dec. 31. Large buyers have preference. See circular. PLUMMER & BERLY, druggists, First and Main. 2[illegible]

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory, Fletcher's Saw Mill. Office, room 16, First National Bank building.

Wanted 30 men on Saturday or Tuesday for Canadian Pacific Railroad. Good wages and accommodations. Apply to R. O. Pitt, No. 9 Washington street.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

4 WORK-HORSES WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND CONCERT!
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8
AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.
First Appearance of
Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA, 20 pieces, and
MME. GAYLORD BELL, Harpist.
ADMISSION—25c; Reserved Seats, 40c. At the music store of D. W. Prentice.

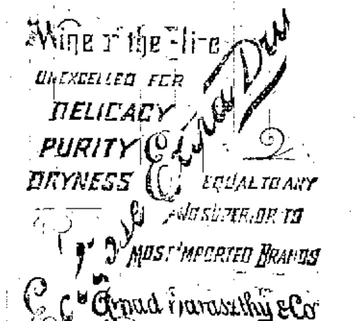
PARKER HOUSE
ASTORIA, OREGON.
Has changed hands, and is now
The Best House in the City.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
On the ground floor for Commercial Travelers.
☞ FREE COACH to and from the House.
J. H. CLOSE, Prop.
Formerly Steward O. R. & N. Co. River Boats.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First Street,
TUESDAY, DEC. 9, at 10 A. M.
STEINWAY PIANO.
An Elegant Steinway Piano—a fine instrument.
ALSO
CABINET ORGAN; Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Mattresses.
ALSO
500 yards New Brussels Carpets.
ALSO
Furniture, sold on account of [illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

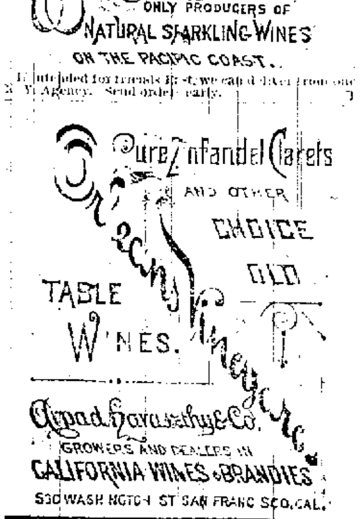
Auction Sale.
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, at 10 A. M.,
We will sell by public auction at No. 75 Salmon st., S. E. corner Fourth, the entire furniture and contents of the house, consisting of Furniture, Cooking Utensils and other articles pertaining to housekeeping. Everything in good order and of first-class styles.
[illegible] GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

DAYTON & HALL
19 First St., Portland,
PRIZE
"FOLLY."
$5.00.
Write for Price List.
Saws, Woods, Designs, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS
Warren Powder Mills
Plympton Roller Skates, Ice Skates.
Write for Price List.

The Most Acceptable Holiday Gift is a case of Eclipse Champagne or a case assorted Orleans of Pure Old California Table Wines.



If intended for friends East, we can deliver from our N. Y. Agency. Send orders early.



CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER.
The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market.
Brewed in Portland.
☞ PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTIONS.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—BUY ONE OF LIBBY'S [illegible] Brown Ottoman tailor made ulsters or [illegible] R. B. LIBBY, Third and Alder.

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST [illegible] YARD IN town is on the corner of Third and Yamhill. [illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, GENTLE, a fast road [illegible] under saddle or in harness [illegible] Address [illegible] this office.

FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS—A FINE NEW house with thirty [illegible] finished [illegible] [illegible] & WHEELER, 26 First.

BUCKEYE'S SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT Flour and New York State Buckwheat. Fair [illegible] Vermont Maple Syrup at SEALY, MASON & CO.'S, 87 First st.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE in good locality. Address MRS. W. A. JONES, [illegible] block.

WANTED—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board [illegible] Address [illegible] JONES, [illegible] block.

PATTERN CLOAKS AND SUITS; LEGGINGS, NEW-markets, Scarfs and Jerseys [illegible] in town [illegible] DONNELL, 30 [illegible]

FLOCKS [illegible] [illegible] GREENBERG, 115 First st.

HURRAH! [illegible] Occidental Pub. Co. [illegible] HARGEY, Manager.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE and new furniture for sale cheap. Address A. B., care Oregonian office.

LOST—A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY; WITH white breast; [illegible] answers to the name of "Rowdy." A liberal reward will be paid on his return to 215 Ninth st., corner Salmon.

WANTED—GIRL BETWEEN 12 AND 14 YEARS of age to assist in light housework. Inquire 151 Oak st.; German preferred.

THE LARGEST INTEREST FOR MONEY CAN be obtained through my office with perfect security. Persons having money in bank producing little or no interest would do well to call on me. A. J. WELCH, attorney-at-law, 123½ First st. 8tf

WANTED—A GOOD WORK MARE, NOT LESS than 1100 lbs. weight; must be cheap or cash. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, cor. Second and Yamhill, Mr. Mann's new building.

WANTS.

WANTED—HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED; rent about $25; will not object to taking furniture, if good and new. Address A. Z., this office.

$600—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established mercantile business; contracts on hand that will repay the amount invested within sixty days. Apply to A. J. WELCH, attorney-at-law, 123½ First street.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY [illegible] 77 Stark st. 31tf

HIDES WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for green salted hides in good order. Address or call on LOUIS ARNOLD, Fulton, Multnomah county, or at tannery, on macadamized road, near Portland.

HELP WANTED.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and assist in care of children. Apply at 251 Tenth street, near Main.

A GOOD SOLICITOR AND SALESMAN CAN hear of a permanent situation at either salary or commission. Apply 55 Morrison st., bet. 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO IS a college graduate or holds a teacher's certificate. Apply in person to H. A. DETERING, room [illegible] Second st., Portland.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be good cook. Address [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED: 25 PLACES; COMMISSION $1. MRS. PLATO, Dekum blk.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who would do general housework in small American family. Apply No. 5, N. Fourth.

AN EXPERIENCED, THOROUGHLY CAPABLE woman wants to take care of a baby at woman's house. Address M. O. T., city.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD QUALifies, desires a position in a store or hotel. Reads and writes his native language, also the German and Scandinavian. Direct to P. A., care Oregonian.

GIRLS: TWENTY WAITING FOR PLACES at MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO make money fast, sell our elegant Plush and Morocco Albums; just the thing for holiday presents; sell on sight; agents are positively making from $[illegible] weekly. Apply at once to F. CAMPION, [illegible] First st., room 2.

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. APPLY at once; rapid sale and big profits. Deal with a reliable house. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL; NO EXperience needed; wages $3 to $6 per day. HALL WAGON MFG. CO., 172 Fourth st., 10 to 12 P. M.

SURE EARNINGS.—CASSELL & CO.'S GREAT combination of Xmas Books. Two agents [illegible] J. K. GILL & CO., 25 First st.

AGENTS, HURRAH!—MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, "Huckleberry Finn," Tom Sawyer's comrade; the liveliest book Mark Twain has ever written; funnier than "Innocents Abroad" or "Tom Sawyer"; will have even a bigger sale than those famous books, which made hundreds of dollars for canvassers. Exclusive agency. Occidental Publishing Co., 120 Sutter st., San Francisco. F. PERSON, Manager.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT bands. Crowns stamped free of charge when bought of B. Hartman & Co., 55 and 57 Washington st.

DECORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANUfactured at eastern prices by B. Hartman & Co., Portland, Or. P. O. box 580. Send for price list.

ATTENTION, LUMBER DEALERS AND MANufacturers! We have 75 to 100 M feet of seasoned clear Cedar Lumber [illegible] [illegible] Address BROWN & REYNOLDS, Napavine, Lewis county, W. T. Dec. 1, 1884.

ATTENTION! INTERIOR AND CITY MERchants who may need a few [illegible] to fill broken stocks can purchase at close figures of H. B. LITT, Third and Alder.

SOMETHING NEW—THE AUTOMATIC LAMP Brackets, unsurpassed for convenience and safety; agents wanted; for terms, etc., address A. THURBER, [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CHUNG YUNE Wing Kee Co. will remove on or about the first day of December, 1884, from their present store, on Oak st., bet. First and Second, to No. 56 Second st., near Oak and Pine. CHUNG YUNE, WING KEE CO.

BRIGHT, MURPHY, 145 SIXTH ST.—CLASSES [illegible] English. Mathematics thoroughly taught.

W. M. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

RAG CARPETS MADE 20 CTS. YARD; WOVEN and warp provided, 25 cts. yard. A. GRAY, 31 street.

PURE SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR at H. KEITZER'S, 57 Third st.

STOCK OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE, at lowest prices. MRS. WHARTON, 51 Morrison.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING, GOLD, SILver and nickel plating done at reasonable rates. A. BAEURLE, 30 Stark st., upstairs.

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL Chemist. Laboratory No. 106 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO.
NO. 92 N. FIRST ST., COR. F, AT THE OLD STAND. Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and black oil clothing.

FRESH COMPRESSED YEAST FOR SALE IN all groceries; orders for Compressed Yeast [illegible] Works, South First st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
Cor. E. Park and Washington sts.
S. GROSS..........Lessee and Manager
TO-NIGHT!
Eighth production in this city of Offenbach's comic Opera, The
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE!
Admission 25c and 50c.
Reserved seats to be had at Morse's Palace of Art, corner Second and Washington, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CONCERT!
AT
POPULAR PRICES
UNDER AUSPICES OF
The Young People's Association
OF
Taylor St. M. E. Church.
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16th.
Instrumental quartette, [illegible] MESSRS. [illegible] and VON [illegible] Orchestral [illegible] and vocal [illegible] by MRS. COURSEN and MR. and MRS. WITZEL [illegible]
A full program will be published in the papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th. No expense has been spared to secure talent that will make this the event of the season. Admission, Adults [illegible] children [illegible]

School Taxes.

SCHOOL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1884 ARE NOW due and payable at the office of the School Clerk, No. 58 Morrison street, S. E. corner Third.
WM CHURCH, Jr., School Clerk.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for rent, single or double; free use of bath; 161 Alder st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN DESIRABLE residence location; [illegible] Yamhill st., cor. of Park.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE with or without board, at 85 E. Park st.

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHed en suite $15; single $6; unfurnished suite $7 per month; also rooms for light [illegible] housekeeping; the fire proof building [illegible] First, cor. Columbia.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING to man and wife without children; 274 Second, cor. Jefferson; references required.

THE RAYMOND HOUSE—368 FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel; fire proof; [illegible] the most elegantly furnished lodging house in the land; rooms in suite or single.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms at all root prices in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY, 27 Stark st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete; also furnished rooms, en suite and single, [illegible] Fourth st.

FOR RENT—FRONT PARLOR FLOOR FIRST [illegible] st., bet. Washington and Alder, in stores. Inquire [illegible] Baths and Barber Shop. C. FLEISCHNER.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire [illegible] Morrison st., corner Park.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or more gentlemen, with fire, bath [illegible] references required; moderate. Inquire 230 [illegible] st.

SOMETHING NICE: A NICE SUNNY ROOM FOR A gentleman [illegible]

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for lady or man and wife. Inquire at [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; also single rooms; 130 Fifth st., cor. Fifth and [illegible]

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT SUITE with all the modern improvements, suitable for one or two gentlemen who would appreciate a pleasant quiet home in a small family; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, care Oregonian.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FOR RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT; LOCATION first-class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, [illegible] of Ash st.

FOR RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE on very reasonable terms to right parties as owners wish to leave the city and want them occupied before traveling. Apply 14 Seventh st., near Ash.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, $10. INQUIRE OF J. B. BRAS, at Wells Fargo & Co.'s.

FOR RENT—HOUSE 229 MAIN STREET, NEAR Ninth. Inquire 22 Ninth st., near Main.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH; modern improvements; 288 E st. Also 3 nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 68 Thirteenth st.

HOUSE TO RENT—307 SECOND, BET. CLAY and Columbia sts.; 7 rooms with all improvements. A. BLOOM, 100 Eighth st., cor. Morrison.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, in private family; references required. Apply at [illegible] Third st.

EXCELLENT HOME BOARD AND COMFORTably furnished room with fire, bath, etc.; reasonable rates. No. 11 B st., cor. Sixth.

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE TO RENT—HARD FINISHED, AT $20 per month. Also 20 Rooms on C and [illegible] per month. Inquire D. SIMON, Front and Yamhill.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN GOOD LOcality. Apply 4 Washington st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO California, the furniture in the former residence of Dr. Henry Jones, cor. Fourth and Oak sts., is for sale. The carpets and furniture are all new and elegant. The house is complete from top to bottom, dressed walls and everything first class and filled in present with the best class of roomers. For particulars please call at 73 Fourth st., bet. 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF MACHInists' tools together with stock and fixtures of gun store. Address MRS. W. H. RHODES, Santa Cruz, Cal., or [illegible] W. Bitzer, Portland, Or.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. ADdress B., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ITS value; 150 acres of prairie; all improved. Inquire [illegible] B. MOORES, Salem.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND four miles from town on Columbia slough; will be sold in one body or in 5 or 10 acre tracts, to suit purchasers; terms easy. Inquire on premises, or of [illegible] SOPHIA M. KALLICH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY, 200 [illegible] under cultivation; fine stock farm; 220 acres [illegible] county, 14 miles from Portland, 40 acres under cultivation; 20 acres near Hubbard station, one of the finest farms in Oregon; also small and large farms and stock ranches in different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., real estate agents, 13 Stark st., Portland, Or.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN COWAN'S ADDItion to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is the best located and busiest town on the Columbia river. New-comers are invited to come and see for themselves how cheaply they can secure a home.
R. T. COWAN.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms, in Scoggins' valley, 3 miles from Dilley station, O. & C. R. R., 5 miles from Forest Grove. The Dixon farm, 170 acres tillable, mostly rich bottom land, 150 acres timber. The Martin farm, 59 acres rich tillable land, 90 acres pasture and timber. For sale on favorable terms. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I hereby give notice that a certain promissory note, dated Powell's Valley, Oregon, 4th December, 1884, payable ten days from date, executed by me, was procured by fraud by a person representing himself to be the agent of Knight's Centre Pumps, New York, and is therefore without consideration, and will not be paid. JOHN AMBROSE.

TO CANNERY MEN—I CAN FURNISH CHARcoal in quantities from 100 bushels up, as cheap as any one on the Columbia river, and perhaps a little cheaper. Let me hear from you before you contract for supply for next spring. J. K. [illegible]

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL DEC. [illegible] for the erection and completion of a two story dwelling. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of WM STOKES, architect, No. 17[illegible] First st., [illegible] Third floor.

NOTICE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A regular meeting of the stockholders, and for the purpose [illegible] the [illegible] books of [illegible] will be closed from Nov. 22 until Dec. 22, both days inclusive. GEO. H. ANDREWS, Secretary Oregon and California Railroad Co.
Portland, Or., Nov. [illegible], 1884.

PHYSICIANS—A REGULAR PHYSICIAN CAN [illegible]

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Merchants' Exchange Association will be held at their rooms Tuesday, Dec. [illegible] at [illegible] W. J. LEAHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE third regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Lumber & Manufacturing Co., for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the company on Monday evening, Dec. [illegible]
Portland, Or., Nov. 28, 1884. D. M. McKAY, Sec.

NOTICE OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned assignee of the estate of O. F. Wegener, an insolvent debtor, will on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house door in the city of Portland, Or., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, those certain four dwelling houses situated upon lot No. 1, and the south half of lot N., in block No. 25, in the city of Portland, Or., together with the unexpired lease of said premises belonging to said estate. J. C. CARSON, Assignee of the estate of O. F. Wegener, an insolvent debtor.
Portland, Or., Nov. 25, 1884.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders.—To the stockholders of the Oregon and California Railroad Company: You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the board of directors at a meeting held Nov. 11, 1884, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Or., at noon on Monday, the 22d day of December, 1884, for the following purposes, viz:

1. To amend the by-laws of the company and increase the number of directors.
2. To authorize the board of directors of this company with the concurrence of a majority of the bondholders of this company to contract for the completion of this company's railroad, and in order to raise money for that purpose, and to provide funds for the settlement of the floating debt of this company, that said board of directors be authorized to issue their bonds or debentures, secured on a first and prior lien upon all the property of this company, real, personal and mixed, or bonds created by increasing the number and amount of bonds already issued and secured by the existing first mortgage of this company, or by consolidating the existing first and second mortgages of this company in such other manner as the board of directors may determine.
3. To authorize the board of directors to provide that at any and all meetings of stockholders held for the purpose of electing directors of this company, the bondholders may participate in such election, and at such elections the holder of each one thousand dollar bond shall have the right to cast as many votes, not exceeding ten, as shall be fixed by the board of directors.
4. To authorize the increase of the preferred stock of this company from 120,000 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to 150,000 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, by issuing 30,000 additional shares of preferred stock.
5. To authorize the increase of the common stock of this company from 70,000 shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to 100,000 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, by issuing 30,000 additional shares of common stock.
6. To authorize the board of directors of this company to negotiate the transfer of all the property of this company, real, personal and mixed, by lease or sale to the Central Pacific Railroad Company upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as the board of directors may deem best for the interests of this company.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
Secretary Oregon and California Railroad Co.
Portland, Or., Nov. 11, 1884.

LOST.

LOST—VERY SMALL BLACK AND TAN PUP. [illegible] somewhat sore from recent [illegible] Liberal reward paid for return to [illegible]

THE ONLY GENUINE
P. CENTEMERI KID GLOVES
Are sold only by
P. E. BRIGHAM,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 108 First st., next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

C. H. WILCOX,
News Dealer & Stationer.
All the Leading Newspapers and Periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty.
S. W. corner [illegible] and Oak sts., Portland, Or

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN, C. E. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell by auction, at the Residence No. 207 North Fourteenth st.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 8th, at 10 A. M.,
The Entire Furniture and Fixtures of Residence
COMPRISING
Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Camp Chairs, Basket Rockers, Bedroom Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Pictures, Brackets, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Rugs, Heating Stoves, Lounge, Cornices, Center Tables, Mirror, Toilet Sets, Shades, Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Wildwest Cook Stove and Fixtures and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. F. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON) and successor to H. Abraham, wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT; importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins, 122 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

G. COHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 1 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

C. J. MULACK—SAW-MAKER. ALL KINDS saws repaired. Oregon Chief Teeth inserted in old saws. 41 C st., Portland, Or.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EXclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. No. 24 N. Front street. See circular.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines; saw-mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention Given to City Work.
Office: Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc. A. M. LUPFER, C. E.
M. Inst. C. E., Eng.
HAWGOOD & LUPFER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Labbe Building, Washington St.,
Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR. N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 63 and 65 First st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 146 and 148 Front street, Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. HARRY LANE—OFFICE, STROWBRIDGE building, cor. First and Alder sts.

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office Gordon & Frazier's stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor.

DR. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 209 Yamhill street. Office in Union block.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. Y. KOHN & CO., AGENCY FOR WILKESBORO & Co. 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, Southern California, the East, England, Australia, etc. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the celebrated Lake Boat Engines and small engines for [illegible] work.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty. 61 North Front.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS—SODA AND MINeral waters, 91 and 93 Oak st., cor. First. [illegible] Phone 128, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILLINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in fine cigars, 141 Front st., Portland, branch of Solomon, Lachman & Co., San Francisco.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER Front and Main sts. Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions; also making and mending tools to order.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED 18[illegible] Portland, Or.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., iron and Woodworking Machinery.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, 141 Front street.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITS, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 31 North Front st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes; 42 Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

SAM. L. GORMAN—MERCHANDISE BROKER and manufacturers' agent, 1 Washington st.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Multnomah county, Or., executor of the estate of John Bayh, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned at the Washington Stock & Stroll, corner of Second and Washington streets, Portland, Or., within six months from the date of this notice. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts.
FRANK ALLARD,
Portland, Or., Dec. 8, 1884. Executor of the estate of John Bayh, deceased.

JAMES GLEASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTHEAST corner of First and Morrison streets, room 1, over B. L. Stone's jewelry store.

Wove-Wire Mattresses
Known as the Eads & Adams Patent, and sold by manufactured and sold by
GEORGE M. PARKER,
133 Fifth Street, Portland.
The Trade supplied.

The Oregonian
FOUR-PAGE EDITION.
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press.

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

To arrive this morning over the Northern P[illegible] J. E. [illegible] U. S. A., wife and daugh[illegible] Major A. S. [illegible] and wife, Miss Cran[illegible] Edward Sterling, C. Lettenwebe[illegible] J. D. [illegible] Wm. R. Aylsworth an[illegible] Frank E. [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION.

Regular meeting of the board of trade tonight.

The Columbia arrived here at 10 o'clock las[illegible] night.

Miss Kate A. Cameron of Hasom, W. T., an[illegible] George Gardner of this city, will this mornin[illegible] begin a course of studies at the Portland Bus[illegible] ness College.

John Wilson, a laborer, was arrested yester[illegible] day morning for trespass by Policemen Belche[illegible] and Johnson. He will have a trial in the poli[illegible] court to-day.

The Portland Methodist ministers' meetin[illegible] will be held in the parlor of Taylor Street M. E[illegible] church this morning at 10:30 o'clock. A gen[illegible] eral attendance is desired.

It is expected that a bicycle race will come o[illegible] at the pavilion in a few days between F. T. Me[illegible] rill and Bert Hatch, the latter feeling confiden[illegible] that he can now beat the former.

A handsome marble monument to the mem[illegible] ory of that pious catholic pioneer on this coast[illegible] Archbishop F. N. Blanchet, will be erecte[illegible] over his grave at St. Paul, Marion county, thi[illegible] week.

Gloves, ribbons, handkerchiefs, etc., still con[illegible] tinue to accumulate at the Casino, much to th[illegible] annoyance of the manager, who aims to restor[illegible] everything that is left in the theater to it[illegible] owner.

J. H. Close, who has been steward with th[illegible] O. R. & N. Co. for six years past, has leased th[illegible] Parker house at Astoria. The acquaintanc[illegible] formed in this way will go far to make his new[illegible] venture a success.

Mrs. J. M. Gorman received first prize (as th[illegible] Flower Girl) and Miss Druck the prize as th[illegible] Colored Nurse at the G. A. R. ball Friday even[illegible] ing. Mr. Churchman (not Churchill) took th[illegible] prize for the character of an Irishman.

Manager Gross, of the Casino, discovered o[illegible] Saturday that one of his ushers was in the habi[illegible] of giving reserved seats to persons who pai[illegible] but 25 cents admission, for 10 or 15 cents, whic[illegible] of course was duly pocketed. The fellow di[illegible] not come to the box office to get his salary[illegible] which was due, and evidently has discharge[illegible] himself.

The Oregon Short Line

[illegible]

Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, an[illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R's.

[illegible]

At Ainsky's Refreshment Parlors.

[illegible]

Music Dealers and Music Teachers.

[illegible]

Christmas Presents.

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
[illegible]

[illegible] and watches, diamonds, [illegible] for the convenience of his customers and the publi[illegible] large, have a safe deposit in which merchants can [illegible] their private papers, wills, etc., and familie[illegible] tending to travel can place their plate, diamonds, [illegible] and so forth, in his fire and burglar-proof s[illegible] one of the largest on the coast. The charge for st[illegible] will be very small at Uncle Myers' new store, [illegible] street, between Yamhill and Taylor.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO

[illegible] eers and Commission Merchants,

[illegible] SALES [illegible] days & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

IAL AUCTION SALE

EHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible] North Fourteenth st [illegible] No 267

[illegible] NDAY DEC [illegible] at 10 A. M.

Furniture and Fixtures of Residence

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible]

FRONT STREET FARM

SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible]

LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or

COMMISSION MER- [illegible]

SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] San Juan

MILLER, W. H. WEST [illegible]

[illegible] AND COM [illegible] Front and Ash sts.

AND FARM MACHINERY

[illegible] SAW MAKERS. ALL KINDS [illegible]

[illegible] IMPLEMENT [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] machinery.

[illegible] KING MILLS [illegible] machinery.

[illegible] AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] First and Vine sts.

[illegible] WHOLESALE FARM [illegible] agricultural implements [illegible] carriages, [illegible] saw mills and [illegible] a specialty [illegible] rubber and leather [illegible]

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

H W & T H OGILBE

ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

Attention Given to City Work.

[illegible] Third [illegible] Oak sts.

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

Gibbs Building Washington St. Portland, Oreg

WHOLESALE GROCERS

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible]

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] mission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] Merchants, Nos. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

[illegible] VETERINARY SURGEON; [illegible] Ontario Veterinary College. Office [illegible]

[illegible] WELLS PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible] Yamhill street. Office in Union [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUOR DEALERS

[illegible] WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS [illegible]

[illegible] AGENCY FOR WILMERDING [illegible]

[illegible] LUBRICATING COMPOUND [illegible] LUBRICATING OIL

[illegible] OWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] agents. [illegible]

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible]

MINING MACHINERY

[illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] AND PINDINGS

[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Woodworking [illegible]

[illegible] WHOLESALE DEALERS

[illegible] FLAG AND TENT MAKER [illegible]

[illegible] COLORS AND VARNISHES

[illegible] HARNESS HARD- [illegible]

[illegible] BROKERS [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible] GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] appointed by the county [illegible]

JAMES GLEASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible]

[illegible]e-Wire Mattresses

[illegible]

GEORGE M. PARKER,

3 Fifth Street, Portland, Or.

[illegible]s supplied Country orders solicited

The Oregonian.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY

[illegible]

For New Housekeeping [illegible]

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] this morning over the Northern [illegible] J E [illegible], [illegible] Kimball and wife, Miss [illegible], Edward [illegible] Hebuker, Wm. R. [illegible] and [illegible] Blakeley.

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible] of the [illegible] arrived here at 10 [illegible]

[illegible] A Cameron of Hyson, W. T. and [illegible] Gardner of this city will this morning [illegible] a course of studies at the Portland [illegible] College.

John Wilson, a laborer, was [illegible] for trespass by Policeman [illegible]. He will have a trial [illegible]

The Ladies' Methodist [illegible] meeting [illegible] held in the parlor of [illegible] street M. E. [illegible] this morning at 10 o'clock. A good attendance is desired.

It is reported that a bicycle [illegible] will come off [illegible] in a few days between [illegible] and [illegible] Hatch, the latter [illegible] can now beat the former.

A handsome marble monument [illegible] the [illegible] Catholic [illegible] F. N. Blanchet will be erected [illegible] grave at St. Paul, Marion county this [illegible]

[illegible] ribbons, handkerchiefs, etc. still continue to accumulate at the Casino, [illegible] the manager, who aims to store [illegible] that is left in the theater [illegible]

[illegible] who has been steward with the [illegible] Co. for six years past, has left [illegible] house at Astoria. The acquaintance [illegible] way will go far to make his new [illegible] success.

[illegible] M. Gorman received first prize [illegible] and Miss Druck the prize [illegible] at the G. A. R. ball Friday evening [illegible] Churchman (not [illegible]) took the [illegible] the character of an Irishman.

[illegible] of the Casino discovered on [illegible] that one of his ushers was in the habit [illegible] reserved seats to persons who paid [illegible] admission, for 10 or 15 cents, which [illegible] duly pocketed. The fellow did [illegible] to the box office to get his salary, [illegible] cue, and evidently was discharged [illegible]

The Oregon Short Line

[illegible]

Union Pacific Oregon Short Line and [illegible] Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.'s

[illegible]

A. Allisky's Refreshment [illegible]

[illegible]

Christmas Presents.

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

Tooth Sewing Machine [illegible]

[illegible] WOOD YARD [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]'S SEWING MACHINE STORE 167 [illegible] and [illegible] needle [illegible] repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.

[illegible] Oysters in every style.

[illegible]

[illegible] best remedy for diarrhea.

[illegible] to his notice [illegible] convenience of his customers and the public [illegible] safe deposit, in which may be stored [illegible] private papers, wills [illegible] and family [illegible] place their [illegible] diamonds, [illegible] in his fire and burglar proof safe [illegible] on the coast) The charge for storage [illegible] small at Uncle M[illegible] new store, 89 [illegible] between Yamhill and [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] — [illegible] the body of David Morris, who committed suicide [illegible] in a chair in the office and waiting for [illegible] The following jury was impaneled: J. Middleton, H. Anderson, B. Ross [illegible], William Evans and J. H. Phillips. But few witnesses were examined. F. Higgin, whom the deceased had [illegible] White [illegible] was engaged in the time of driving away [illegible] at [illegible] Johnson, who witnessed [illegible] until life was extinct. But [illegible] learned at the inquest that was not [illegible] as will has not been published. His [illegible] [illegible] conclusively that [illegible] out what Morris [illegible] penitentiary [illegible]. Hagin [illegible] [illegible] Morris [illegible] him to return [illegible] to. But he had not [illegible] Morris [illegible] preferring to let the latter think that [illegible] prosecute him [illegible] cut of the Stout [illegible] Hagin for the [illegible] deed. This [illegible] tried to borrow and when he failed there is still [illegible] thoughts of what he had done and the possible punishment [illegible] take the morphine. This was the opinion of the jury in rendering a verdict of suicide. Dr. Wheeler said Morris must have taken a very large dose of morphine to produce death in [illegible] over four hours [illegible] telegraphed to Seattle and Cheney for the [illegible] from Morris' wife [illegible] his friends who will give directions [illegible] disposal of his remains. If nothing is heard from them the body becomes a county charge until the law directs that it may be turned over to a medical college, the students of which have already made application to have it for dissection. The law requires the body to be held twenty four hours, but the coroner will hold it still longer if there is any possibility of hearing from his friends.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE. —Laura Kell[illegible], [illegible] woman twenty-two years old, died at St. Vincent's hospital late Saturday night, of consumption, after having been confined [illegible] two months. The deceased was a woman [illegible] and was kept by that [illegible] Wiseman [illegible] the time he was running that worst of all [illegible] in the city, the [illegible] Blue saloon opposite the city jail. The [illegible] Wiseman, anxious to get rid of her, took her to a house on the corner of Third and [illegible] streets, and after hiring a [illegible] and putting her in it, deserted her without a cent [illegible] means to procure medical attendance [illegible]. She was one whole day without anything to eat or drink when the woman who kept the house visited her and [illegible] of her unfortunate condition. Not knowing what else to do under the circumstances, she reported the case to the police, and the unfortunate girl was removed to the hospital where the kind care of the sisters made [illegible] comfortable her last few weeks on earth. The cotton pickle [illegible] Wiseman, who [illegible] once a [illegible] in Portland, having no longer the fear of indictment by the grand jury as he had when he fled to Victoria some months ago. He is now barkeeper in a saloon on the corner of Fifth and Alder streets, but is shunned even by that class. When a vagrant who was convicted a few days ago was on trial in the police court the worst testimony against him was that of Policeman Henline, who said he was running around with George Wiseman.

REVISITING OLD SCENES —Mr. Oregon [illegible] Hastings, of the firm of Spencer & Hastings, Victoria, who was born in this city, as might be supposed from his given name, is a guest at the Holton house, having returned to the scenes of his boyhood for a brief visit after an absence of twenty-two years. Accompanied by a friend he took a walk over the city, which has grown almost entirely out of his recollection. The streets, extended in every direction as they have been in that time and built up with new houses on every side, were strange or unfamiliar, and it was only here and there that he could locate a familiar spot. Among the old landmarks which have been much changed but which he still recognized were the old academy, the Kingsley residence and the old pioneer livery building, which last is now Smith Bros & Watson's iron works. Having lived so long in British Columbia Mr. Hastings sometimes says "[illegible] save the queen," but since his return to Portland a friend asked him what his sentiments were and he replied "Old friends, good friends and America." He will remain in Oregon for a few weeks visiting old acquaintances among early pioneer boys.

DEATH OF D. W. CHEESMAN. —Hon. D. W. Cheesman, of Lake county, died in San Francisco of heart disease on November 25, aged [illegible] years and 11 months. He came to this coast in 1850, and was at one time prominent in politics. The Lakeview *Examiner* has a short biographical sketch, from which the following extract is made: "In 1860 he was elected delegate to the Republican national convention, which assembled at Chicago, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Cheesman was made an assistant treasurer of the United States and placed in charge of the mint at San Francisco, a position he held for more than seven years. In [illegible] removed to Lake county, Oregon [illegible] elected to the legislature from this county [illegible] since that time he has quietly [illegible] his farm in this place [illegible] of party [illegible] removed [illegible]"

[illegible]

SUICIDE AT TACOMA. —Last Friday night James Doyle, familiarly known as "the sergeant," committed suicide at Tacoma by blowing out his brains with a revolver in the Eureka saloon. Doyle was a resident and probably a native of Troy, N. Y. He was in the war, being a color sergeant in the 69th regiment of New York infantry. He had on his person an appointment to the position of sergeant, and an honorable discharge paper. He came here from Siskiyou county, California, and has worked at one of the sawmills, but lately he has been doing odd jobs about town. An examination of the body disclosed a full rigged ship tattooed on the left arm. On the right arm below the elbow was a crucifix indicating that he was [illegible] Above the elbow was the [illegible] of a weeping willow tree, on the [illegible] of which was inscribed, "In memory of my [illegible]" No cause is assigned for the deed.

[illegible] —Civil service reform [illegible] will be practically [illegible] troubling the minds of republican officeholders [illegible] two of them [illegible] Wells Fargo express men [illegible] and Hon. M. C. [illegible] Portland and Walla Walla [illegible] employes, have tendered their services to Wells Fargo, and to the Northern Pacific express, but as they "have not yet been accepted their resignations under the government have not been handed in. Most of them authorize the statement, however, that an anchor will be cast to windward at the first opportunity.

[illegible] HOODLUMS. [illegible] after [illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] Barten discovered three young [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Washington street. They [illegible] arrested [illegible] keeping in the [illegible] well known to the police [illegible] been in jail several times before [illegible] It is believed that the boys who [illegible] to sell [illegible] papers were on the lookout [illegible] view of the [illegible] [illegible] sent to the penitentiary for [illegible] His father [illegible] the city jail [illegible] [illegible] is the envy of his wits.

[illegible] —[illegible] Superintendent H. S. Rowe [illegible] days ago in THE OREGONIAN. A [illegible] car filled with ordinary stuff axles was hauled from East Portland to the Upper Cascades and [illegible] by the dynamometer [illegible] the engineer returned [illegible] the same weight [illegible] [illegible] the locomotive [illegible] Tickets had [illegible]

[illegible] EXAMINED [illegible] —Referring to [illegible] by the Washington [illegible] that the Northern Pacific railroad is charging [illegible] for lands which were [illegible] settlers [illegible] officers of the land department in this city state that this is [illegible] that the high price at which [illegible] lands has been [illegible] during the last [illegible] months is [illegible] per acre [illegible] only a few isolated instances [illegible] recorded [illegible] Most of the sales are between $[illegible] and $4.00. As an offset to the complaint of high prices [illegible] lands, it may be stated that the lands [illegible] recently [illegible] thousands of acres in eastern Washington [illegible] offered as low as fifty cents, seventy five cents [illegible] per acre [illegible] and some of it is pretty good pasturage.

SENT THEIR PICTURES TO NEW ORLEANS.— A handsome memorial has been sent to the world's fair at New Orleans by the postoffice department of this city. Large photographs of Postmaster Steel and his able assistants, Mort [illegible] Dimick, W. G. Steel, Tyle N. [illegible] Rollins and W. J. Warren, were transferred by the photographer to one cardboard and [illegible] which were grouped all the various stamps used [illegible] in every department in red, the [illegible] and some perfectly [illegible] the work of Mr. Frank Thompson [illegible] from [illegible] credit [illegible] from the Portland office [illegible] photographed [illegible] friends of the exhibitors.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND EXCURSION.—As has been announced, persons who desire to go to the Hawaiian islands on the excursion leaving here January [illegible], should signify their intention [illegible] for the 20th inst., as the number of berths is limited to fifty. The steamer fare from Portland to Honolulu and return is $[illegible], and the trip to the volcano, including fare [illegible] and saddle horse hire about $[illegible] more. Tickets are good for ninety days, and those who do not wish to visit the [illegible] may remain in Honolulu, and the entire expense during the [illegible] months [illegible] from home can be made [illegible] Mr. R. Newcomb, who with Dr. Child will have charge of the excursion, resided on the islands for a number of years, is willing to answer questions as far as he can.

[illegible] —James Cunningham [illegible] Medford [illegible] confessed [illegible] which was freely furnished by [illegible] [illegible] themselves into this [illegible]

[illegible] —Frank [illegible] [illegible] jail. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] —[illegible] will be held [illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] of the present week [illegible] invited [illegible] Notices [illegible] vestibule.

[illegible] The weather [illegible] vessels passed out, and one of the inward bound passed in. The British barks Varuna and [illegible] and probably stood [illegible] to sea before to-day.

PENSION EXAMINING COMMITTEE.—A [illegible] at Independence asks for the names of [illegible] physicians who examine applicants for pensions. They are Drs. W. H. Watkins [illegible] Frazer and [illegible] Plummer and meet at [illegible] Fellows temple every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will [illegible] this morning in [illegible] United States vs Barnhart [illegible] the demurrer to the [illegible] acquittal.

PERSONAL

Mr. [illegible] is at the Holton.

Mr. [illegible] New York [illegible] Wednesday.

Mr. M. B. Walsh [illegible] from New York, and will [illegible] a week or more here.

Mr. J. G. Miller and wife of Brookfield, W. T., returned yesterday from a visit [illegible] [illegible] morning.

Mr. J. [illegible] that ever [illegible]

Messrs. Wheeler [illegible] commissioners [illegible]

AT THE [illegible]

[illegible] the opening week [illegible] with "Princess of Trebizond" [illegible] much heavier, and reserved seats have been at a premium throughout the week. From present appearances, the opera bids fair to run two weeks longer.

Godda & Frazier's stables have been removed to Fifth and Taylor sts.

YOUNG LELAND STANFORD

[illegible] One of the rules [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

[illegible] and takes on [illegible] right to [illegible] sympathy the [illegible] for the [illegible] which in many cases grows to absurdity. The grief of the parents from any news [illegible] it would have [illegible] the [illegible] sympathy [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] son who dies in the [illegible]

Young Leland Stanford was in [illegible] a little [illegible] would very likely have grown up to be an excellent man. He had been reared [illegible] affectionate whims of an invalid mother, his sports even being of a kind which admitted the supervision of a maid, who was his attendant at all times and at all places. He was [illegible] good child [illegible] spoiled. Nobody ever noticed that he had any [illegible] that he had an [illegible] Hotel Bristol [illegible] Rome, aged just 16. His parents, of course, were profoundly grieved. Their [illegible]

[illegible] every man who [illegible] up Stanford's [illegible] multitude who bend the knee that thrift may follow fawning [illegible] words of sympathy to the afflicted parents. Half of these people had never seen the lad, and their sympathetic sentiments were inspired wholly by the fact that Mr. Stanford had fifty millions of dollars. To the afflicted parents these letters and verses seem the expression of universal sorrow, and they got the notion that the whole world was in mourning as they were for the dead child. A funeral costing thousands of dollars was arranged at Rome [illegible] the multitude who came to witness the extravagance of the rich American appeared at the sorrowing parents to be a host of sympathizers.

The passage from Rome to Liverpool was a magnificent spectacle, and there another funeral service was held, the arrangements at Rome being magnificent and costly. For several weeks at New York the body remained in a vault in Greenwood cemetery and twice during that time magnificent memorial services were held over it. Last week the father and mother with the casket arrived here by special train, the casket [illegible] being elaborately draped with crape. The day after arrival the mourning train moved on to Stanford's country place in Menlo park, where a vault had been prepared in the midst of the grounds surrounding the residence. The vault is as solid as masonry and iron can make it. It is lined throughout with purple velvet embossed with gold and its furniture is of the highest possible magnificence. It is connected with the house and with the servants' quarters by electric wires and is guarded night and day by armed watchmen.

All this was, of course, folly, but the climax of extravagance was reached last Sunday, when [illegible] memorial service was held for the lad [illegible] Episcopal church at this city [illegible] hours before the appointed time boys passed about the streets distributing a beautifully printed [illegible] of the service, very [illegible] dodgers were thrown about the streets. The church of course was filled and [illegible] turned away. The floral decorations were magnificent beyond example. A chapel complete in every detail, made wholly of flowers, was built over the chancel, and the walls of the church were [illegible] with floral anchors, crosses, crowns and scrip and [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]

THE [illegible] MINISTER [illegible]

Bishop Kip and Rev. Mr. Foute conducted the service; the point for the sermon when Rev. Mr. Newman of New York, stepped into the pulpit. His address was by far the most stilted [illegible] I have ever heard. It is four columns too long to [illegible] upon the readers of THE OREGONIAN, and a few parts [illegible] his will show the general character of [illegible]

"Although so young, he was tall and graceful [illegible] Apollo Belvidere, with [illegible] features [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Descartes [illegible] at twenty four was an authority [illegible] highest mathematics. He reminds us of Grotius who entered the university at Leyden at twelve, at fourteen published [illegible] Marcianus Capella, which disclosed his acquaintance with Cicero, Aristotle, Pliny, [illegible] Strabo and other great writers; at fifteen was an attache of a Dutch embassy to Henry IV, at sixteen was admitted to practice [illegible] at twenty-four was advocate general of the treasury of Holland, and at twenty five was an authority on international law. He recalls to us Gibbon, who was in his Latin at seven, a student at Oxford at fifteen, a lover of Locke and Grotius and Pascal at seventeen, and at twenty five had acquired the scholarship [illegible] the plan of that [illegible] history which has given immortality to his name. He brings to mind our own Hamilton, who entered college at fifteen, was an orator at seventeen, a political writer at eighteen, at twenty was on Washington's staff, at twenty five was a legislator, and at thirty-two was [illegible] of the treasury of the United States. Nay, more. His early mental promise was like that of Washington, of Pitt, of [illegible], of Raphael of Angelo in their early manhood, and had Leland Stanford [illegible] lived as long as these did his name would have been as great and his life as useful to mankind."

And further on:

"The death of the beautiful youth is [illegible] the greatest compensation [illegible] He now belongs to the youth of America [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Our youth should read his biography, which will be more fascinating than romance and more edifying than the creations of the imagination. Mothers would secure that biography as a birthday gift, fathers would present it as a Christmas

---

offering. That [illegible] schools. The public school and [illegible] highest [illegible] of his life and the Life of Leland Stanford [illegible] Richmond's "Dairyman's Daughter" [illegible] His tomb will be the shrine [illegible] youth will go as on a sacred pilgrimage, [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of what he was to them."

Four columns of this rot [illegible] Newman [illegible] attracted special notice. H[illegible] for the morning's work.

And now that the matter is over there is a great row in the church over the [illegible] that Rev. Mr. Newman, who is a Methodist, was permitted to preach in an Episcopal church. [illegible] little of the rubric forbids any [illegible] of my congregation, or the church wardens, vestrymen, or trustees of [illegible] to permit any person to officiate therein other than a duly licensed or ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal church. The attention of Rev. R. C. Foute, the rector of Grace Church, being called to this matter he said: "I am aware that it was contrary to these rules, but there [illegible] of common sense that I felt at liberty to follow under the peculiar circumstances of this case. [illegible] circumstances I do not [illegible] to the public. Mr. Newman was the pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, the most fashionable church in Washington, during General Grant's administration. The story of his travels around the world as inspector of foreign consulates [illegible] is known to everyone. Afterwards he went to New York and when [illegible] Grant went to New York to reside he took a seat in the Madison Avenue congregational church and although Mr. Newman was not a minister of that church General Grant induced the congregation to engage his services. This afterwards led to a division in the congregation, and Mr. Newman is now without a church. But he was an old friend of Governor Stanford, who engaged him to come out here for the express purpose of delivering this address and I believe intends to take care of him. Governor Stanford is a vestryman of Grace Church and telegraphed out here to make the arrangements and under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, though his request to allow Mr. Newman to deliver the [illegible] was one which might properly be complied with. I called the vestrymen together [illegible] they agreed [illegible] the Bishop of the diocese himself presided. Mr. Newman did [illegible] in fact, officiate. The usual service was read by the regular officiating minister, and after it was over instead of going some [illegible] and [illegible] to an appropriate address—[illegible] by Mr. Newman, after which the benediction was said and the congregation dispersed."

"Is not the benediction a portion of the service?"

"Yes, but the service was practically over when Mr. Newman delivered his address."

"I presume the peculiar circumstances which you allude to were partly a desire to oblige ex-Governor Stanford under the circumstances of his affliction and a belief that your compliance would prove to the ultimate benefit of your church."

"Yes, that and other circumstances. I expected that it would create a storm, because from Governor Stanford's influential position I have no doubt that by this time the [illegible] has been telegraphed all over the country, as well as to London and Paris, but I feel perfectly calm and serene about the matter." A. H.

CONCERT AT Y. M. C. A. HALL TO-NIGHT

The orchestra connected with the Y. M. C. A. of our city, numbering nine pieces, assisted by Miss Gaylord Bell, harpist, and other ladies and gentlemen, will give a grand concert this evening in Y. M. C. A. hall. The orchestra have been under the direction of Prof. [illegible] Arrowsmith. This is their first appearance in public. Miss Bell comes highly recommended as a performer upon that almost forgotten yet sweetest of musical instruments, the harp. Following is the programme:

PART I.

[illegible]

The population of Nevada is said to be steadily diminishing. The Carson *Tribune* says that there are now not more than 12,000 voters in the state. In 1880 the total vote was [illegible] [illegible] county has 2000 voters, and of all the others only three have a voting population in excess of 1000 each. One county is credited with [illegible] voters only and there are five counties whose combined vote will not exceed 1500.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than [illegible] kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

[illegible] Kidneys and Liver. [illegible]

[illegible] Trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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REDINGTON, WOODS & CO. Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

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IMPORTERS [illegible] WHOLESALE [illegible]

[illegible]

USE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY AND LIVER REGULATOR.

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Common Sense

PURCHASERS OF

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Golden Rule

Bazaar,

ARE CHEAPER THAN THE OLD STOCK BEING OFFERED AT BARGAINS ELSEWHERE

[illegible] GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

No Old Stock

ALL NEW, ALL DESIRABLE

Prices Guaranteed the Lowest

[illegible]

300 STYLES OF DOLLS!

[illegible] GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Tool Chests [illegible]

Work Boxes [illegible]

Large Velvet [illegible]

Doll Carriages, wicker [illegible]

Elegant Mustache Cups and Saucers [illegible]

Autograph Albums, handsome [illegible]

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From $1 up

The Most Complete Stock

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GIFTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, all ages.
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GIFTS FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.
GIFTS FOR Sweethearts and Beaux,
GIFTS FOR Neighbors and Friends,
PLUSH CASES WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
SILVERWARE, BRONZES, BISQUES

Goods All New, Prices the Lowest!

Christmas Cards [illegible]

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail.

KOHN & STEINBACH.

YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU

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IRON WHEELBARROWS!

WE ARE NOW MAKING THE

"OREGON BOSS"

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[illegible] and [illegible] Portland

Holiday Sale.

[illegible]

HOLIDAY GOODS

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ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT

Ladies' Cloaks, worth $12.50, reduced to	$5 00
Children's Cloaks with Capes, full length, reduced to	2 00
Ready-made Dresses in desirable colors, worth $17.50, reduced to	10 00

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Dress Goods usually sold for 15c and 20c all reduced to	[illegible] per yd
Dress Goods, worth and sold elsewhere for 25 and 35c, reduced to	12 per yd
Ladies' Woolen Hose, finished seam, sold everywhere for 50 reduced to	25c
Silk Ribbons, formerly sold for 25c, now reduced to	10 per yd

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CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE,

70 MORRISON STREET

Bet. Fifth and Fourth

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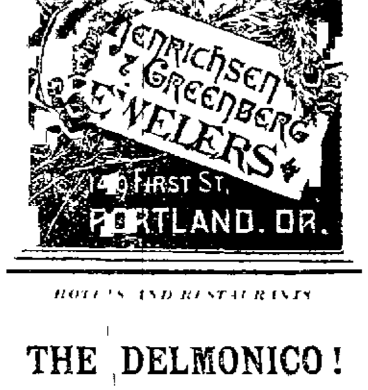
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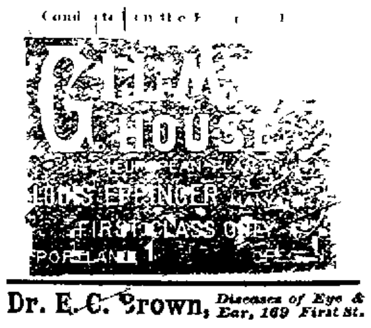

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Dec

Overland [illegible] pts in and [illegible] 100 bbls [illegible] kgs herring, 10 cs corned beef [illegible] kgs raisins [illegible] cles mince meat [illegible] cocoanut 1 bbl 2 sks nuts [illegible] prunes 2 cs cigars [illegible] 200 kgs nails [illegible]

PRODUCE RECEIPTS Past 41 [illegible] wheat 177 bbls flour [illegible] ctls millstuff [illegible] potatoes [illegible] wool 15 0 [illegible] fruit 13 pkgs butter [illegible] 23 000 ctls wheat 600 bbls flour 704 [illegible] mill stuff [illegible] hides [illegible] eastern Oregon

FREIGHTS. [illegible] has been taken [illegible] grain [illegible] & Co [illegible] The river is [illegible] clear of tonnage available for wheat. The position of the market is a firm one still the supply will not be short for the balance of the season. For the cereal year of 1883-84 we dispatched [illegible] vessels registering [illegible] tons and carrying [illegible] short tons foreign. In December [illegible] the current season 38 vessels registering 40 [illegible] tons [illegible] carrying [illegible] tons. It is not probable that we shall have an considerable quantity over last year to export foreign. [illegible] would [illegible] tonnage enough to carry [illegible] tons of grain. The average carried per vessel last season was 16[illegible] tons. For the current season to date the average is much less being but 10[illegible] because of the smaller class of vessels employed and the fact that several in August and September carried salmon as the largest part of cargo. There are now listed for this port 34 vessels registering [illegible] tons and having a carrying capacity of say 50 000 tons. There is in port loaded and to load 17 vessels registering 1 681 tons [illegible] tons. Tonnage dispatched [illegible] and on way [illegible] represents a capacity of 1[illegible] 000 short tons or [illegible] less than was sold last cereal season. This is not a serious deficit by any means for [illegible] can easily be attracted this way during the winter [illegible] market must be controlled by [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] more than [illegible] local [illegible] surplus grain for export [illegible] change one way or the other [illegible] present [illegible] At present the San Francisco market [illegible] inactive owners hold [illegible] firm and shippers not [illegible] to contract new [illegible]

WHEAT [illegible] generally easier [illegible] on the British market failing to keep [illegible] The easier condition of [illegible] American markets must [illegible] abroad for there is no new [illegible] The local market is firm with [illegible] business [illegible] all the business that is [illegible] are slow to pay up [illegible] while not waiting the wheat. This has compelled the [illegible] will [illegible] There [illegible] no sign of letting [illegible] difficult to bring [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible] possible [illegible] under [illegible] conditions [illegible] rough wheat [illegible] and buying is [illegible]

OATS—Sales [illegible] have been made [illegible] for choice but bids seldom [illegible] are very difficult to realize. Buying for export is practically closed [illegible] to be supplied. We [illegible] quote [illegible] for fair to good feed [illegible] being uncertain.

POTATOES—Receipts light and demand almost nothing buyers only taking at extremely low prices. The quotation [illegible] per bushel [illegible] always realized.

PROVISIONS. Stocks [illegible] being added to and the market is weaker [illegible] city cured hams and bacon [illegible] holders [illegible] eastern bacon [illegible] held up to [illegible] Small [illegible] quoted [illegible] choice local pails [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT Generally weak apples plums and prunes in slow sale and large stock. Orders are filled at Sun cured apples [illegible] factory [illegible] prunes [illegible] plums [illegible] figs [illegible] raisins $1 [illegible] per full box [illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Very small [illegible] the local call being light and shipments made [illegible] reduce stocks. Apples 50 @ 60 [illegible] pears nominally 40 @ 60 c

EGGS—The frequent [illegible] demand has made sales [illegible] impossible. To-day [illegible] is quoted [illegible] early market

POULTRY The market for chickens has been eased somewhat but [illegible]

WOOL Nothing doing [illegible] The San Francisco market is [illegible] for the season [illegible] Oregon qualities [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec [illegible] —Arrived [illegible] of the [illegible]

Weather hazy wind northeast

Freights—The market is quiet and nominally [illegible] There is a fair inquiry but the [illegible] pretensions on the part of holders checks business. The Br ship Star of France iron 1569 tons, will load wheat for Cork U K on owners account

Receipts—Wheat, 70 000 ctls, flour, 3,000 [illegible] sks oats, 7500 centals potatoes 10 000 sks.

Wheat—Spot the market is not quite so [illegible] but not quotably lower. Most buyers have [illegible] others are limiting their purchases to current requirements. Quote No 1 shipping at $1 [illegible] Futures, very light business doing on call [illegible] white sold at [illegible] buyer the season

Barley Spot market steady [illegible] Futures are a shade lower [illegible] buyer the season [illegible]

Oats—The market is very heavy stocks [illegible] large [illegible] impossible [illegible] Oregon nominal at $1 [illegible]

Hops—[illegible] light and [illegible] next to nothing [illegible] quotations nominal [illegible]

Wool There is [illegible] this market and prices are steadier. A large Eastern [illegible] the past few days [illegible] sales [illegible] 6,000 pounds [illegible]

Potatoes [illegible] demand and the [illegible] weak [illegible] note Garnet Chili [illegible] quality [illegible]

Provisions Market very full [illegible]

Lard—East [illegible] refined [illegible]

Bacon California extra [illegible]

Hams Eastern [illegible]

Butter The market has a weak tone and [illegible] difficult [illegible]

Eggs Market soft [illegible] California

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Dec 6 —Wheat lower [illegible] pork steady $11 [illegible] January lard higher [illegible] January ribs nothing doing short ribs [illegible] cash

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK Dec [illegible] Wheat [illegible] flour [illegible] wool dull

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON [illegible] steady

On passage and for shipment Wheat [illegible] firm

Red winter [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL Dec [illegible] Spot [illegible] Wheat quiet but steady

PARIS MARKETS

PARIS Dec Spot Wheat and flour [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Dec Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days selling, $4 80 [illegible] documentary, buying $4 [illegible] Transfers [illegible]

Bank of England rate of interest [illegible] per cent

NEW YORK Dec [illegible] —Sterling exchange prime banks long, $4 8[illegible] short $4 8[illegible]

Good commercial from [illegible] lower documentary [illegible] lower

Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce [illegible]

U S Bonds [illegible]

LONDON Dec [illegible] Silver [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

TACOMA [illegible] Arrived [illegible] San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Dec [illegible] Arrived Str Oregon [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Coos Bay [illegible] Hutchinson Seattle [illegible] Grays Harbor

Sailed Sch [illegible] Schnauer Kahului

SEATTLE Dec [illegible] Sailed Sch [illegible] San Francisco

PORT GAMBLE Dec 7 Sailed Sch [illegible] and Hueneme San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 7 Arrived—[illegible] Departure Bar [illegible] Forest King Hong Kong [illegible] Brampton sch Aurora Grays Harbor

Sailed—Bk [illegible] Tacoma [illegible] Coos Bay [illegible] Port Blakeley [illegible] City of Tokio Hong Kong [illegible] Havre

CAPE HANCOCK Dec 7 [illegible] Winslow and E L Pettengill and [illegible] Kelvin passed out [illegible] P M.

ASTORIA, Dec 5 Str [illegible] down [illegible] P M and left out [illegible] P M

Dec. 6.—Br ship [illegible] Stuart and Br bk Cochrane out [illegible] P. M.

Dec. 7.—9 A M., clear wind east Str Columbia [illegible] Str Oregon [illegible] out [illegible] Coos Bay [illegible] Str [illegible] P M

CAPE HANCOCK Dec 7—[illegible] smooth [illegible] wind northeast [illegible] Dec 7 [illegible] Boxton [illegible] 11 45 A M [illegible] from [illegible] passed out [illegible] A M.

SAN FRANCISCO Dec [illegible] The [illegible] flowing [illegible] no [illegible] shipping [illegible]

CAPE HANCOCK Dec [illegible] Passed out 2 P M [illegible] Carrie Winslow Queenstown [illegible] and E L Pettengill Queenstown [illegible] Kelvin Queenstown [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS

MANILLA Dec [illegible] Sailed Br [illegible] Cumbrian [illegible]

SYDNEY [illegible] Sailed Str City of Sydney San Francisco

LIZARD [illegible] Passed Irish [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] Sailed Irish Down [illegible] for Portland

ANTWERP [illegible] about Sept [illegible] for Portland

MISCELLANEOUS

The Liverpool Salvage association has received the following from [illegible] November [illegible] Divers employed to examine bottom of ship American and [illegible] What sum can be paid? Suggest £500 sterling. Otherwise ship must discharge cargo. The cost of warehousing cargo will be heavy [illegible] will probably perish if [illegible] Shall cargo be transhipped in another vessel?

The American [illegible] wheat laden from San Francisco for Antwerp put into Holyhead [illegible]

CATHEDRAL FAIR

As many of the choicest articles are not yet disposed of, it will be necessary to continue the fair this evening. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock and the raffle and auction will shortly follow. All those who have chances or who wish to invest in or bid on the many rich and rare articles of the fair will do well to be present.

Up to the present the following are the lucky winners:

Toilet set—Miss Mary Dempsey
Silver spoons—Miss Mary A Bradley
Child's dress—Mrs S Zimmerman
Cord wood—Very Rev J F Fierens
Fancy tidy—Mrs S J Bulger
Woolen skirt—Mrs Gibson
Silver cake basket—R McLean
Roll of carpet—D Tupper
Accordion—D O Donnell
Doll—Ella Rockwell
Set spoons—Mrs Con Leonard
Silver bracelets—Aug Donnerberg
Box of cigars—Rev Edw J O Dea
Doll's bed—Annie M Carroll
Case port wine—B Griffiths
Tidy—E Yoran
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—J Manion
Tea set—Jas Sheeby
Case port wine—Very Rev J F Fierens
Silver bouquet holder—Minnie Keller
Hand painted banner—Miss Katie Galbraith
Child's cloak—M Owens
Glass table set—Very Rev J F Fierens
Doll—M Tierney
Tidy—Mrs Geo Sealey
Album—Mrs M Harris
Tidy—Mrs Fitzsimmons
Slippers—Rev Edw J O Dea
Silver caster—Jas Amery
Silver caster—Jos French
Wine set—D J DeFreitas
Child's worsted cloak—Mrs Jas A Robertson
Fancy pincushion—Mrs Fradeen
Case wine—Maggie E Maher
Sealskin cap—Mr Stephen Dowd
Barrel flour—Margaret Grant
Two boxes cigars—W J Ross
Doll—Miss Lulu Campion
Fancy rug—Mrs Finnerty
Bead cushion—Mamie Owens
Album—Very Rev J F Fierens
One quarto volume of Shakespeare's works—Miss Maggie Foster
Vase and flowers—Mrs Lanahan
Shawl—Mr T Anderson
Wedding cake—Jno G Murphy
Accordeon—W Cass
[illegible]ster—Helen Morrow
Steel engraving of Charles I [illegible]—J Sheeby
[illegible] case cologne—Mrs J Higgins
[illegible]—Mrs [illegible] Fredeen
Ivory headed cane—J L Hoey
Doll—Annie Ginty
Picture of St John—Jos Norton
Pair of vases—Mrs Geo Clark
Silk umbrella—Percy Holly
Album—H Hubbard
Toilet set—[illegible] Meagher
Pickle caster—N McNulty
Silver cake dish—Lizzie McMahon
Buggy robe—W R Burns
One case port wine—Mr Frank Mullen
One cage humming birds—Minnie Nylan
Picture of deer—Very Rev J F Fierens
Parlor lamp—L Mathew
Robe—Mrs E Rone
Pair vases—Very Rev J F Fierens
Two boxes handkerchiefs—Very Rev J F Fierens
Oil painting of birds—Miss M Dempsey
Wedding cake—Jas Marion
Accordeon—J McGrath
Aprons and silk handkerchiefs—Mr P Mulvany
Cake—Rev B Orth

THE EAST SIDE

Mrs Ordeman will leave this week for her former home in Wisconsin.

Dr F. J. Lotsen, formerly of Toronto, Canada, has located in East Portland.

The East Portland Ministerial association will meet at the M E church study this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Dunca[illegible], mother of Mrs. D T Leathers, is approaching dissolution at her home near St Paul, Minnesota.

The drama "Among the Breakers" has been selected for the first performance of the Library Aid D and L club. It will be given during holiday week.

A new social club gave their first hop in Multars hall Saturday evening. The officers are: President, Robert Law; secretary, W Long; treasurer, Joseph Tryden.

Albina has become impressed with an idea of its greatness and importance and wants to be incorporated. A meeting will be held at Knox hall Saturday evening to discuss the matter with the view of preparing a petition to the legislature for the object indicated.

J T Stewart has received a letter from his brother, dated at Seattle in which THE OREGONIAN'S report of the sudden departure of himself and Frank Becker from East Portland is confirmed, with the additional statement that the girls had no previous knowledge of the fact.

A stubborn difficulty the remonstrators to the Fifth street railway have to contend with is that the track is on grade while the streets are not, which fact constitutes the principal source of annoyance and complaint. Property owners have already paid for the improvement of the street, and, of course object to pay for extra filling in order to bring them even with the track.

THE HOTELS

THE ST. CHARLES

C W Williams Corvallis	T H Andrews N P R R
[illegible] Smith Lowell Mass	P B [illegible] Tacoma
J W Helmes Syracuse	W H Armstrong Yale
[illegible] Tyler Yamhill	Mr Smith & wf Corvallis
W P Cole Omaha	M Ingalls St Paul
[illegible] B Cowin & wf Dallas	H G Gerlach [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Corvallis	[illegible] Davis Co
A [illegible] Goodrich Oregon	J W Gale Tacoma
W [illegible] Ferry Walla	Martin Upper [illegible]
C W Cline, Corvallis	F A Stroud Vancouver
H [illegible]	Barracks
C S Jenkins, Glendale	D M Mahon Montana
H H Hoyt N P R R	A Fitzpatrick do
[illegible] Malony [illegible]	Robt Bish W [illegible] Tel Co
N Hansen Michigan	A [illegible] Green & wf Wi[illegible]
[illegible] Myers [illegible]	H F Party Corvallis
Joseph [illegible]	C S John[illegible]
[illegible] Allen [illegible]	J M Morrill do
H A Martin [illegible]	

THE ESMOND

[illegible] LaCamas	[illegible] Sherlock [illegible]
C W Burt [illegible]	[illegible] do
M Sullivan Yaquina	[illegible] Dow & wf do
M I White Pendleton	C [illegible] Smith [illegible]
O R [illegible] Astoria	[illegible] Hall [illegible]
W McC[illegible] Astoria	[illegible] Dalles
[illegible]	[illegible] do
[illegible]	[illegible] Smith [illegible]
[illegible]	Mrs M J Cushing [illegible]
M Denning [illegible]	[illegible]
C W Cushing do	[illegible] San Fran
[illegible]	R M [illegible] do
W H Adkins do	F McGraw Salt Lake
C Wilson [illegible]	[illegible] Gratz [illegible]
A O Kyle Chicago	W C Fickert Dallas

ST CHARLES

W Cuddleback Butte	W J Polly & w Salem
[illegible] A Burrows Kingston	C K Clark Corvallis
H C Hurst Monmouth	[illegible] Astoria
F M Davis, [illegible]	Geo Alexander Clifton
Mrs N N [illegible]	H Coates & fam Dallas
Power	W D Miller Cincinnati
Mrs Peterson Minneapolis	[illegible] Haskill [illegible]
O S Wand [illegible]	[illegible] Reardon Tacoma
Mrs N Wand do	H S Condon Seattle
[illegible]	M Burch Pendleton
[illegible]	O R Fevers Amity
H B [illegible]	[illegible] Silver Sellwood
[illegible]	[illegible] Jewell [illegible]
[illegible]	Con Cty Co
[illegible]	

MERCHANTS HOTEL

C L Hay [illegible] St Paul	A A Shope Pittsburgh
Miss Cramer do	Miss [illegible] do
Wm Morris do	Dr Kessie Oswego
Wm Miller Waukesha	[illegible] San Fran
J Q Davenport do	

THE CLIFTON

J Oglesby & wf S Fran	John Murphy S Fran
C B Howard, do	Chas Higgins do
P Johnson, do	D L Vernon do
I S Rosenbaum, do	

GENERAL NEWS.

Labor Troubles are Increasing Throughout the East.

NEWS ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON

The New York Senatorship—An Arkansas Train Heavily Worked by Robbers—Severe Storm in Pennsylvania—News Notes.

[illegible] the Sunday Oregonian

NORWALK Conn., Dec 6—With the striking hatters the situation to-day remains unchanged. Leaders disclaim that the men are bent on any breach of the peace, and will participate in none if possible to avoid it, although they seem disposed to prevent, if possible, any hands from outside towns taking their places. Sheriff Schmartz expresses himself confident of maintaining order without the necessity of calling on troops as has been reported would be done. General Smith of the National guards and Colonel Watson of the Fourth regiment have received no intimation that the militia would be called out and fear no trouble that will necessitate such action. Governor Walter will visit the scene of the disturbance during the day. The streets are full of idle men and crowds, watching the trains for outside workmen, but as a general thing the men are quiet and orderly.

REDUCTIONS IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec 6—The Willimantic mills employing nearly 2000 hands, makes a general reduction of 10 per cent January 1st.

The Hartford Carpet company, at Thompsonville, employing 1500 men, has reduced time nearly half.

TERRIFIC STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURG, Dec 6—A terrific wind and rain storm poured over western Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock this evening, and, although it lasted but a few minutes, great damage was done to property. In this city telegraph wires, swinging signs, chimneys, etc., suffered severely. One sign, four feet wide and covering the entire top of a business house on Seventh avenue, was carried away falling on a woman named Pfaff and her two children (Willie, aged 6, and Gertie, [illegible] years old) who accompanied her. The boy was killed instantly, and the mother and little girl seriously injured. There were rumors of accidents in other parts of the city and Allegheny but nothing definite is yet received.

At Greensburg, Westmoreland county, the roof of the courthouse was carried off, but no one was injured. No reports of damage have been received from other towns. The wires are down in all directions, and telegraph companies are experiencing great difficulty in handling business.

A CHANCE FOR EX-CONVICTS

NEW YORK, Dec 6—[Special.]—The annual report of the New York Bible mission shows the remarkable success of experiments undertaken this year in placing discharged convicts where they can earn an honest livelihood. No more difficult problem than this has ever engaged our city charities. As a practical test of the question as to whether this class could be trusted a broom factory was established, where ex-convicts are employed to operate machines and peddle the manufactures. Each peddler is given, to begin with, three brooms of the cheapest quality, which he is expected to sell at a fair price, return and pay for and with the profits of the transaction buy a second supply. It is considered quite remarkable that among 12,000 men employed in this way by the society in the last ten months, only one failed to come back for a second supply of brooms. The success of the experiment will lead to an enlargement of this new philanthropic enterprise.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

CHICAGO, Dec 6—The *Daily News* Washington special says Secretary McCulloch is inclined to look at the anti-Chinese bill with a more liberal eye than his predecessor, late Secretary Folger and to that end new regulations regarding the admission of Chinese who may come from countries other than China, or who may arrive at ports of this country en route to other countries, are being prepared at the department and will be promulgated next week. It is not believed at the treasury department that the decision of Justice Field construing the anti-Chinese law will be affirmed by the supreme court when the appeal from the circuit court of California is decided.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE, Dec 6—The closing secret session of the Plenary council was held to-day. The principal business was completion of a pastoral letter which will be read in all the churches of the United States two weeks hence.

A SENSATIONAL CANARD

CHICAGO, Dec 6—A story is published here, dated Omaha, to the effect that four young people were murdered by a jealous lover, who subsequently committed suicide. The story may have reached the Pacific coast by special. The following, dated Omaha explains: The latest received here from the alleged terrible murder in Carter county is to the effect that the story is to the effect that the story is a canard, and that no such place as Wallworth exists.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE POSSIBLY REPUBLICAN

QUINCY, Ills., Dec 6—The *Whig* will to-morrow announce that Fred P Taylor, democrat, elected to the general assembly from this city, is ineligible for the office, because he has not resided in the county the requisite five years preceding his election. Taylor was registered and voted at Burlington, Iowa, at the November election, 1880. If this prove true the legislature will be republican on joint ballot.

WANT TO INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL

BOSTON, Dec 6—The directors of the American Bell Telephone company have voted to petition the legislature for authority to increase its capital from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. Street gossip is that in event of authority being granted new stock will be issued at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum at par. The company expect to have wires between Boston and New York opened to lease in July, 1885.

SENT THEIR THANKS

NEW YORK, Dec 6—The woman suffrage party have sent the marquis of Salisbury a letter of warm thanks to the conservative party of England for their friendly attitude on the suffrage question.

RELIEF FOR STRIKING MINERS

NELSONVILLE, O., Dec 6—Relief for destitute miners in Hocking valley is coming from quarters wholly unlooked for. The cowboys of Texas send $150 to the central relief committee.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

BLAINE AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—[Special.]—Blaine arrived here this afternoon from New York. There was a desire on the part of some of his friends to make his welcome here a public affair, but when Blaine heard of it he discountenanced the whole thing. His arrival here, therefore, was strictly private. He was met at the depot by his son. As he passed along the avenue to M street, in his carriage, he recognized a number of persons friends. Though Blaine stood the fatigue of his wonderful campaign remarkably well, he has not stood his inaction since it closed so well. He looks rather pale and tired. To a personal friend last night he said he had been suffering from a cold for several days, but beyond that he was as well as ever. He said he intended living as quietly as possible here this winter and would devote a part of his time to his book, as he desired to complete the second volume by next summer. Since his nomination in June he has, of course, owing to other duties, given but little attention to his book. During that time, however, a great quantity of material has been gathered under his direction, and this he has now to digest and put in shape. Blaine will be here during the inauguration of Cleveland, and may attend the inauguration ball.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—Collections of internal revenue the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were $38,375,670; same period the previous fiscal year, $40,[illegible],470; decrease, $2,623,784. There was an increase of $390,[illegible] in collections from fermented liquors, a decrease of $2,681,859 on spirits, $274,012 on tobacco, and $157,[illegible] on miscellaneous items. The aggregate receipts for October last were $1,590,675 less than the same month in 188[illegible].

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—Representative Morey has informed the house committee on postoffices and postroads that he has received information from the senate which leads him to believe that if the house passes the bill to secure cheap telegraphic correspondence the senate will accept it as a substitute for the postal telegraph bill now pending before it.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—The Hawaiian treaty was signed to-day by Secretary Frelinghuysen for the United States, and Mr Carter representing the Hawaiian government.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

SUCCESSFUL TRAIN ROBBERY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec 6—At 10 30 to-night a passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas road, coming to this city, when three miles below here, was stopped by five masked robbers, who switched the train, took complete possession, and went through all the passengers. Conductor Rice and Express Messenger Honeycut were in the baggage car. The robbers opened fire as they went toward the engine, and both men were covered by revolvers. About seventy-five people were in the cars, and great excitement followed. All were ordered to hold up their hands, and the robbers then went to work. They broke open the express safe, and according to reports got $2500, and besides obtained from passengers, in watches jewelry and money $1000 more. No indignities were offered passengers and when finishing the robbers disappeared after exacting a promise from the passengers not to leave the train for ten minutes. A strong posse headed by detectives have gone in pursuit. The train arrived at Little Rock at 11 [illegible] P M

AN UNNATURAL CRIME

HAMILTON, Ohio, Dec 6—George Snyder, a farmer, aged 40, living near [illegible]town, 15 miles away, was put in jail here shortly after midnight, charged with the murder of his mother, Catharine Snyder, aged 7[illegible] years, who has been missing from her home in this city four weeks. Mrs Snyder has a mortgage on her son's farm and went four weeks ago to collect the interest. He paid her $1[illegible]. His story is that he started with her the next day to the railroad station, when two robbers demanded her money and upon her refusal killed her and made him promise under penalty of death to say nothing about it. He said they buried the body. The body was disinterred and found in night clothes. The supposition is that he killed her in his own house.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Tallest Structure in the World Completed with Appropriate Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—The long expected completion of the Washington monument obelisk took place this afternoon in setting in place the marble cap-stone and its [illegible] apex of aluminum. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration of the event being reserved for Washington's birthday. Shortly after 2 o'clock Colonel Thomas L Casey, government engineer in charge, and his assistant, Captain Davis, U S A, and Bernard R Green, civil engineer, together with Master Mechanic McLaughlin and several workmen, standing on a narrow platform built around the sloping marble roof near the summit, proceeded to set the capstone weighing 3300 pounds, which was suspended from a quadruplon of heavy joists, supported by the platform and towering forty feet above them.

As soon as the capstone was set the American flag was unfurled overhead and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery in the White house lot far below. A sound of cheers also came up faintly from the crowd of spectators gathered around the base of the monument, while a number of invited guests on the 500-foot platform and in the interior of the monument at that level spontaneously struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

A DARING CLIMB

A steady downpour of rain had given place a little while previously to a brisk gale of wind, at this elevation blowing about fifty-five miles an hour, and very few invited guests cared to avail themselves of the privilege of climbing the nearly perpendicular ladder from the 500-foot platform to the dizzy hight of [illegible] feet from which three or four journalists and half a dozen other adventurers climbed and witnessed the setting of the capstone and subsequently ascended to the pinnacle.

Meanwhile the Washington monument society represented by Dr [illegible] M Toner, Hon Horatio King, General Wm McKee Dunn, Dr Daniel B Clark and T J Harvey, secretary, held a meeting on the elevated platform at a hight of 500 feet, and when the artillery firing announced the setting of the cap-stone, adopted a resolution offered by General Dunn, "congratulating America on the completion of this enduring monument of our nation's gratitude to the father of his country."

Among those present to-day at the completion of the structure was one of the master mechanics who laid the corner stone over [illegible] years ago and the old watchman of the monument, who has been continuously employed in that capacity during nearly the whole intervening period.

SIX HUNDRED FEET

The flag over the monument floated to-day from a flagstaff the top of which is exactly 600 feet from the ground, thus displaying the American colors at the greatest hight of construction ever yet known in the world. The monument itself, with its total hight of 55[illegible] feet, far overtops every structure of human hands.

The aluminum apex of the monument is engraved with inscriptions as follows, on one face: "Chief engineer and architect Thomas Lincoln Casey, colonel of the corps of engineers; assistants, George W Davis, Fourth United States infantry; Bernard R Green, civil engineer; master mechanic, P H McLaughlin." On another: "Corner stone laid on the bed of the foundation July 4 1848; first stone at the hight of 152 feet laid August 7 1880; cap-stone set December 6, 1884." On a third: "Joint commission at the setting of the cap-stone: Chester A Arthur, W W Corcoran chairman, M F Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton. Act of August 2, 1876." On the fourth the words "Laus Deo."

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP

A Stalwart Delegation Calls upon President Arthur at Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec 6—[Special.]—The *World* says: There is a big split in the republican party in this state, one faction supporting President Arthur for the senatorship and the other divided up into political cliques. At a meeting on Wednesday night, at which many of the stalwarts were present, a caucus was called to determine who should be the candidate of the republican party for senator to succeed Lapham. The conference was held with closed doors. It was learned that Mr Warren and a committee of ten were appointed to go to Washington. This committee was instructed to ask Arthur whether he would be a candidate for the senatorship, in the event of their pledging him their support. The committee left on their mission last evening. It is understood that James D Warren will be a candidate for senator if the president declines to enter the race.

Friends of Levi P Morton have suddenly become much alarmed at Arthur's prospective candidacy. It has been regarded all along that Arthur was favorable to Morton's candidacy, but now there is a strong probability of the president being himself a candidate, and Morton's friends are more than ever apprehensive of the result.

THE PRESIDENT VISITED

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—[Special.]—A conference was held at the White house to-day between President Arthur, J D Warren, chairman of the New York republican committee, G. H Sharpe, W H French, Erastus Ransom and Silas B Dutcher, all prominent stalwart republicans from New York. The consultation was to ascertain, if possible, the strength of Arthur in the New York legislature. The president said he would decline to go into the fight, unless it could be shown that a majority of the legislature indorses his candidacy. His friends present assured him that he was unquestionably the favorite of the stalwart faction in New York, and could probably be elected, if a vigorous fight was made in his behalf. Without reaching any conclusion, the conference adjourned to look the field over more critically. General Sharpe says the president can come to the senate from New York if he will only say the word.

ACCIDENTS

THE EXPLOSION SUFFERERS

DOVER, N H, Dec 6—At 11 o'clock this morning all of the seven persons injured by the explosion at Strafford Thursday evening are still alive, with the exception of Miss Greenfield. All are in a critical condition however.

CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE PAPERS TO CONSOLIDATE

SAN JOSE, Dec 6—[illegible] M Shortridge, proprietor of the *Times*, has purchased J J Owen's interest in the *Daily Mercury*, something over one-half the stock. Mr Owen has tendered his resignation as editor and manager, to take effect December 24, and Mr Shortridge has been elected to fill the vacancy, and will assume control on the 24th on which date the two papers will be consolidated, under the name of the *Times Mercury*. The new paper will be republican in politics.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE TERRITORY

SEATTLE, Dec 6—[Special.]—The vote of Washington territory for delegate to congress at the late election has just been officially declared, as follows: C S Voorhees (dem.), 20,[illegible]; J M Armstrong (rep.), 20,817; scattering, 16; total, 41,458. Voorhees' majority, 148. The total vote of the territory in 1882 was 19,480, the increase in two years being 22,[illegible]. In the same period the property wealth of the territory, as shown on the tax rolls, increased from $44,107,567 to $51,008,481. It is estimated that 8000 votes were cast by women.

AFRICA.

A KING ATTACKED

LONDON, Dec 6—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that two Mohammedan slave catching tribes attacked the king of Taiaba in his capitol. The king's household and officers were blown up with gun powder.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec [illegible]

[illegible]	1[illegible]	Lake Shore	6[illegible]
Pacific Mail	5[illegible]	N Y Central	9[illegible]
Western Union	6[illegible]	Northern Pac Pfd	41[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Or Imp Bonds	6[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Pacific Mail	44½	Erie	1[illegible]
Western Union	68½	Northern Pac Com	17¼
Northwestern	87½	Northern Pac Pfd	41⅞
Lake Shore	68	Or & Trans	1[illegible]
New York Central	91	Or Imp Bonds	68½

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS

From The Sunday Oregonian

Thus far this season there has been no snow to speak of on the line of the Northern Pacific.

Mrs McGee, living at the corner of Eighth and G, slipped last night about 11 o'clock on the sidewalk near her residence and broke a leg.

An official inquiry was begun yesterday by the board of local inspectors into the cause of the death of Second Officer Callahan and [illegible] [illegible]di, who were swept from the roller Willamette and drowned on the Columbia river bar last Tuesday.

A four year old son of Frank Bottefuhr yesterday got hold of a bottle of cleansing fluid while playing around the house and before observed had swallowed a portion of the contents. A physician was summoned at once, and it is hoped that the little fellow will recover.

Articles of incorporation of the Black Hawk Gold & Silver Mining company were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators are Fenumbra Kelly, W D Fret[illegible] and H C [illegible]mack. The principal office of the company is to be located in East Portland and the amount of the capital stock $100,000 in shares of $2 each.

J D Scott, a laborer in the employ of T[illegible], a wood dealer, was found at the lower end of town last evening, in a stupid and helpless condition. He was brought to the city jail by Policeman Arnold and as he appeared to have no injuries it is supposed that he had been drugged in some of the dives in that part of the city. A few drinks of the whisky sold in the most of them is sufficient to knock a man silly without any further drugging. If Scott ever recovers consciousness he may be able to give some information in regard to "how came he so."

The beauties and benefits of our usury law and mortgage tax law are becoming more and more evident. Every day parties are seen running around trying to borrow money and willing to pay "usury" and to connive with the lender in evading the law. Money is scarcer than honest men and people who must have it must submit to almost any terms the lender may impose. In Washington territory where there is no usury law nor mortgage tax law money is plenty—the country is full of it—and that territory within the past four years has doubled its wealth and doubled its population.

From the Yaquina *Post* it is learned that Charles Kennedy, conductor on the Oregon Pacific road, met with an accident at the mouth of tunnel No 2 on Wednesday, that dislocated his left arm at the elbow and shoulder. It seems as his train approached the mouth of the tunnel the track spread and the locomotive and the cars dropped down between the rails. Kennedy at once jumped to the brake and succeeded in partially stopping the train when one of the cars swung round crossways of the track and striking the sides of the tunnel, stopped the train so suddenly that he fell upon a car, in falling on his left side with such force as to injure him.

NOTES FROM PANAMA

C W Wendler late of Panama was seen by an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday. He was as chatty as always is when a reporter meets him. He says he spent some time on the Isthmus and was much surprised to see the great extent of the work being done on the canal. Some 20,000 Jamaica negroes are employed besides a large number of white men. There are many deaths and extensive additions have been made to the old cemetery at Monkey Hill, which will be remembered by all who crossed the Isthmus in the early days of railroad transit. The mortality is not nearly as great as at the time of the building the railroad for the company on the canal line hospitals a corps of doctors and nurses. The company have 800,000 feet of lumber on the way from this port with which to build a large sanitarium on an island in Panama bay. Mr Wendler contracted about all there was in the way of values for lumber. He thinks the canal will be carried out to completion. The greatest difficulty is with the Chagres river which is liable to great and sudden freshets from the violent tropical storms which are likely to sweep away the works along its banks. Mr Wendler, like every one else who leaves Oregon was very glad to get back having no desire to furnish food for the land crabs at Monkey Hill.

SUICIDE BY MORPHINE.

An Up-Country Farmer Puts an End to his Life at the Burton House—Was it Remorse?

From the Sunday Oregonian

David Morris, hailing from Cheney, W T, committed suicide at the Burton house last evening by taking morphine. He arrived here Friday evening, and yesterday he said he was going to Seattle to sell two lots he owned there. He fell in with E Hagan of Powder River valley, who was stopping at the Burton house, and who told him that property was low in Seattle, and advised him not to sell at present. He said he had to sell in order to save his claim at Cheney. Mr Hagan was familiar with the country around Cheney, and knew the claim Morris said he owned. Morris finally persuaded Mr Hagan to buy his lots in Seattle for $100 and the deed was made and the money paid over yesterday afternoon. Mr Hagan then telegraphed to the auditor of Seattle and ascertained that Morris had sold the lots some time ago. He taxed Morris with the cheat, who at once paid him back $80 of the money, and said he would pawn his clothing to raise the other $10. He said he had been on a spree for a week and this was the first mean trick he had ever done.

About 6 o'clock Morris went into the wash room at the Burton house to get a drink, accompanied by Mr Hagan. He took a small vial from his pocket and asked Mr Hagan for his knife to remove the cork. The latter asked Morris what he had in the vial, if it was strychnine. He said it was cream of tartar, and he wanted to take some for his stomach. He took about a teaspoonful and returned to his seat in the office. A few minutes after he went into the wash room again and Mr Hagan looking in saw him tipping up the vial, and taking the remainder of the contents. Morris then went back to his seat in the office and shortly fell into a stupor. Those sitting around thought he was playing "possum," and that he intended to slip out when unobserved and go away without paying Mr Hagan the remaining $10. Morris sat there till about 9 30 in a stupefied condition, when those in the room became alarmed and sent for Dr. Wheeler. Every effort was made to restore the unfortunate man to consciousness but without avail, and about 10 o'clock he died. The coroner was notified and took charge of the remains.

Morris was apparently about 50 years of age. Shortly after taking the poison he said to Mr Hagan: "If I go up, write to my wife at Seattle." He was poorly clad and evidently out of funds, which probably led him to sell the lots which he had already disposed of. Whether the suicide was prompted by poverty or by remorse over the attempted swindle is not known, and probably never will be.

UMATILLA ITEMS

From the Sunday Oregonian

UMATILLA, Dec [illegible]

There seems to be a job here for the United States marshal as the Indians have no difficulty in procuring whisky whenever they want it, which is pretty often. A party of them amused themselves the other day above town on the beach by pounding the brains out of one of their number. They were all drunk. The victim had his head pounded to a jelly with a rock and his throat partly cut, but unfortunately they left enough life in him to bar him from the happy hunting grounds. No arrests were made nor is it worth while when they are fighting among themselves. An Indian or two more or less makes no difference.

Indian Bill, who, with his companion was shot a short time ago at Camas prairie, is passed in his checks, and his tillicums have been making night hideous since with their funeral wail and outlandish howlings, beating of drums etc. The [illegible] although wounded four times, is in a fair way of recovery. It was rough on William, as he was one of the best and most peacefully disposed Indians on the Columbia, but the just must sometimes suffer with and sometimes for the unjust. He was in bad company.

The citizens on Butter creek in this county are quite elated over the prospect of cheap fuel. [illegible] Thompson informs me that he has laid in a supply of coal taken from a ledge near the head waters of Butter creek, that beats the Seattle coal by a considerable majority. The vein is owned and worked by Rothschild and others from Pendleton, and is at present writing about three feet in thickness which increases as they go deeper.

A party of Chinamen are making arrangements to take the water from the Umatilla a mile above town, to cover the bars on the Columbia lying about five miles below. These bars have been worked for the past twenty years, and have always paid the Chinamen wages with their rockers. They strip from eight to ten feet of the top dirt before reaching pay, but with this they average from $1 to $ [illegible] 50 per day. With cheap water, which they can get from the Umatilla river with less than six miles of ditch there is ground enough to work 300 men who I am confident can average above expenses from $2 to $2 50 per day. The cost of the ditch would not exceed $1000 or $1200 per mile.

The weather has been exceedingly favorable for the wheat so far. With the acreage sown and the present prospect for a crop, it looks as if eastern Oregon would have wheat to sell at the next harvest.

RIVER STEAMERS

NOTICE. STEAMER [illegible] LEAVES TAY[illegible] for Oregon City and intermediate points [illegible] leaves Oregon City for Portland at 8 A M [illegible]

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer City of Sellwood leaves Sellwood [illegible] 8 30 A M [illegible] 11 A M 2 & 4 P M. Extra trips on Sunday.

FARES

To Sellwood	15c	Round trip	25c
Milwaukie	[illegible]	Round trip	40c
Oswego	30c	Round trip	50

Twenty [illegible] tickets [illegible] Sellwood [illegible] $1

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M [illegible] Willamette Slough for [illegible] St Helens [illegible] Kalama Castle Rock [illegible] and all [illegible] points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STEAMER [illegible] OF VANCOUVER

Capt Jas T Gray leaves Portland at 2 P M and Vancouver at 8 A M daily, Sunday excepted. [illegible] freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street

TOWING [illegible]

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every [illegible] morning at 6 o'clock Sundays excepted [illegible] Fridays for SKAMOKAWA and [illegible] CLATSKANIE and wayside landings returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time

On and after Monday, October [illegible] 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison [illegible] for [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] A M

Will leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at [illegible] A M calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The steamer [illegible] (which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers) will leave [illegible] [illegible] passengers [illegible] Sound ports

U B SCOTT, President

SHIPPING

FOR YAQUINA AND COOS BAY

The New & Fast Sailing Steamer

"COOS BAY,"

[illegible]

On or about December 8th

[illegible] WALTON WEIDLER & CO [illegible]

[illegible]

Weakness [illegible] lost or failing powers [illegible] development and [illegible] given to every portion of the body [illegible] Mailed sealed [illegible]

[illegible] MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

[illegible]

thrives on Horlick's Food, write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS is

[illegible]K'S

[illegible] READY DIGESTED free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Send for book on the Treatment of Children free.

Will be sent [illegible] on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

[illegible] MALT [illegible]

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician graduate of the University of Pennsylvania will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of the kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially.

A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st. S F

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

In consequence of change in business we offer our entire stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods in Dressing Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Banners, etc. [illegible] Bronzes, Carved Ivory Goods, American Fans, Goods and Jewelry at cost price. Manufacturers of Ladies and Gents Underwear, Shirts etc

QUAN ON WO & CO.,

23 Second st bet. Main and Salmon

ASK FOR

BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 119 Pine st. San Francisco Cal

[illegible] Scientist

[illegible] quality of [illegible] the Kicker [illegible] all others.

Seal Engraver, 31 First st.

FISHERMEN!

Twines and Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Baltimore Twine and Net Company.

WM. J. HOOPER & SON,

No. [illegible] South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md

Send for Price List, naming your County and State. Mention this paper.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds, also Groceries and Provisions,

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

New Barber Shop.

G. BAKER,

49 [illegible] street between First and Second [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO

SKATES! SKATES!

SEND FOR CATALOGUE [illegible]

[illegible] Skates.

[illegible]EISTER & CO., 7 New Montgomery St., S. F.

Nervous Debility Quick, permanent cure. Book free. [illegible]

For a good Glass of Beer go the "Boss," Second and Ash.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS

Oregon R'y & Navigation

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT

Queen	Tuesday	Dec	2
Oregon	Sunday	Dec	6
Columbia	Thursday	Dec	11
Queen	Tuesday	Dec	16
[illegible]	Sunday	Dec	21
Columbia	Friday	Dec	26
Queen	Thursday	Jan	1

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.

Columbia	Friday,	[illegible]
Queen,	Wednesday	[illegible]
Oregon	Monday	[illegible]
Columbia,	Saturday,	[illegible]
Queen	Friday	[illegible]
Oregon	Tuesday	[illegible]
Columbia,	Sunday	[illegible]

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after Nov 23 1884, [illegible] connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. [illegible] Portland daily at 5 30 P M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at [illegible]

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily [illegible] connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and [illegible]

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland [illegible] and arrive at 10 P M daily

Emigrant Sleepers are run through [illegible] without charge. Between Heron, Mon., and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at [illegible] P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri
Astoria Low [illegible]	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	[illegible]
Dayton Or [illegible]	6 AM		7 AM		7 AM
Salem	6 AM				
Corvallis				6 AM	

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON

VIA O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7 30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at [illegible] M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND [illegible]

VIA O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave [illegible] for Portland at 8 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Divisions will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. on East and Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D streets.

C H PRESCOTT	A. L. STOKES
Manager	G. F. & P. Agent

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific [illegible]

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points To The East

VIA ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

[illegible] the only line running through [illegible]

Leave Portland at 5.30 P M daily arrive at [illegible] the [illegible] at 12.30 P M fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily [illegible] A. M., [illegible] Tacoma [illegible] P. M., connecting with Co's boats [illegible] all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS S FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St Paul

A D CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No 2 Washington st., Portland

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

58 Hours between Portland and San Francisco. Only 24 hours Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento [illegible]

Leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive at San Francisco 8 40 P. M., third day. [illegible] connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A M	Ashland	[illegible]
Ashland	6 45 P M	Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 00 P M	Lebanon	[illegible]
Lebanon	4 45 A M	Portland	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE O & C R R Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9 00 A M	Corvallis	[illegible]
Corvallis	9 30 A M	Portland	[illegible]

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5 00 P M	McMinnville	[illegible]
McMinnville	5 45 A M	Portland	[illegible]

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Stark and Second sts. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after [illegible] P M on either the East or West Side Division.

R. KOEHLER,	E. P. ROGERS,
Manager	G. F. & Pass. Agent

NERVOUS DEBILITY

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL German Invigorator

Men suffering from [illegible] and weakness [illegible] brought on by early [illegible] excesses, [illegible] debility, [illegible] lost [illegible] tried in vain [illegible] remedy [illegible] procure DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No 2.

THE DOCTOR will agree to forfeit $1000 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason why so many cannot get cured of weakness and the above diseases is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHEA, with Hyperesthesia, which requires [illegible] DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR NO. 2 [illegible] advice and special treatment is the only permanent cure for PROSTATORRHEA.

DR LIEBIG & CO for the past [illegible] have made an exclusive specialty of the treatment of diseases of men.

If pimples appear on the face if you become weak and despondent look out for the complication. Seminal Weakness and loss of Vitality [illegible] Prostatorrhea. Hundreds of lives have been [illegible] by it as have lost all their property and [illegible] from its effects. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR NO. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication and a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed in all cases undertaken under our advice and treatment.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

To prove the wonderful power of the INVIGORATOR a $2 BOTTLE GIVEN FREE.

Call or address

DR. LIEBIG & CO.'S Private Dispensary, 400 Geary st., San Francisco.

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Vitality, Decline, Exhausting Drains [illegible] System, Over sensitive Conditions, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder Complaints [illegible] Blood, Pimples, [illegible] and excesses. RESTORING THE LOST VIGOR OF MANHOOD, HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE [illegible] A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles [illegible] sent upon receipt of price or C.O.D. [illegible] strictly private by DR. C D SALFIELD, [illegible] Kearney st., San Francisco.

Trial Bottle Free

Consultations strictly confidential [illegible] office, [illegible]

W. [illegible] S[illegible]

POLITE ATTENTION.
BEST ASSORTMENT
FINEST GOODS
LOWEST PRICES

[illegible] GOODS

Presents for Everybody.
Ladies made to feel at home.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
No trouble to show goods.

Goods all New AND OF THE Latest Designs.

FIRST AND STARK,

Cornelius' Old Stand.

ARRIVED.

H. R. KELLY & CO'S

FAMOUS

[illegible] CREME

[illegible]EST

[illegible] CIGARS

RECEIVED IN STORE

To-day, and hereafter trade supplied from weekly invoices.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.

Sole Agents for North Pacific Coast.

[illegible]

OF THE NORTHWEST

SEAL-SKIN

And Silk Fur-lined Garments in stock and made to order, of the

LATEST STYLES.

HIGHEST AWARD OF

GOLD MEDAL!

MECHANICS' FAIR, 1884,

For Best Exhibit of Manufactured Goods and Fur materials of every description.

29 WASHINGTON STREET,

Portland, Or

Send for Catalogue.

[illegible] SALE

OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

BEGINS TO-DAY

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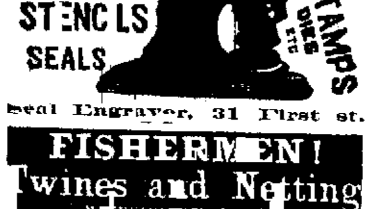
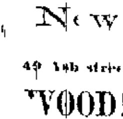

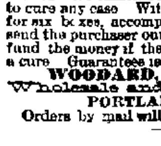
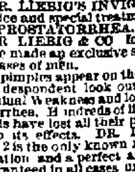

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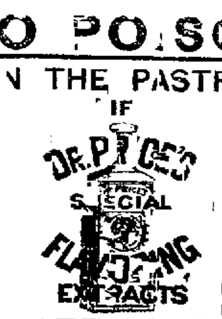

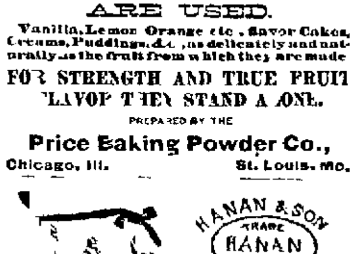

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are not held forth or recommended as remedies for all the diseases that afflict mankind, but in affections of the Liver and in all Bilious Complaints, they stand without a rival.
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Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, All Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists.

WASHINGTON.

Dolph Calls Up the Cœur d'Alene Railroad Bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

Justice Field's Opinion on the Restriction Act Reversed by the Supreme Court. News Items of Public Interest

Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—When the chair laid before the senate the naval appropriation bill, recently passed by the house, Hale explained that it was a mere renewal for the coming half year of the unappropriation made last session, based on appropriation of last year. He thought the senate should take up and refer to a new conference committee the regular appropriation bill, which was before the conference at the close of the last session, especially as that bill contained an important provision relating to new ships. Mitchell read a letter from General Grant, relating to the bill recently introduced to give him a pension. General Grant expresses a hope that the bill will be withdrawn, as under no circumstances could he accept a pension, even if the bill passed both houses and received the approval of the president. Mitchell stated that he had introduced the bill because he was chairman of the committee on pensions, and the president had recommended a pension for General Grant. He (Mitchell) had always felt that General Grant ought to be placed where he was when he accepted the presidency, he laid down the great office he won in the war. In deference to General Grant's wishes Mitchell withdrew the bill.

A message being received from the house announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the senate amendments to the bill forfeiting unearned lands granted the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, the senate insisted on its amendment and ordered a committee of conference. The four appointed as such committee Morgan, Hoar and Plumb.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Blair—For an appropriation of $50,000 to promote a colored people's world's exposition to be held in Chicago in September, 1885.

By Ingalls—To amend the revised statutes so as to make the day of the inauguration of the president of the United States a legal holiday in the district of Columbia.

Allison submitted a joint resolution which passed, extending the time fixed for submission of the report of the joint commission appointed to consider the organization of the signal service and other bureaus of the government.

DOLPH CALLS UP A BILL

Dolph called up the bill reported from the committee on railroads at the last session, providing for incorporation of the Spokane Falls and Cœur d'Alene railroad company in the territories of Idaho and Washington.

Harrison criticised the bill as covering a class of legislation properly belonging to territories. From the number of branches provided for by the bill he thought it likely the company could monopolize all the passes through the mountains and from other provisions it seemed the company could secure lands enough to absorb the public domain, as well as railroads in the two territories named.

Dolph defended the bill as containing only the customary provisions.

Platt said it had come to be a fashion in the United States to build railroads without any cash capital and that fashion of building railroads on paper was working infinite mischief. When railroads were so built the people were taxed twice as much for fares and freights as they would be if the roads were built for cash, in order that the roads may pay dividends on the amount of capital stock.

Vest inquired if the W. H. Armstrong named in the bill as one of the incorporators was railroad commissioner of the United States.

Dolph replied that he did not know.

The amendments proposed by Harrison were agreed to, cutting off the company's right to consolidate with other roads or build branches. Further consideration was postponed by limitation of time.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—Keifer, of the committee on appropriations, reported the military academy appropriation bill. Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general, asking an appropriation of $100,000 for the railway postal car service for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Townshend—Proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that treaties shall be made by and with the consent of the house as well as the senate.

By Buckner—To suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars.

The speaker said that under the rules the bill should be referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Buckner asked that it be referred to the committee on banking and currency. The bill was referred as indicated by the speaker.

By Robinson (N Y)—For the restoration of inaugural ceremonies to Jeffersonian republican simplicity.

By Cox (N Y)—A resolution requesting the opinion of the attorney general whether the provisions of the eight hour law apply to letter carriers.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE MEASURES

The house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill.

Findlay advocated the bill of the committee, especially the section providing for a commission.

O'Neill (Penn) said railroad companies desired proper legislation and had sought it. The state legislatures of various states had enacted laws regulating railroad transportation, and he had not seen why congress should seek to bring into the hands of the national government control of these corporations. He favored a commission, only for the purpose of obtaining information.

Warner (Ohio) maintained that the time had come when the general government should assume regulation of inter-state traffic on railroads. Unreasonable preference to certain shippers, and unjust discrimination against others, was the most crying evil perpetrated by railroad companies, and steps should be taken to eradicate that evil.

Rockwell and Rice opposed the Reagan substitute. Pending further discussion the matter went over.

The senate joint resolution was passed, extending until the first Monday in January the time within which the joint committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the coast and geodetic surveys of the signal office, etc., may report. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

TO MAINTAIN SECRECY IN VOTING

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—A bill was introduced in the house to-day by Beach to maintain secrecy of ballot in the election of representatives and delegates in congress. It provides for a separate uniform ballot, upon which candidates are to be voted for. The quality of paper and size of type are specified, and general provisions made that all ballots must be the same in outward appearance. An important change in the existing law is made in respect to what is a legal ballot. Section 27, revised statutes, provided that all votes for representative must be written or printed ballot and nullifies all votes which are not so cast. Beach's bill permits a ballot to be printed or written or partly printed and written.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—Owing to the crowded condition of the calendar, the house committee on Pacific railroads formally decided to-day not to urge consideration of bills introduced last session by representatives Sumner and Belford, relative to the regulation of rates of transportation on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY HATTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Postmaster General Hatton recommends an immediate appropriation of $100,000 for the railroad postal car service, for the remainder of the year. In a letter sent to the house to-day he says: "The accomplishment of certain long desired improvements in the postal service, whereby time in transit between the east and far west has been reduced, rendered it necessary to establish a greater amount of railway postoffice car service than anticipated when the estimate was submitted, and the appropriation made for that object." Hatton also sent a letter to the house, recommending an appropriation of $76,000 for the employment of additional clerks at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities.

NOTES

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The nomination of Hugh McCulloch secretary of the treasury was favorably reported from the senate committee on finance to-day, but Senator Riddleberger objected to present consideration and under the rules it went over to the next executive session.

Representative Morton's bill to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, introduced to-day, provides for the amendment of the statutes, so that the regulations governing in and transportation shall apply to the baggage of the traveling public.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court Makes a Ruling in Favor of Chinese Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—A decision was rendered in the supreme court of the United States this afternoon in the important California case of Chew Heong, plaintiff in error against the United States. It was a test case involving the construction of the so-called Chinese restriction acts of May 6th, 1882, and July 5th, 1884. Chew Heong, the plaintiff in error is a Chinese laborer and a subject of the emperor of China. He was in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, the date of adoption of the last treaty between China and the United States and remained therein until June, 1881, when he went to Honolulu, returning therefrom to San Francisco in September last. As the restriction act of 1882 had not become a law when he left the United States he did not [illegible] certificate, which is prescribed as a prerequisite to re-entrance. Upon his return to San Francisco in September 1884, the custom house authorities refused to allow him to land on the ground that the permit [illegible]. He thereupon sued out a writ of habeas corpus and was brought before the United States circuit court, where it was heard by Justice Field and Judge Sawyer. The judges were divided in their opinion, Justice Field holding that a laborer could not re-enter the United States without the certificate prescribed by section 4 of the amended restriction act. Judge Sawyer on the contrary held that a Chinese laborer who was in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880 and departed therefrom prior to the passage of the restriction act could return without any certificate. The judges thereupon certified a division of opinion, and judgment was entered in accordance with the decision of Justice Field and the case brought here by a writ of error.

This court holds that the Chinese restriction act of May 6, 1882, as amended, requiring a collector's certificate as the only evidence of the right of a Chinese laborer to return to the United States is not applicable to a Chinese laborer who resided in this country at the date of the treaty of 1880 and who left this country before the act of May 6, 1882 was passed and did not seek to re-enter until after the act of July 5, 1884 was passed. The right of such laborer to re-enter was secured by the treaty of 1880, and this court holds that congress did not intend to violate that right. Chinese laborers who were here at the date of the treaty can be admitted, the court holds, upon such evidence as will be competent under the general principles of law. The opinion was read by Justice Harlan, Justice Field dissenting.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S OPINION

[Special.]—In rendering the decision Justice Harlan said the court would be slow to believe that congress intended legislation in contravention of treaty stipulation. The question was whether plaintiff has any rights when he left the country. He reviewed our treaty relations with China from 1858 down to the present time. The provisions of the treaty of 1880 provided that limitation or suspension of immigration would be reasonable and not prohibitory. Laborers in this country at the time of the ratification of the treaty were expressly given the right to go and come at their pleasure. Chew Heong left the United States in June, 1881, and under the treaty had a right to go and return at his pleasure. In reviewing the question whether congress intended, by the act of 1882, to cut off Chinese laborers in the country at the date of the treaty, Judge Harlan analyzed the act of 1882, and gave as opinion of the court that congress did not intend to disturb the rights granted by the treaty. Under it Chinese laborers who were in the United States when the treaty was made could go and return at their pleasure. The court also holds that congress, in providing for a certificate, intends that document to confirm treaty guarantees, and that the amended certificate, issued under the act of 1884, could not abrogate and supersede certificates issued under the act of 1882. Justice Field gave an elaborate dissenting opinion, using practically the same arguments as he employed in his opinion delivered before the circuit court.

THE SUPREME COURT

A Number of Interesting and Important Decisions Handed Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—In the supreme court to-day a decision was rendered in the railroad case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, plaintiff in error, against Duane O. Ross. This was a suit brought by the engineer of a gravel train against the company to recover damages for injuries sustained by him in a collision with a freight train due to the carelessness of the conductor of the latter. The court below charged the jury, if in their opinion the accident was caused by the negligence of the conductor of the freight train, and without contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff, that the railway company was liable, because the relation of superior and inferior officers was created by the company, as between the two, in the operation of its train and they were not, within the reason of the law, fellow servants engaged in the same common employment. This court holds that the charge was correct and the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

A decision was also rendered in the railroad land case of the Kansas Pacific railway company, appellant, against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company, a suit involving title to 5000 acres of land in Wabaunsee and Osage counties, Kansas. This court holds that the Kansas Pacific company, under acts of congress of 1862 and 1864, by compliance with all their provisions in the construction of its road, acquired title to the lands in controversy, and has accordingly the right to record evidence of it in the form of a patent. The decree of the court below is therefore reversed and the case remanded, with directions to enter a decree adjudging title to the lands in controversy to the Kansas Pacific company and that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company execute to the Kansas Pacific company a conveyance of its claim and interest thereto.

A decision was also rendered in the cases of the United States, appellant, against William H. Emery, and the same, appellant, against J. H. North, brought here from the court of claims, which involves the question whether officers of the regular army and navy, who served out their engagements or were honorably discharged in the Mexican war, are entitled to three months extra pay. This court holds they are—the decision of the court of claims. The number of officers affected by this decision is 400 or 500.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Issues Rules to Regulate the Admission of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The secretary of the treasury has issued the following circular to customs officers, relating to Chinese coming to the United States. To promote uniformity in the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt class of the act of July 5, 1884, the following rules are prescribed:

First—Chinese persons other than laborers, who now or may hereafter desire to depart from and return to the United States may do so on the production of a certificate corresponding to that required by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1880, to be issued by a Chinese consular officer stationed within the United States. Certificates issued under the act of May 6, 1882, and decision 6240, before the passage of said act of 1884, are to be regarded as having the same effect as if said act of 1884 had not been passed.

Second—Chinese subjects not laborers, desiring to come to the United States from countries other than China, may do so on production of a certificate corresponding to that required by section 6 of the act of May, 1884, issued by a Chinese diplomatic or consular officer if there be one at the port of departure, and countersigned by a United States consular officer, or if there be no such Chinese officer stationed at such port, on a like certificate to be issued by a United States consular officer.

Third—Regulations contained in decision 5344, dated January 25, 1883, relative to the transit of Chinese laborers through territory of the United States will be applied to all Chinese persons intending to go in transit through the United States.

Fourth—Chinese persons who may be compelled to touch at ports of the United States in transit to foreign countries may be permitted to land under the regulations of January 23 1883 (section 5541) so far as the same may be applicable to such persons to take passage by the next vessel leaving for their destination, or a voyage which may form a part of the route necessary to carry them to their destination.

THE GOVERNMENT SWINDLED

How Foreign Manufacturers Evade the Payment of Correct Duties upon their Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—[illegible] Martin, supervising special agent of the treasury, in his annual report says: No permanent suppression of the practice of undervaluation of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties can be expected, until the act of June 22, 1874, under the protection of which this system of fraud has grown up, shall be repealed. It is no exaggeration to state that invoices of merchandise consigned to agents in the United States, for sale, as distinguished from those of goods actually purchased by American importers do not represent more than two-thirds of the actual foreign market value of the goods therein described. An illegal reduction of the tariff on the goods is thus effected, by the fraudulent acts of European manufacturers and their agents. In fact, the European manufacturer, by the fictitious values he places on the goods for customs, fixes the amount of taxes to be paid thereon, subject only to such additions as the greater or less skill and vigilance of the appraising officers may impose. However upright and faithful appraisers may be, in fixing values according to their expert knowledge their action is always subject to review and reversal by the reappraising board which usually decides according to evidence submitted and as certain kinds of goods are exclusively imported under the consignment system, the agents and manufacturers stand by each other in reappraisements, and by means of testimony thus obtained, in many cases goods escape the advances and penalties originally imposed by the action of the appraisers. Had the law above referred to been enacted for the express purpose of enabling foreign manufacturers to circumvent the tariff laws it could not have better accomplished its object.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The president has appointed O. O. Stealy, W. G. Nielols and W. W. Burhans a committee to examine the completed portion of the Southern Pacific railroad in California.

General Foster, United States minister to Spain, arrived at Washington this morning and presented to the secretary of state a copy of the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States.

CANNOT ATTEND THE OPENING

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The president has notified the managers of the New Orleans exposition that it will be impossible for him to leave Washington to attend the opening of the exposition, the 16th, but hopes he will be able to visit the exposition during January.

MONEY MATTERS

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—Payment so far this month on account of pensions are $8,300,000. Issue of silver dollars for the week ended December 6 $[illegible], corresponding period last year, $521,498.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The treaty between the United States and Hawaii, signed Saturday, merely provides for the extension of the present treaty for seven years from the date of ratification.

PACIFIC COAST

CALIFORNIA

IMPORTANT RAILWAY TICKET DECISION

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—An interesting point for railroad travelers has just been decided by the supreme court of this state. The case was that of Rufus W. Lundy of Crocker City, Kansas, against the Central Pacific railway company, representing the Union Pacific railway. He wrote and purchased a ticket at Omaha for San Francisco. It was stamped good for nine days from date of issue. The ticket was two days in the mail on the way, and although he used the ticket as soon as received, the limitation expired while he was still en route. The conductor expelled him from the train at Kelton, Nevada, on the ground that the ticket had expired. The court below decided that plaintiff must not only commence but complete his journey within nine days from the date of the ticket. The supreme court reversed this and decided that if the bearer presented himself on a train of the Union Pacific and took passage at any time within nine days from the date of issue, it was all that was required.

ROSS DEFEATS CANNON

A mixed wrestling match for $600 and the mixed wrestling championship of the world took place this evening, at the California theater between Duncan C. Ross and Tom Cannon. The first fall was wrestled in catch as catch-can style, and was won by Cannon, in eleven and a quarter minutes. The second fall, side hold was won by Ross in two minutes. Ross also won the third fall, side-hold in three and a half minutes. The fourth fall, Greco-Roman was won by Cannon, in nine minutes. The fifth fall, collar and elbow, was won by Ross in eleven minutes. Twelve hundred people were present.

THE PRICE OF SUGAR REDUCED

The California sugar refinery announces a reduction of one cent per pound to go into effect to-day. This makes the price the lowest ever known on this coast. The new rates for patent cube A are seven and three-quarter cents. This is six cents a pound lower than the selling price of eighteen months ago.

PERSONAL

[Special.]—Dr. George Wilson and wife expect to start for home Thursday morning, overland.

Mrs H. D. Green and daughter will sail for Portland on the 20th.

Allen Lewis will go north by the same steamer.

MAN-OF-WAR MUTINE

The British man-of-war Mutine arrived here this morning from Esquimalt.

STATE DISPATCHES

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Dec 8—[Special.]—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the vault at the county treasurer's office, by blowing off the lock with powder. Three holes were drilled through the outside door, and the lock blown into a thousand pieces, but unfortunately, for the burglar, the large bolts remained intact, and although, from appearances, he labored for some time, he was unable to pry the door open. Had he succeeded however, there still remained the inside door which was equally as hard to open. The concussion of the powder was sufficiently strong to break the window lights, and the report was heard by many residents living in the vicinity. The burglar was evidently an experienced hand at the business, but was certainly not very well posted as to the county's finances, for had he succeeded it would only have been a "water haul" as there was but about $100 in the vault.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHIPPING NOTES

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Steamer Sardonyx, with 250 passengers and a full freight list, sails for Hong Kong to-morrow.

The ship Melrose was not leaking. The men struck while in the straits, declaring the vessel was overloaded, and compelled the captain to return to port. One hundred tons will be discharged here, and the ship will sail again.

THE NEW TREATY.

Text of the Agreement Between Spain and this Country.

LIST OF THE PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Prominent New York Merchants Interviewed as to its Provisions. The Opinion of Minister Foster. The Refiners in Arms

MADRID, Dec 8.—The text of the new treaty with Spain, negotiated by Minister Foster, is as follows:

Article 1. The United States of America, in reciprocity for concessions and privileges stipulated by Spain in the present treaty, and as equivalent for the same, agree to admit into all ports of entry of said states, free of import duties, or with the duties to which they are subjected by the tariff marked "A," all articles of merchandise enumerated in the same, provided always that said article or merchandise enumerated in said tariff "A," shall be natural products or products of the industries and manufactures of the Spanish isles and provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico and moreover provided always that said articles or merchandise be transported directly from said isles to the United States, in bottoms which shall be the exclusive property of citizens of the United States or of Spanish citizens and whose officers shall be respectively citizens of the United States or of Spain. If, during the existence of this treaty, any reduction is made in the import duties of the United States, upon an article or articles among those enumerated in the tariff upon which duties are imposed, the duties of said tariff "A" shall be proportionately reduced upon such articles.

SPAIN'S AGREEMENT

Article 2. Spain in reciprocity for concessions and privileges stipulated by the United States in the present treaty, and as an equivalent of the same, agrees to admit in all ports of entry of the Spanish isles and provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico free of import duties, or with the duties imposed in the annexed tariffs "B" and "C," respectively, all articles and merchandise enumerated in said tariffs, provided always that the articles of merchandise enumerated in said tariffs "B" and "C" shall be natural products or products of industries or manufactures of the United States and furthermore that said articles or merchandise shall be transported directly from the United States to said island, in bottoms which shall be the exclusive property of Spanish citizens or of citizens of the United States, and whose officers shall be respectively Spanish citizens or citizens of the said United States. If, during the existence of this treaty, any reduction in the third column of the customs tariff of Cuba or of Porto Rico, or in the column in force in case said third column shall be replaced by another, in regard to any article or articles of those named in tariffs "B" and "C" upon which duties are imposed, the duties of said tariffs "B" and "C," upon said articles shall be proportionately reduced.

CUBAN PRODUCTS

Tariff A.—Articles and products of the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico to be admitted into the United States on the following conditions:

Free from duty—Horses, cocoa, coffee, fish, fresh fruits, cotton, hemp, flax, hides, skins (undressed), indigo and mineral dyes, palm oil, sugars not above 16 Dutch standard in color, loaves of crystallized syrup, sugar cane, melada, molasses, seeds, woods, cast iron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, bone, guano, manure, cocoa, esparto, horsehair, rushes, straw and coins of gold and silver.

Subject to duty—Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots $1.25 per pound, 12½ per cent. ad valorem; tobacco leaves, requiring more than 100 to the pound, if having stems, 37 cents per pound, without stems, 50 cents; other tobacco in leaves, having stems, 14¼ cents per pound; tobacco manufactured of every kind of tobacco, without stems, 20 cents per pound; snuff or powdered tobacco, 25 cents per pound; tobacco not manufactured, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tariff "B"—Articles the product of the United States, which shall be admitted into Cuba exempt from duty. Beer, fresh meats, bacon, fruits, fish, shell fish, grain and other cereals except rice, flour of cereals, other than rice, lard, swine, beef, cheese, eggs and bread, woods of all kinds, staves, knees, timber, pipes, boxes of wood, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, stones and earth employed in construction and in the arts and industries, clay tiles, brick and tiles unglazed, hides and undressed skins, minerals or metals, coins of silver and gold, agricultural implements, industrial and scientific motors of all classes, and materials and separate parts of the same, raw cotton, hemp, flax, jute and all other raw vegetable fibers, wools, hogs' hair, raw horse hair, asphalt, refined bitumen, tar, pitch and rosin, petroleum, raw or crude, and mineral and vegetable coal, mineral waters, trees, plants, vines, shoots and seeds, natural and artificial manures, marble, jasper, alabaster (in blocks and sheets of rough or prepared), other stones and earths employed in construction, minerals and metals, mineral waters, ice, cast iron in ingots, and all forms of waste steel and iron, cast iron in tubes, and the same manufactured, malleable iron and steel in cars, and all classes of wire, in copper and iron, nails, screws, rivets, wrought-iron tubes, wire gauge, unmanufactured.

Tariff "C"—Substances used in the chemical industries, drugs, simples, seeds of cotton, and all oleaginous products of the same, except oil containing liquids, grease and all other animal oil substances not comprised in this tariff.

Class "D"—Cotton and its manufactured forms, raw cotton, with or without seeds.

Class "E"—Other vegetable fibers and their manufactured forms, hemp, flax, jute and [illegible] raw vegetable fibers.

PUBLIC OPINION

As Great a Difference Developed as Exists on the Tariff Question

NEW YORK, Dec 8.—The new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain is regarded with great interest by all business men here whose trade is affected. A prominent sugar importer said to a reporter:

With the exception of the Pacific coast, which was dominated in the sugar trade by Claus Spreckels, Hawaiian sugar king, the people of this country, some 55,000,000, were wholly dependent for their sugar upon some twenty refining concerns in this city, Boston and Philadelphia. No raw sugar was consumed, except a little in tobacco manufacture, which was not worth mentioning. About 100,000,000 tons of sugar were imported into this country annually, none of which reached the consumers except through a little circle of refiners, which had the sugar trade by the throat. It was only natural therefore that the refiners should be satisfied with things as they were, and oppose any change which would give sugar producing countries some degree of independence. They obtained sugar from all parts of the world and they wished to balance the interests of the different countries against each other.

OPPOSITION THREATENED

About one-half of our annual imports of sugar comes from Cuba and Porto Rico and if this import is made free of duty, its producers could always find a market here, as other people would buy it at a reasonable price and hold it, if the refiners were not ready purchasers. This state of affairs would partly emancipate the planters and merchants from the control of the refiners, and therefore the latter, with importers from other countries and Louisiana planters, would join in a matter of position to the treaty. The treaty would amount to the commercial annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, without any of its disadvantages.

In regard to the claim that the treaty would be injurious to the interests of American workmen in refineries, the same importer declared the statement was a preposterous argument, as the refining interests employed fewer skilled workmen than any other branch of manufacture in proportion to the value of the product. Nearly all the work was done by machinery and most of the workmen connected with the business were simply laborers.

A Cuban planter, who has a large estate, said the sugar crop of the island could be doubled within two years. Ratification of the treaty was "the only hope for the island to live."

A STRONG OPPONENT.

H. O. Havemeyer, of Havemeyer & Elder, extensive sugar refiners, expressed the strongest opposition to the treaty. All refiners were opposed to it he said not merely in their capacity as business men but as American citizens. He objected to a treaty of discrimination in favor of the trade of any particular country which was an injustice and he objected further to a measure which would foster slave labor in another country when we had abolished it in our own, and would encourage the importation there of coolie labor which we had shut out from our own shores. We had already stimulated the employment of Chinese labor in Hawaii by our commercial treaty with their government. All benefit of the Spanish treaty would accrue to the planters of Cuba, who if it should be ratified, would immediately put up the price of their sugar so as to include the amount of duty. For the year 188[illegible] the total value of all our exports to Cuba was only $11,000,000, while the duties which were collected on Cuban sugar were about $25,000,000. This $25,000,000 it was now proposed to transfer from the United States treasury to the pockets of Cuban planters without a cent of benefit to our people. If our government was going to give bounties for growing sugar it would be better to pay two cents a pound to Louisiana planters.

WHY SPAIN, INSTEAD OF ENGLAND

If it was to make a discriminating treaty with a country it would be better to make it with England and her colonies, with whom we could have extensive commerce, instead of granting such privileges to a miserable, impoverished island like Cuba, 200 years behind the times. He was in favor of importing raw sugars free from all parts of the world, and refiners in general favored this policy, so as to do away with all this tariff agitation. They had long been in favor of it, but had foolishly deferred to a handful of planters in Louisiana who could never compete successfully with the employers of slave labor or producers of beet root sugar. The treaty he remarked not only admitted raw sugars free, but grades between the numbers 13 and 16 Dutch standard, which were partially refined. This would cause the transfer of that branch of refining to Cuba, as refiners here could not compete with slave labor. In consequence of the agitation of this treaty his firm had closed two large refineries at Williamsburg a fortnight ago. These refineries employed 800 men and of course their suspension affected [illegible] making the bone black business and various other businesses.

THE CIGAR TRADE

John Straiton, of Straiton & Storm, cigar manufacturers, said to-day: We have shut down in our factories in order to find where we stand before resuming work. The demand will necessarily be light until this question is definitely settled, one way or the other.

MINISTER FOSTER INTERVIEWED

NEW YORK, Dec 8—[Special.]—Among passengers by the Oregon yesterday was Minister Foster from Spain. When asked about the commercial treaty which he has been negotiating with Spain he said:

I cannot go into details of the treaty until it has been submitted to the senate but the synopsis which has already been published is substantially correct.

What do you expect in the way of opposition?

"I suppose the Louisiana sugar planters will make a fight, but we must look for the interests of the whole country.

How about cigarmakers?"

I do not know what they will do, but I will say neither the cigarmakers nor the tobacco growers need have any apprehension about the bill.

"What are we going to get out of the treaty, to compensate the country for the possible losses of sugar planters and the cigarmakers?"

We are going to get a monopoly of the Cuban and Porto Rico trade for our produce and manufactures. Not every article which we will export to those countries will go in free, but the duty on flour is reduced $3 and $5.50 per barrel, and this is enough to give us a monopoly of the flour trade, and flour is the only article in which our rivals have had advantage. In addition to this, consumers of sugar will save the duty which is now collected when the revenue necessities of the country do not need it. In fact, the most important questions before the country are economical improvements and an increase of our foreign market. The latter is an absolute necessity to our manufacturing and producing interests. This treaty is the first step toward that end. There ought not to be any question about the ratification by our senate."

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

NEW YORK, Dec 8—[Special.]—The *Times* publishes this morning nearly a column of the text of the new Spanish treaty, which is still incomplete, owing to the weather's effect on telegraph lines. The *Times* appeared one hour later than usual. The *Times* had the entire document cabled to it from Madrid. It was transmitted over the Atlantic cable yesterday afternoon and evening in the Spanish language and carefully translated.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec 8.—Governments weaker. Railways, lower. Stocks were depressed throughout the day, a rally about midday of ¼ to 1½. The market closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. Speculation was adversely affected by reports of trouble in the coal combination, and on rumors of an issue of $10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds by the Lake Shore, to retire bonds falling due in 1885 and 1886. Compared with Saturday closing prices are [illegible] to 3⅛ lower.

The mining market ruled quiet during the morning, the aggregate transactions being only 2600 shares. Sales included Moulton at $1 05, Bodie [illegible], Bulwer [illegible], Chrysolite [illegible], Navajo [illegible], Plymouth $1 [illegible] and Horn Silver $4 [illegible] regular and $4 [illegible] (Seller 5). The production of Horn Silver from January 1 to November 12 is reported at $[illegible],000, while for the same period the output of the Ontario mine was $1,447,000.

Money [illegible]. Prime paper [illegible]. Exchange, bills firm at $4 81¼; demand, $4 85.

Bonds—[illegible] 101; 4½s 113; 4s 123⅞; Pacific 6s 126.

Stocks—American Express [illegible]; Canada Pacific [illegible]; Canada Southern 30; Central Pacific [illegible]; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 118; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western [illegible]; Denver & Rio Grande 8; Erie 11; Hannibal & St Joe [illegible]; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 16⅞; Lake Shore 65⅞; Louisville & Nashville 66¼; Michigan Central 60¾; Northern Pacific 17¼; Preferred 39⅝; Northwestern 85⅝; New York Central 88⅛; Oregon Navigation 70; Transcontinental 12¾; Improvement 20; Pacific Mail 53; Panama 98; Rock Island [illegible]; St. Paul 77½; Texas Pacific [illegible]; Union Pacific 49⅞; United States [illegible]; Wells-Fargo 105; Western Union [illegible].

Petroleum was steady at 71.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 8.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible],000; fairly active and steady; holiday cattle nominally $6 40@6 50; good to choice $5 40@5 85; common to medium $4 [illegible]; stockers $3@3 90; feeders $[illegible]@4 25; Texas steers 700@850 lbs, $[illegible]; heavy Texas, $3 60@4.

Hogs—Receipts [illegible],000; opened 10c higher and closed weak and barely steady; rough packing, $4@4 20; packing and shipping, $4 20@4 50; light $4@4 40.

Sheep—Receipts 2600; slow and steady; inferior to fair $1 75@[illegible]; medium to good, $[illegible]; choice to extra $3 75@4 25.

The *Drovers' Journal* special Liverpool cable quotes cattle well supplied and ½c lower than last week. Best Americans, 1[illegible]c per pound, dressed.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 8.—Wheat was in demand and active, 71 December, 71¼ January, 78 May. Corn, steady, 3[illegible] the year, 34¼ January, 36¾ May. Oats, quiet and unchanged. Rye, steady at 5[illegible]. Barley, dull and weak at 5[illegible].

Pork easy, $11 05 January. Lard, easy, $6 65 December. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $4 [illegible]; short ribs, $[illegible]; short clear $6 05@6 12½.

Whisky $1 13.

SILLY QUESTIONS

DAYTON, Or., Dec 8.—Has what has always been termed the "15 puzzle" ever been worked? Was there a prize offered to the one that worked it? If so, what was it and by whom? Please answer through the columns of THE OREGONIAN and oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

[1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Four million dollars. 4. John L. Sullivan or Grover Cleveland, we've forgotten which.]

GENERAL NEWS.

A Number of Prominent Firms Close their Doors.

SIR JOHN McDONALD AT NEW YORK

A Michigan Girl Poisons her Parents and Sisters and Kills Herself. A Long Island Woman Elopes with a Negro.

NEW YORK, December 8.—George Opdyke & Co., bankers, announced [illegible] the stock exchange of their suspension. It is one of the [illegible] firms in the city.

Opdyke & Co. said the necessity for the suspension was a surprise to them. The assets, it is thought, will ultimately equal the liabilities. The suspension was caused by a failure of customers to put up fresh margins. The firm has not been prominent since the death of ex-Mayor Opdyke, [illegible] of the house [illegible] lost heavily in the panic of 187[illegible].

The firm was founded sixteen years ago, by ex-Mayor George Opdyke, who died in 1880. The firm suffered a loss of $1,000,000 in the panic of 187[illegible], $600,000 being [illegible] from it [illegible]. The present firm was founded in 1881, with an invested capital of $200,000 and deposits of about $100,000. They state that their contracts on the stock exchange will not exceed 5000 shares, and that neither individually nor as a firm have they speculated to the extent of one share. The firm was regarded as a strong concern, and maintained a high grade of credits.

FAILURE OF THE J. I. CASE WORKS.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 8.—The J. I. Case Plow company of this city executed this morning an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. This was rendered necessary owing to foreign attachments being levied against the company's property, and because similar actions are being threatened at home. For these reasons there was no other way open to the directors to protect their assets for the benefit of all creditors alike. No preference is made in the assignment except for wages accrued since November 1, 1883. The nominal value of assets is $[illegible]. Total liabilities are estimated at about $500,000 to $560,000. It is hoped that an arrangement may be made hereafter for discharging the assignment and allowing the company to go on with its business. A meeting of creditors is being held to-day to see what can be done.

Outside of the indebtedness of Mr. Case personally the debts of the company do not exceed $60,000 to $70,000.

BOYCOTTED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The cigar manufacturing firm of Straiton & Storm announced to their 2,000 employes Saturday night that their factory would discontinue work until the uncertainty about the new treaty with Spain in regard to the West Indian trade was removed.

DECISIONS BY THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—In the Stewart Huntington case to-day in the supreme court Judge Van Horst rendered his decision on the motion of defendants to dismiss the case. He denied the motion.

A decision was rendered in the so-called "head money cases" of the Cunard Steamship Company and others against William H. Robertson, collector of the port of New York. These cases all involve the same question, viz: the constitutionality of an act of congress entitled "An act to regulate emigration," by which the collector was required to collect from the master, owner or consignee of every vessel arriving from foreign ports fifty cents for every passenger brought into a port of the United States who is not a citizen, such sums to be used for the benefit and care of immigrants, and for regulating immigration. The court holds that the statute is valid and constitutional, and that so far as its provisions may be found not to be in conflict with any treaty with a foreign nation the statute [illegible] in all [illegible] courts of this country. Judgment of the circuit court is sustained and the law is [illegible] in all cases.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A delegation of the woman's [illegible] called on Sir John A. McDonald [illegible] this morning, and thanked him for [illegible] suffrage in the [illegible] Canadian franchise bill and tendered him a public reception.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Sir John MacDonald, prime minister of Canada, arrived from Europe yesterday. Being interviewed, he said: The Canadian Pacific railroad will be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific before the end of 1885 and be fully open for traffic in the spring of 1886. The company will have a line of steamships running to China from Port Moody as soon as the railway is open, and this line will probably receive a mail subsidy from the government of Canada, as well as England.

BLAMES HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frederick D. Mussey, youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Foster, left her husband last spring and returned to her father's house at Fostoria. The separation at first seemed to be nothing more than a lovers' quarrel. Foster, in a published interview, laid the blame for the separation on Mussey. Now Mussey has received notice that his wife has brought suit for divorce, on the ground of willful desertion. Mussey is greatly surprised to hear of his wife's action. He charges his father-in-law with wrecking his home and promises to make a lively defense when the case comes to trial. It is even said that he will attack the governor's private life.

GOOD AND BAD NEWS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Alex. Smith & Sons' carpet factory here, that closed November 29, throwing 2000 hands out of work, will resume Thursday. Operatives in the dye and print departments were set to work to-day.

The firm of George B. Skinner & Co., consisting of George B. Skinner and W. Herr, silk manufacturers here, filed an assignment in the county clerk's office of Westchester county to-day. The firm made an individual assignment in favor of employes. The firm has been in business about twenty-five years and made an assignment about six years ago.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The board of directors of the American Baptist Home Missionary society met to-day. The treasury report showed such a shortage of funds that appointments were made for terms of only six months instead of a year as usual, in apprehension that there might not be money enough to pay salaries and expenses for a full year. The society's embarrassments are largely due to its having recently taken complete charge of missionary work among Chinese of the Pacific coast, and to large sums expended in church edifices and educational departments.

FRANK JAMES' FATHER-IN-LAW WANTS OFFICE.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Samuel Ralston, father-in-law of Frank James, is circulating a petition to Cleveland, for his appointment to the postmastership in this city. He is regarded as qualified for the place and would doubtless receive the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens, were he not Frank James' father-in-law.

A LETTER FROM CLEVELAND.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—The centennial of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, this county, was celebrated yesterday. A letter was read from Governor Cleveland, whose father was pastor of the church when Mr. Cleveland was born. The letter expressed great interest in the centennial as [illegible] memories of the writer's early life and of his parents.

BUCKNER'S BILL APPROVED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The chamber of commerce committee on banking and currency to-day approved the Buckner bill, and wrote to Chairman Buckner, suggesting that his bill be made an amendment to the trade dollar bill which has passed the house and is now in the hands of the senate.

GRAIN ELEVATOR COLLAPSED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The large grain elevator of Armour, Dole & Co., on Sixteenth street, partially collapsed this morning, permitting 50,000 bushels of wheat to escape, but which was rapidly secured and stored in an adjoining warehouse. The loss will not exceed $10,000.

WILL CONTEST.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The contest of the will of Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, by which large bequests were made to religious institutions throughout the country, has been begun by the heirs. Mrs. Stone left property valued at $2,000,000.

REV. HEBER NEWTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Rev. Heber Newton preached in All Souls church yesterday on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, a topic which recently got him into trouble.

BARBED WIRE [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Barbed wire makers held a meeting here to-day, and advanced the price of wire to [illegible] per pound.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[illegible] generally fair weather.

[illegible]

ELOPED WITH A NEGRO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The third elopement within a week from within a small radius in Suffolk county, Long Island, took place yesterday. The wife of Ephraim Arch, a wealthy farmer, and an earnest church goer of Quogue, ran away with a negro. Mrs. Arch was not a regular church attendant, and objected to her husband's spending so much time about the church away from her. When Mr. Arch returned from services yesterday he found a card which his wife had written. She had heard of "Grammie Downs's white elopement, and she saw no reason why she should not elope with a man [illegible]." Of course Arch was beside himself with rage and mortification, and his feelings were not eased when told that his wife had gone with a "nigger." "It's awful to think that Mary should have eloped with a 'nigger,'" [illegible] "but she will be as happy with him as with a white man. I never want to see her again." Mrs. Arch leaves three children aged respectively 12, [illegible] and 7 years.

ELOPED WITH A CAR DRIVER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The World's Baltimore special says: John Cage, a car driver, eloped with Mrs. Ro[illegible], the beautiful wife of a rich speculator of considerable means. Cage was also married, and his wife, although she got an inkling of what had occurred, was outwitted by the guilty pair. There is no clue to their whereabouts.

OPIUM JOINT RAIDED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Police last night raided an opium joint just established, within a block from the Sixth precinct station house. Thirty Chinese men and women were arrested. The street was crowded to see the sight. In some cases the culprits tried to [illegible] on the policeman.

BANKERS INDICTED.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—John M. Masterton and Philip Lucas, Jr., composing the firm of J. M. Masterton & Co., private bankers of Mount Vernon, have been indicted for larceny, receiving money from depositors when they were aware of their insolvency.

A GIRL POISONER.

A Young School Teacher Poisons her Parents and Two Sisters and then Kills Herself.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Four years ago the Hoxie family moved to this place from Koshkonong, six miles distant. One year afterward the mother died suddenly, in great agony. The physician said the symptoms were those of poisoning, but no legal investigation was held. Six months later the father died in the same way, and at the end of another year the first daughter breathed her last. Although detectives worked on the case for weeks, the crime could be fastened on no one. Now Ann, the last daughter, is dead. Physicians pronounce it strychnine poisoning, and the girl's stomach has been sent to Milwaukee for chemical analysis. It is believed some one has been poisoning the family for years.

A TERRIBLE SEQUEL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A telegram from Whitewater yesterday said that Miss Annie Hoxie, of that place, died suddenly under circumstances indicating that she had been poisoned; that about three years before her father, mother and sister died within a short time of each other under similar circumstances; that though it had created considerable talk nothing was done. This was revived by Annie's death and to settle the question definitely her stomach was sent to a chemist for analysis. Her death seemed surrounded by a complete mystery, no one being suspected. To-night the Inter Ocean has a dispatch from Fort Atkinson, where the family formerly lived, and were much respected. The dispatch says the report was received there from Whitewater that the third sister, Miss Nettie, died there to-day of poison, making the fifth member of the family; that in this case it was suicide, and that before death Nettie confessed to having murdered her parents and two sisters. It is also asserted that she confessed to poisoning another person, though this is doubted. No cause is assigned. Her own death was brought about by fear of exposure, through analysis of her sister's stomach. Nettie was a school teacher, and has two sisters still living at Fort Atkinson.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Transcontinental Railway Association freight departments met here to-day to consider the question of through rates from seaboard to seaboard, for the [illegible] year. [illegible] business referred to that portion of the traffic directly controlled by the lines of the association, to-wit: between the Pacific coast and the Missouri river. Now a consultation will be held with roads between the Missouri river and Chicago, and Wednesday they will leave for New York, to consult with roads between Chicago and the Atlantic coast.

Arbitrator Taylor, of the Transcontinental association, to-day announced his award of percentages, both passenger and freight, as follows:

Names of Road	Passenger Percentage	Freight Percentage
Central Pacific	14	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	18
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	[illegible]	10
Atlantic & Pacific	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington & Missouri	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	[illegible]

ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—It is reliably stated that J. H. Hiland, general freight agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, has accepted the position of referee and arbitrator of the new Missouri river passenger pool.

NOTABLE DEAD.

THE GRAVE ROBS THE ALTAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Miss Nellie Clair, daughter of Henry Clair, of the Metropolitan and Park avenue hotels, in this city, and the Grand Union at Saratoga, died at midnight Saturday. In a few weeks she was to have been led to the altar by a young officer in the Prussian army, whose father had only recently made marriage possible by settling on his son an estate of considerable value. The cause of her death was typhoid fever.

AN OLD REED INSTRUMENT.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 8.—While visiting at the residence of Charles Knight, recently, I was shown a reed instrument over the keys of which is the following inscription:

"Dr. A. Stewart, Roxbury, Dec. 1838."

Dr. Stewart was a grandfather of Mr. Knight, and was the builder of the entire instrument, the work being done without the aid of machinery of any kind. When closed it has the resemblance of an old fashioned walnut-framed dressing stand, only that there are two iron rods extending nearly to the floor, hinged at the bottom, and when worked alternately fills the bellows. The reeds are of steel and not one of them has ever been tuned or repaired, and to-day the chords are perfect. There are four octaves and the keys resemble those used in modern organs, and strange as it may seem it is level at what is now known as "concert pitch." The tones are "reedy," not so round and mellow as those produced by reeds made of brass.

Dr. Stewart was a good musician and in the month and year above named he finished this instrument, and having read of the three fabled damsels who sang with ravishing sweetness, he gave it the name of "Siren."

The writer does not know as to the origin of reed instruments in this country, or who has the honor of making the first one, but it does occur to me that over forty-six years old is some [illegible] where in the [illegible] of the beginning of this business. Now, that we have the article in hand, why would it not be well for THE OREGONIAN to inform its readers something about the antiquity of this business in the United States, that we may judge as to how old—comparatively speaking—this "siren" is?

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

The Illinoisans will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at the W. C. T. U. hall, 131 Fifth street, between Alder and Washington. All persons from the "Sucker" state are cordially invited to be present. The following programme will be given, followed by social and personal reminiscences of former Illinois life:

Instrumental solo—Miss Ida Klippel.

"When and where did the first European colonists settle in Illinois?" Responded to by Justice White.

Violin solo—Mr. Harry Johnson.

"How did Illinois get its proper name and how its nickname?" Responded to by Mrs. Keenan.

Trio—Richard, Ida and Tillie Klippel.

"What is lacking to make Illinois the empire state of the republic?" Response by [illegible] Wilcox.

Strange Geological Formations.

New York Sun.

Captain C. E. Dutton, of the Washington Geological Survey, has been studying some remarkable relics of ancient volcanic action in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. They consist of a multitude of needle-like peaks rising out of the broad valley bottoms to altitudes varying from [illegible] to [illegible] feet. They are composed of black basalt [illegible] columnar [illegible] which once [illegible] and congealed [illegible] strata [illegible] vents. In later ages the strata which inclosed them have been dissolved away and removed by the general erosion of the country, leaving these basaltic cores projecting many hundreds of feet in the air, as casts of the volcanic pipes or passages through which the ancient lavas rose to the surface.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Special News and Gossip from Great Britain.

THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE.

Debate in the [illegible] Congress—[illegible] from the Soudan—The War in Tonquin—Other Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Morning papers contain the following cable special from London:

THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE.

The celebrities have become convinced that the first political struggle under Cleveland's presidency will be between protection and free trade. This conviction is being daily strengthened by special cable correspondence received by great English dailies, the majority of whose American reporters appear to be members of the staff of free trade journals. The result is manifest in the abnormal energy which is being displayed by the Cobden club. That society has ordered printed 1,000,000 copies of leaflets and pamphlets on the subject of free trade, and this literature is being circulated among men who are likely to be made voters throughout the United Kingdom by the new franchise bill. Fair trade leagues have embarked in a similar literary enterprise on the opposite side of the question. Among the curious data so far brought out by this tariff controversy are some showing the enormous decline in the silk and tea trade of the Chinese empire. In 1880-81 China exported 174,500,000 pounds of tea, and in 1883-84 the exportation had fallen to 1[illegible]. In the same year the quantity of silk from China had fallen to 17,[illegible] bales, as against 7[illegible] bales in 18[illegible]. A part of the decline in the Chinese tea trade is attributed to the rivalry of Japan for the American trade and of India for that of England. The remainder is attributed by many economists to the steadily increasing poverty among the constantly enlarged population of the Chinese empire, and the consequent decline in their ability to obtain the [illegible] annually [illegible].

FERRY RIDES THE WAVES.

The defeat of Jules Ferry this month, as so often before, has damaged him far less than his enemies, for he has compelled the men whose defection caused his check to swallow their own votes. He has proved once again that he is an indispensable man at the present hour. Clemenceau, the great cabinet wrecker, is still very far from a chance for the premiership and [illegible] practically [illegible] this new assembly brings together a new class of deputies. Ferry, in debate the other day, was so frequently interrupted at one period that he had to get down from the tribune and stand for some minutes on one of the steps leading to it. The scene was the noisiest for many a long day in the assembly.

SINFUL ITALIAN PRIESTS.

All Italy is talking of numerous scandals concerning priests which have recently come to light. Nearly every day details of some shocking occurrence are published in which a priest is concerned. It is authoritatively stated that the cardinal has finally, but with great difficulty, succeeded in bringing the matter of these scandals to the notice of the pope, who showed intense concern and mortification at the details which were laid before him. He at once ordered a searching inquiry into the whole question of priestly purity, and asked that nothing be left undone that would tend to relieve the [illegible] of the [illegible] which had been cast upon her by her unworthy sons. [illegible] over the scandals [illegible].

BRITISH POLITICS.

The proposal of the government with regard to the navy are the biggest advertisement ever given to a journal. As the proposals are directly the result of articles in the Pall Mall Gazette, everybody laughs at the attempts of the ministers to defend themselves by a double and contradictory statement that everything was going on beautifully. [illegible] was immediately [illegible], and practically a new fleet in order to straighten things up a little bit. The Pall Mall Gazette and other jingo journals are still dissatisfied, and call out for more money, while the radicals, seeing the promise of peace and economy assume more and more the shape of a political mirage, display a painful silence and looked rather ashamed of themselves when [illegible] Hussey announced the other night on the part of the liberal ministry, the most approved jingo doctrines.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

A dramatic incident occurred this evening at a public lecture in Dublin. The lecturer [illegible] Shamus O'Brien, and graphically described the scaffold scene. Just at the most thrilling part of the recital a piercing shriek rang out from the body of the hall, and a woman was seen struggling in hysterics, and several men rushed to her assistance, but it was impossible to restrain her until she fainted from exhaustion. She was carried from the hall to a druggist's where restoratives were applied. When she recovered consciousness it was found that she was a sister of Joe Brady, who was hanged for complicity in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix park.

THE SOUDAN.

LATEST FROM KHARTOUM.

DONGOLA, Dec. 8.—A messenger who reached here yesterday from Khartoum, says an officer sent by General Gordon to capture Shendy, shelled the inhabitants out of the place, and took many prisoners. Also, that small parties of rebels make daily attacks on Khartoum, but are invariably repulsed with heavy loss. El Mahdi, he says, fears to make an open attack, on the ground that it would result in great slaughter of his followers.

PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY.

DONGOLA, Dec. 8.—The camel corps and three regiments under Colonel Stewart, will arrive at Ambukol near the end of this month, and will be ready to cross the desert to Shendy, should Gordon urgently require them.

REBELS REPULSED.

SUAKIM, Dec. 8.—Fifteen hundred rebels attempted to-day to destroy the railway here. They were repulsed by Egyptian cavalry.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CONGRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The senate has passed the [illegible] electoral reform bill as drafted by the committee, 1[illegible] yeas to [illegible] nays.

The chamber of deputies discussed the public worship estimates. M. Lepere, vice president of the chamber, demanded suppression of the worship budget. Ferry pointed out that the chambers possessed the right to take such a step, which would be equivalent to denunciation of the concordat. Vice President Lepere's demand to negative the first clause of the bill then carried, 878 to 110. Subsequently the bill was adopted notwithstanding the objection of Martin Feuille to the proposal of the committee to reduce the salaries of bishops and archbishops.

[illegible]

PARIS, Dec. 8.—[illegible] Hugues, [illegible].

CANADA.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Late heavy rains washed out eighty feet of new dam on the Yamaska river. Water rushed down with such force that the bed of the river was torn out to a depth of eighty feet.

THE MANDELBAUM GANG ARRESTED.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 8.—"Mother" Mandelbaum, the New York fence, and son Julius and clerk Herman Stroude, were arrested to-day.

IRELAND.

NAME OF A STREET CHANGED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The corporation, thirty-one to seventeen, resolved to change the name of Sackville street to O'Connell street. A deputation of tradesmen appeared and protested against the action. Sullivan, M. P., warned them they were opposing the wishes of the Irish people. This was construed as a threat to boycott them. Tradesmen are raising a fund to test the legality of the corporation's action.

SPAIN.

SPAIN WILL NOT SELL CUBA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says he has received from Madrid an official denial of reports published in the papers that a syndicate of capitalists, headed by Messrs. Bennett and Mackay, were bargaining with Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

MEXICO.

A FINE PEARL.

GUAYMAS, Dec. 8.—A pearl weighing [illegible] carats, the largest known, and valued at $[illegible], which was purchased of an Indian diver for $[illegible]0, was shipped to London. It was found at Mulege on the coast of Lower California.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

HONG KONG, Dec. 8.—Reports reach here that fresh encounters have occurred in Tonquin between the Chinese and French. The Chinese were defeated and forced to retreat. Chinese military authorities are preparing to throw a large force across the frontier into Tonquin.

The French blockade of the island of Formosa is only nominal. The French fleet is anchored at Kelung, while trade with other ports goes on as usual.

PRESS OPINION.

Cincinnati Gazette: Whether it was wise on the part of Mr. Blaine to deliver a speech against the south after the election, is a matter of doubt. But the truth of that which he asserted in his speech cannot be doubted.

Norristown Herald: The democrats in the first Louisiana congressional district are crying fraud. Great Caesar! For the republicans to be accused of election frauds in a state where the democrats shoot down republicans [illegible] until the election is over, is too much. We have a pretty good opinion of the republican who can commit fraud at a Louisiana election.

The circus will not really open until the mugwump parties try to prevent the democratic [illegible] from reaching its neck over the civil service fence and [illegible] the bales of government hay off the [illegible]. The result will be a kick from the [illegible] that will knock the mugwump [illegible] into the middle of next week.—*Philadelphia Press.*

General McClellan says: "The democratic party, trained by defeat, can meet the future with confidence." The general knows what a great army trained by defeat can do. [illegible] he had, but he is not in [illegible] as a politician.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The democrats in Ohio, it is rumored, are talking about offering two amendments to the constitution next year, one licensing the liquor traffic and the other prohibiting it. They hope in this way to get the republicans and prohibitionists into a tangle.

William Henry Hurlbert [illegible]

ROSCOE CONKLING.

In the whole list of the revenges brought about by the whirligig of time there is nothing so picturesque and so dramatic as the spectacle of Mr. Roscoe Conkling in the character of an advocate for the democratic party in its effort to prevent the republicans from defrauding them of the fruits of their victory. There has not been in American politics a stranger [illegible]. Mr. Conkling was for [illegible] and pregnant years the apostle of republicanism. He was its champion, its majestic [illegible], its eloquence, its force.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Oh pshaw! Mr. Conkling had never been any of these things to the republican party. Up to 1881 he was the party's "turkey gobbler strut." That and nothing more. The records of congress during the twenty years in which Mr. Conkling served in the house and senate do not show that he ever originated, presented or championed any leading measure of republican policy. He tried to rule the party by playing "boss," by enforcing the unit rule in the national conventions and by controlling appointments to office by the president. He failed, and at the state election he played the sneak. If he [illegible] his most tangible revenge.—*[illegible]*

Votes thrown on the Saloon, not for the Home.

Chicago [illegible].

The total official returns of the recent election show that the fraud "Saint" John went through the recent campaign for exactly what he knew to be a fraud for a definite purpose. He stated repeatedly in his speeches in Chicago and elsewhere, that he would poll at least 1,000,000 votes, which gave his [illegible] followers the impression that they might be able to carry two or three northern states which were declared to be uncertain. It was also trumpeted upon the assertion that he would receive an immense vote in the south, and a pretended belief was [illegible] that some St. John electors would be chosen.

Instead of receiving 1,000,000 votes this impostor has received but 150,000 votes. In the south, where he boasted he should have a large vote, [illegible] Maryland and Missouri [illegible] a large vote for him. In Maryland where [illegible] lives he got 2,[illegible] votes in a total of [illegible], and in Missouri 2,1[illegible] votes in a total of [illegible]. In some of the southern states he did not get a single vote, and in the rest they were so few that they were hardly worth counting.

Such figures as these show that Fraud John was guilty of a miserable bluff when he went up and down among the churches bragging that he had a million fools at his disposal. He expected that by retaining this boast he would be able to divert more votes from Blaine and gain more [illegible] in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Connecticut for Cleveland. After the election his assistant stool pigeon, Finch, the chairman of his national committee, thought he was safe in claiming 250,000 votes, but the official vote shows that 90,000 must be deducted from this claim. Perhaps the dupes of Fraud John will begin to believe now that they have thrown their votes not for "home" but for the saloon.

Whose Property Are Wedding Presents.

New York Herald.

Are wedding presents the property of the wife or the husband? This curious question has been raised in the English courts.

Mme. Mercier sued Mrs. Williams for a bill of goods to the extent of $5000, supplied before the latter's marriage. She recovered judgment and levied on Mrs. Williams' jewels. They were wedding presents and were claimed by the husband as his property. The case was tried before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a jury. He instructed the jury that in law the articles belonged to the husband, and that accordingly the suit against the wife could not be maintained. An appeal was taken to the divisional court. The judges were equally divided. Then the court of appeals was called upon to decide the question. It held that both the wedding presents and other valuables owned by Mrs. Williams before her marriage became the property of her husband, but that their ownership had been transferred to her by an ante-nuptial agreement. This agreement provided that all property of the wife should be assigned to trustees for named purposes, "except jewels, trinkets, ornaments of the person and articles of the like nature." These, it was declared in the agreement, should belong to her for her separate use.

The case was then carried to the house of lords, which has just given its opinion. It sustains the decision of the court of appeal that the jewels were the separate property of Mrs. Williams under the ante-nuptial agreement. They were therefore liable to seizure by her creditors. The views of the house of lords on the question whether wedding presents become the property of the husband or belong to the wife do not appear in the report of the opinion. The inference is that the house agrees with the court of appeal on this point also.

English Land Depreciation.

London [illegible].

The depreciation in the value of land [illegible] was [illegible] by the sale of the Baxter Hall estate, a Suffolk property of 378 acres, last week. The property consists of two farms and a mansion house in a small park and is of the rental value of £[illegible] a year. A few years ago the Land Agents' Record informs us £21,000 was refused for the property. The bidding the other day was started at £5,000, and the estate was actually sold at £7,600, to the great astonishment of all present. A few years ago land in the immediate neighborhood of this estate was selling for £[illegible] an acre. This Suffolk property only realized £[illegible] an acre, or no more than is sometimes paid for cultivated land in California. The Record suggests that, when owners mean to sell at a low figure, they should advertise it at an upset price, as people would then take trouble to inspect the property and attend the auction. About the same time a farm of 252 acres in Cambridgeshire was being disposed of. In 18[illegible]4 it was purchased for £17,0[illegible], but now the bidding commenced at £[illegible]00, and the auctioneer considered himself fortunate to reach £[illegible]100. Unsuccessful attempts were made during the week to sell the Bosworth park estate, in Leicestershire, worth £[illegible] a year, [illegible] the [illegible] park estate of 1,[illegible] acres in Hertfordshire. It is next door to an impossibility now to get a purchaser for a large estate.

Ancient Relics.

[illegible] Mail.

At the office of Dr. Tower we were shown a few days since two Indian relics. The one is in the shape of a curved knife, and is made from a dark blue stone and has evidently been used as a weapon of war. This was found on the head waters of the Coquille. In felling a large cedar tree, this relic was drawn up by the roots beneath which it had evidently been buried from the time the tree was a sapling.

The other relic was found by B. F. Ross at Catching slough, while he was digging away a sand-bank. This is about six inches long, with a head that seems to have been modeled from the head of a bull dog, with cropped ears, but bull-dogs had not been imported to this region in the early days, and where the artist got his model is a query. This specimen is so well formed that it seems it must have been made by the hand of man.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

EASTERN OREGON.

The Baker City Tribune is now a daily.

Alkali claims to do a business of $5,000 a week.

A public meeting in Pendleton Thursday resolved to petition the legislature to repeal the usury law.

Seventy-five men are building the new machine shops at La Grande for the O. R. & N. company.

Wheat fields near [illegible], Umatilla county, are looking finely and prospects were never better for an immense yield.

J. W. Stanley, residing near [illegible] county, lost a $300 span of horses, harness and wagon last Tuesday by theft.

R. [illegible] Marsh, business manager of The Dalles [illegible], had an arm badly mangled by being caught in a press last Wednesday.

[illegible] creek, Umatilla county, raised [illegible] bushels of corn this year, and he finds it more profitable than wheat.

[illegible] near Arlington, [illegible] over 100 acres of grain last [illegible] and [illegible] 4000 bushels.

[illegible] the shipping point for Heppner, according to the Heppner [illegible], a telegraph line is wanted [illegible].

The acreage in wheat in [illegible] county is three times as great as in any previous year, and much of it is in [illegible] thus insuring the greatest [illegible].

The Pendleton manufacturing company, with J. M. [illegible] as president, has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing [illegible] and other [illegible].

Pendletonians are much pleased with the increased comfort now afforded to travelers by the through trains over the Oregon Short Line. Instead of a single coach or two, full trains with Pullman sleepers pass to and fro every day.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake [illegible], writing from Huntington, the point of junction of the Oregon Short Line and O. R. & N. rails, said: There are seven saloons, a hotel, lodging houses, livery stable and several other business houses in Huntington. The town is being [illegible] rapidly and promises to be a pretty town, as it is in one of the prettiest valleys and has the finest climate to be found anywhere. The railways have not erected their depots, but will soon. The yards have been laid on an extensive scale and the tracks are being put down. The bridge across Snake river is a magnificent structure resting on stone piers. The [illegible] is an iron truss entirely of steel except the [illegible], heavy pine timber, which is some [illegible] sixty feet above the water. The bridge is [illegible] feet long. The piers and abutments are of [illegible] cut stone, and the entire structure is as firm as it well could be made.

WESTERN OREGON.

A jelly factory has been started at [illegible].

Ashland has a suburb known as New Iowa.

A new planing mill is to be started at [illegible] city.

A pork packing establishment is to be started at Ashland.

The Indian school at Forest Grove contains 1[illegible] children.

The state legislature will convene Monday, January 12, 1885.

Several vessels have loaded with lumber at Gardiner during the past month.

[illegible] at Harrisburg [illegible] the selection of [illegible].

One hundred and twenty-five students are in attendance at Forest Grove academy.

George Midgley will build a fine steam flouring mill near Eugene City at once, to cost $[illegible]00.

The high trestle just east of the [illegible] bridge on the O. & C. R. R. has been renewed.

John Weiss, of Jacksonville, lost a fine [illegible] dog about eighteen months old, which was [illegible].

The Ashland Packing company intend to make [illegible] this winter.

[illegible] Klamath county [illegible] will be [illegible].

The new [illegible] at Ashland has been received from the contractors [illegible].

[illegible] Roseburg, a few days ago [illegible] his property valued at $10,000 to a friend [illegible].

But ten miles of track of the Oregon Pacific railroad remain to be laid and two forces are laying track at the rate of from one to two miles per day. The first through train is expected to pass over the road by the 15th of the present month.

Jackson county promises to become more prominent than ever in the production of hogs. Grain cannot be shipped to advantage but can be utilized in preparing hogs for outside markets and this fact will induce many farmers to raise swine more extensively.

The mail for Willamette Forks, formerly carried semi-weekly from Harrisburg, is now carried from Eugene, three trips being made each week. The establishment of the new route will be a great benefit to the people of Willamette Forks in securing a more prompt delivery of their mail.

E. [illegible] Geer, who resides near Silverton, took his hop crop of the season to Portland on Thursday. It was the largest amount of hops that ever went out of Silverton at one time, there being 22,000 pounds of them. Mr. Geer could not secure his price in Portland and will ship them direct to New York for a market.

The main current of the Willamette river at Harrisburg bridge, which for several years has been moving towards the east side, and entirely out from under the draw, is changing to the west side and under the west end of the draw, and coming down on the west side of the island above the bridge. It is thought that the first high water will turn nearly all in that direction.

WASHINGTON.

The [illegible] Post has suspended publication.

The railroad track is expected to be laid to Yakima City by Christmas day.

The G. A. R. has a membership of 766 in the territory, a gain of 338 during the past year.

St. Luke's (Episcopal) church at Vancouver has been completed at last. The spire is now done and the building is one of the neatest in the territory.

A new flouring mill is to be put up by the government on the Moses Indian reservation in Stevens county. It will be on [illegible] creek, in the Okanogan valley.

J. W. Young, formerly of the Walla Walla [illegible], and lately publisher of the Spokan [illegible], has started a paper called [illegible], at the mining camp of [illegible].

[illegible] Marty and others of Whatcom, have been using green peas picked from their outdoor gardens during the past week. Garden truck continues to grow, although it is nearing Christmas.

Tacoma *Ledger*: The United States government is about to erect a fort and barracks on its reserve at Point Defiance. It will make Tacoma look rather warlike, but the boys in blue will liven us a little and make the home guard work hard in order to compete with them in the tactics and military maneuvers.

On Thursday night, says the Chehalis [illegible], during a violent gale from the southwest, a boom of logs, comprising nearly a million feet, broke loose at Hoquiam, and with the exception of one boom which has been recovered, are all adrift in the river and harbor, many of them having probably gone to sea. It is a severe loss.

A. D. Bowen has sold the [illegible] Journal to [illegible] Sperry. Mr. Bowen has just been elected joint councilman, to represent the district composed of the five northwestern counties of the territory, and we presume will become a citizen of Oysterville. He founded the Journal, going from here for that purpose.

On Sunday morning, Daniel Morris, in the employ of J. H. Miller, of Asotin, went hunting on horseback, using a double-barreled shot-gun, and while attempting to load one of the barrels, while the other was loaded, [illegible] barrel was discharged, blowing the thumb of his left hand in pieces, filling his face with powder and riddling his hat with shot.

One of the most [illegible] dairy farms in Clarke county is that of J. F. Knapp, of Portland. Connected with the dairy on the place there are forty high grade shorthorn cows, and one [illegible] grade Holstein. Besides these there are forty heifers, calves and yearlings. Next year seventeen of the heifers will come up as cows. For several months during the summer and fall this dairy produced about 2[illegible]0 pounds of butter each week. There are about 120 head of cattle, mostly dairy stock, kept on the place. The young dairy stock are grades by crossing the Holstein with the grade shorthorns.

Mr. R. W. Parker, a son of J. H. Parker, who superintended the erection of the coal bunkers at Tacoma, is now at work repairing them. The iron cylinders around the piling are only up to half tide. They were placed there to keep the worms from the piles, but were found not to be high enough and are now being raised seven feet. The bracing has to be removed and the cylinders put on in sections. When placed in position around the piles the cylinders are filled with concrete, and are thereby rendered as solid as rock, and almost imperishable.

The Indians at Puyallup reservation, seeing that the citizens of the county were not inclined to take the lead in improving the almost impassable road between here and the ferry, have taken the matter in hand themselves and have been at work for several days, placing boughs across the road and filling in with sand, thereby making the road much better and enabling a team to go along the road without getting mired. The chiefs held a conclave and ordered everybody on the reservation to turn out with his team and do two days' work. The result is surprising, and a drive to Puyallup is no longer inaccessible.

At the general election of November 4 the leading towns of the territory cast the number of votes credited to them in the list following: Steilacoom 160, Tumwater 160, [illegible], Centralia [illegible]0, Davenport [illegible], Puyallup [illegible], [illegible], Ferndale [illegible]8, Chehalis [illegible], Mount Vernon [illegible], [illegible], Rockford 2[illegible], New [illegible], Waitsburg 12[illegible], Palouse 125, Renton [illegible], Montesano [illegible], Snohomish [illegible], Port Blakely [illegible], Goldendale [illegible], Ellensburg 131, W[illegible] 178, Cheney 1[illegible], Yakima [illegible], Pomeroy [illegible], Port Townsend [illegible]0, Vancouver [illegible], Colfax [illegible]0, Olympia [illegible], Spokane Falls 101, Sprague 10[illegible], Dayton 1[illegible], Tacoma 1[illegible]3, Walla Walla 1[illegible], Seattle [illegible].

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Diphtheria is raging at Nanaimo.

A Chinaman named Ah Sing committed suicide at Nanaimo last week by shooting.

Several new locomotives have been received by the Canadian Pacific during the week.

The name of the new terminus will be Vancouver, and the design of the government is [illegible].

The escape of two prisoners from the Victoria jail [illegible] the citizens to think a new jail is necessary.

The Cowichan road is now completed and is ready for traffic at last [illegible] between Victoria and Nanaimo.

The schooner Bonanza capsized at the upper end of Victoria harbor a few days ago, and still remains on her broadside.

Twenty thousand men is the number estimated to be required in the work on the Canadian Pacific railway during the winter.

[illegible] of Nanaimo was accidentally killed while deer hunting on the mainland last week. He was 21 years of age and well known.

The contractors of the Canadian Pacific expect to have the line completed through to [illegible] by the middle of the present month.

A few days ago Joe, a halfbreed packer for [illegible] river and then went out and has [illegible].

The [illegible] Black [illegible] tunnel on the Canadian [illegible] have been [illegible], and trains are now running through it [illegible].

The new telegraph cable has been laid across Burrard Inlet between Moodyville and Hastings. From Hastings a wire will connect with the main line at Granville.

The schooner Fleetwing was seized by a customs officer at Victoria last Tuesday for smuggling grain into the province. The grain had been sold to a Chinaman and will be [illegible].

For the month of November the receipts at New Westminster were: customs $[illegible]; inland revenue $[illegible]; total, $[illegible]. As against for the same period last year, $10[illegible]; decrease, $[illegible].

The bank of British Columbia directors [illegible] in Portland for a bank building to cost $[illegible]0,000. It will be [illegible] similar architecture to that of the First National bank building of Portland.

The Nanaimo Free Press gives the following exports of coal from that port (exclusive of coal shipped to Victoria as fuel for foreign steamers) for the month of November, amounting to [illegible] tons valued at $[illegible], and [illegible] tons of [illegible] valued at $2[illegible].

Official intimation has been received [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific railway [illegible] the construction of the workshops [illegible] and other buildings at Vancouver [illegible] next year, and they may be completed [illegible] beginning of [illegible].

Construction on the Onderdonk contract [illegible] is progressing [illegible], and an additional number of men will [illegible] to the present staff, there being at present [illegible] at work. [illegible] engaged [illegible] along the line. [illegible] station is [illegible] completed and Ashcroft will be commenced in a few days.

The government has received the [illegible] papers from Montreal relating to the [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific railway at Vancouver, and the further information that [illegible] meantime, but that the erection of the workshops, round houses and other necessary buildings and offices will be proceeded with early in the spring as well as the construction of [illegible] line of railway from [illegible] river to [illegible].

IDAHO.

Idaho [illegible] claims to have 60,000 cattle [illegible].

The Idaho legislature convenes at Boise City to-day.

Wells & Smalley, druggists at Stevensville, Montana, made an assignment on the [illegible]. Liabilities, about $[illegible]300; nominal assets, $[illegible].

There is a strong feeling in Shoshone county favoring a division of the same. Murrayville, in the Coeur d'Alene mines, is now 200 miles from Pierce City, the county seat, and the division will without doubt be made by the legislature at its next session.

A branch railroad from Rathdrum to Coeur d'Alene is talked of in railroad circles. It will be built for the purpose of connecting at the latter place with steamers in order to tap the great timber belts of the Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe and St. Mary's rivers.

AMONG THE MINES.

Notes of Development from the Mineral Bearing Sections of the Northwest.

OREGON.

The quartz mine owned by Green Bros., of [illegible] creek, Josephine county, has been leased to Portland capitalists for one year, and it is likely that a transfer will be made.

A rich ledge was struck in the Pine creek canyon, Union county, two weeks ago, by some prospectors from Union. Specimens richly decorated with free gold and showing considerable silver were shown by the prospectors.

WASHINGTON.

Considerable mining is said to be going on at present about six miles above the mouth of the Yakima river, in Washington territory. Many of the [illegible] along the river in that section prospect well and they can make good wages. The country has all been gone over years ago, but it appears that some new spots have been discovered which pan out remarkably well.

Twelve miles beyond the Cedar river coal company's mine in Washington territory the railroad taps the coal properties of the Black Diamond company. Its principal stockholders are P. B. Cornwall, [illegible] Mills and [illegible]. It claims four sections of coal lands, [illegible] acres, and has full title to three and a half of these sections. The quality of the veins of this coal, now being developed, is on the margin between bituminous and lignite; the other veins are more highly bituminous. The coal is found in two benches, the lower bench being [illegible] feet in thickness and the upper one four and one-half feet. Above the water level there is believed to be four million tons of coal. The company expects to be ready to commence shipping [illegible] December 15th.

IDAHO.

In an area of 100 square miles in the Wood river country are 5,000 mines located.

A 10-ounce nugget from the Coeur d'Alene claim of Osborne, Mahoney & Buckingham is on exhibition at Missoula. It is a very handsome piece, and valued at about $[illegible].

Lewiston [illegible]: Mr. E. H. Collins, from Pierce City, was in town this week. The new machinery for sinking shaft and hoisting ore is already in operation on Moody & Co.'s mine back of Pierce city. They propose sinking a shaft about 200 feet from the mine, tapping it at a depth of about 200 feet.

Idaho *World*: James Monroe took out thirteen tons of ore this fall from the Silver Chief mine, at Banner, and had it milled by the El [illegible] mining company at their mill. The thirteen tons produced a bar worth over $1,400. This is an extraordinarily large yield, and is a fair milling test of what the Silver Chief will do.

W. A. Morris returned from Murrayville to Dayton, W. T., last week, bringing with him 150 ounces of gold dust. One nugget from Pritchard creek weighs $72.80, and is singularly free from quartz or dirt. The bankers and business men of Murrayville estimate that $30,000 per month is taken from the mines at the present time, and several steam pumps are at work on Pritchard creek, while considerable prospecting is being done on the deep claims on the main gulch. One quartz mill is running in the district and a smelting furnace will be put up next year to work the fine galena ores which have been found in abundance. Wages for miners are from $3.50 to $4 per day, but he does not advise anyone to go there this winter. Business of all kinds is well represented and enough laborers are there to supply the demand. The cost of living is much lower than last summer. The camp is turning out much better than was anticipated a few months ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Coarse gold diggings have been discovered on Forty Mile creek, and a company is working them.

It is stated a company of capitalists from New Haven, Connecticut, have secured mineral lands on the borders of Kootenay lake, and if they can hold their claim will put up smelting works at once.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Nevada has too large a legislature for [illegible] and at the next session a proposition [illegible] made to reduce the number of its [illegible]. The plan is to reduce it one-quarter. It has sixty members.

The republicans of Providence expressed [illegible] opinion of the prohibitionists in the [illegible] election of last Tuesday by making the [illegible] against prohibition three times as large as [illegible] last year.

Nothing could illustrate better the [illegible] of the gerrymander in Virginia than the fact that with only 5000 or 6000 majority for congressmen, the democrats were able to [illegible] in fifths of the districts.

Voters in Iowa and other places in New [illegible] state have been surprised since election [illegible] receiving Butler electoral tickets. They [illegible] mailed before election day and the delay in [illegible] delivery is causing much comment.

As the Michigan legislature is surely [illegible]ican, Senator Conger has decided to carry [illegible] his intention of [illegible]. Among his [illegible] sible successors are numbered Congressmen Lacy, Horr, Cutcheon, Breitung and Burrows.

[illegible] dissatisfied independent republican [illegible] has issued an address saying that [illegible] in trying to carry the democratic [illegible] candidate [illegible] home county and [illegible] the country, that they failed by a [illegible] votes.

The democratic papers are drawing a [illegible] deal of comfort from the fact that Mr. Cleveland received about 27,000 more votes for [illegible] than he did for governor in 1882. [illegible] Mr. Blaine received over 33,000 more votes [illegible] Mr. Cleveland's republican opponent for governorship did.

The New York *Freeman*, the organ of [illegible] colored race, brushes aside all the smooth [illegible] of the democratic and independent [illegible] and says: "The democratic party is not [illegible] and never was the friend of the negro. [illegible] southern negro cannot assert his manhood [illegible] live in peace in any southern state."

The Astors and Vanderbilts.

New York Letter in Troy Times.

The rivalry between the Astors and the V[illegible]derbilts is nowhere more apparent than in [illegible] array of guests at the recent wedding. None [illegible] the Vanderbilts were present, nor were [illegible] their flowers. The Goulds, the Sloans [illegible] the Depews were all conspicuous by their [illegible]sence, nothing but blue blood being wanted [illegible] such an occasion. It is well understood, indeed, in society circles that [illegible] Astors consider the Vanderbilts parvenus [illegible] when the latter began to build [illegible] magnificent palaces it gave rise to the inevitable rivalry of wealth. Vanderbilt has the [illegible] collection of pictures in America, and he [illegible] gathered around him a circle of active and [illegible]pressive minds, while the Astors are of a [illegible] quiet character. The prestige and eclat w[illegible] William H. Vanderbilt won by the obelisk [illegible]terprise was also felt in the same direction. All these things indicate a rivalry between [illegible] old noblesse on the one hand and the parvenus on the other, and this will continue until [illegible] York society is ranged under the one or [illegible] other of these contending banners, like the [illegible] houses of Capulet and Montague.

An Example.

New York Tribune.

Let us see how it works! Mississippi has [illegible] this year 121,321 votes, elects seven members [illegible] congress, and therefore cast 17,331 votes [illegible] each member of congress. Alabama has [illegible] this year 158,759 votes, elects eight members [illegible] congress, and therefore cast 19,225 votes [illegible] each member of congress. On the other hand, Ohio has cast this year 784,801 votes, and elects twenty-one members of congress, and has therefore cast 37,371 votes for each member of congress. New Jersey has cast this year [illegible] votes and elects seven members of congress [illegible] and has therefore cast 37,256 for each member of congress. The two southern states cast [illegible] votes for fifteen members, an average [illegible] 18,341 votes for each member of congress. The two northern states have cast 1,0[illegible]5,593 votes for twenty-eight members, and the average has therefore been 37,3[illegible] for each member of congress. In other words the political value of a white man in Ohio and New Jersey is less than half the political value of a white man in Mississippi and Alabama. And this is the [illegible] thing which the white men of Ohio and New Jersey are expected to hail as a blessed [illegible] in the interest of the people.

Vanity Everywhere.

Philadelphia Times.

It is a mistake to believe that only well dressed people are vain; many a sloven is [illegible] proud of his appearance as a faultlessly [illegible] exquisite. The Puritan gloried as much in [illegible]liness of garment as the cavalier in his [illegible] attire, the sans-culotte in his disgusting rags [illegible] the aristocrat in his lace ruffles and perfume. [illegible] men. And how we gradually associate [illegible] with inanimate things! Fancy Mr. Pickwick without spectacles! The noble "Injun" without war paint and a dirty blanket. John Chinaman sans pigtail. And Cleopatra in an ulster. And a variety of incongruities. We condemn [illegible] cosmopolitanism, let every one enjoy and [illegible] here to their own ideas of dress. One thing [illegible] are certain, that in our country there is [illegible] taste exercised, and our attire is more appropriate and sensible than anywhere else, and [illegible] bouquets of wild flowers, now worn by [illegible] girls, are "just too sweet for anything."

Faults.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in folly. I have been a good deal up and down in the world, and I never did [illegible] either a perfect horse or a perfect man, [illegible] never shall until two Sundays come together. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for it had better look for sugar in the sea. The old saying [illegible] "Lifeless, faultless." Of dead men we should say nothing but good, but as for the living, they are all tarred more or less with the black brush, and half an eye can see it. Every head has a soft spot in it and every heart has its black drop. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. [illegible] sun shows spots and the skies are [illegible] with clouds.

As there is no sunshine without some shadow, so is all human good mixed with more or less of evil; even poor [illegible] guardians have their little failings, and parish beadles are not wholly of heavenly nature. All men's faults are not written on their foreheads, and it's quite as well they are not, or hats would need very wide brims; [illegible] as eggs are eggs faults [illegible] nestle in every bosom. There is no telling when a man's [illegible] may show themselves, for hares pop out of a ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the legs [illegible] for a mile or two, but [illegible] him, and the driver had better hold him well. There is fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and [illegible] will see. Being all of us full of faults we ought to keep two bears and learn to bear and forbear with one another; since we all live in glass houses, none of us should throw stones. Everybody laughs when the [illegible] Everybody [illegible] "How black you are!" [illegible] their imperfections show us our [illegible] is much like [illegible] for one sheep is much like another; [illegible] if there is an apple in my neighbor's garden, there is no doubt one in [illegible]. We ought to use our neighbors as [illegible] to see our own faults in, and mend in ourselves what we see in them. I have no patience with those who poke [illegible] into everybody's house to smell [illegible] at his faults and put on magnifying glasses to discover their neighbor's flaws; such folk had better look at home; they might see [illegible] devil where they little expected. What we wish to see we shall see or think we see; [illegible] faults are always thick where love [illegible] on. A white cow is all black if your [illegible] chose to make it so. If we sniff [illegible] rose water we shall find [illegible] smell. It would be a far more pleasant business at least for other people if fault hunters would turn their [illegible] out the good points in other folks; [illegible] would pay better, and nobody would [illegible] with a pitchfork to keep the [illegible] off his farm. As for your own faults, [illegible] would take a large slate to hold the [illegible] count of them.—John Ploughman.

If your complaint is want of appetite try half [illegible] glass of Angostura Bitters [illegible] hour before [illegible]. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer [illegible] druggist for the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press [illegible] in operation daily at 4 P. M. sharp, and on [illegible] at 5 P. M. Our [illegible]

LAWS DEFIED.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

It seems to the political dreamer of twenty years ago who believed that by a simple amendment to the constitution he could bestow the elective franchise and citizenship and manhood on a servile race the most dreary masterpiece of ignorance and folly is the man who imagines that by passing a law or amending a constitution he can paralyze the great national industry of [illegible] and drinking whisky.

There is this to be said in extenuation of the folly of the political dreamer, that with a million bayonets behind the constitution he could not foresee the possibility that any considerable number of people would have the temerity to defy it; and further, that numerous representatives of the servile race had borne arms in defense of the constitution and laws of the United States, and made fairly good soldiers, and that their naturally quiet and law-abiding disposition was a warrant of good citizenship.

The temper and purpose of the opposition was not then apparent, although the democracy, north and south, fought the amendment step by step, openly proclaimed that it was revolutionary and void, and when it finally became a part of the constitution, defied it.

Cooler and more crafty counsel advised, let us pretend to accept the inevitable, but let us keep the negro in ignorance and poverty, and teach him quietly but firmly that he has no rights other than those we concede—that for him, our will and not the constitution of the United States, is the supreme law; let him vote, certainly, but vote as we dictate. At any rate, we can count his vote as we please. We must kill or hunt out of the country every republican who can read, and then we can reap great political advantages from the negro vote. The United States will not dare to keep a standing army in the south to protect the negro in the exercise of his newly conferred constitutional rights, and, if it does, we can manage the army. As between dirty and ignorant field hands and ladies and gentlemen of elegant manners and address, the sympathies of the army will be all on our side.

Thus counseled the sage of the confederacy, and the pretense of accepting the inevitable was not graceful. The constitution was openly [illegible] and defied. What might have been done quietly and gently was done violently and [illegible].

And the United States looked on, even as the [illegible] looks away from the green valley of the [illegible] across the encroaching sands of the desert. What was to be done? Nothing.

The negro was publicly robbed of his civil and political rights, the constitution was defied, the United States was insulted; and still nothing could be done.

These notorious facts of history might have suggested something to the men who stood up the other day to be counted for God and [illegible] even if their own experience had not taught them many a sharper lesson. Kansas and Iowa have adopted amendments to their constitutions prohibiting the sale of whisky, but is not whisky sold and drank publicly in Kansas and Iowa? There are very [illegible] laws against drinking shops keeping their doors open on Sunday in Oregon, but is not [illegible] whisky sold and drank publicly in Oregon on Sunday than any other day in the week?

It has been the fashion to concede that the "[illegible] and St. John" men are sincere, but impracticable enthusiasts. Is this true?

A few years ago, when the temperance question was agitating the whole country, a recruit in one of the interior towns of Oregon, in a spasm of enthusiasm suggested that while waiting for the legislature to pass more laws, or amend the constitution, the organization to which he belonged appoint a committee to enforce the laws already on the statute books—to prosecute the owner of every [illegible] shop in town that kept [illegible] open on Sunday. This man was informed that the organization was not a society of spies and informers, that the action suggested would ruin the organization and bring it into disrepute. Nevertheless he persisted and pressed his resolution to a vote. And then men who had grown gray in the temperance crusade tendered their resignations and abandoned the organization. Since then our recruit has [illegible] and waited. And he has understood, [illegible] traveling men, that there is not a saloon in the state—outside of Portland, of course—where the thirsty wayfarer cannot get a drink of whisky on any Sunday in the year. And there is no attempt to evade the law—it is openly defied. In the city of Portland, of course, the law is strictly enforced. All the drinking shops are closed at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and remain closed until Monday morning. The police force is very efficient and strict in this matter.

Besides, we are a very religious community. We have numerous churches running on full time, and any violent infraction of the laws is promptly denounced from a dozen pulpits. Is this not true? Is the letter and spirit of the [illegible] defied and laughed to scorn in Portland, as well as in every other town in the state? Is there any man in the state who has ever attempted to enforce these laws? If such a one there be, let him stand up and be counted now for himself.

The legislature that is soon to assemble has one imperative duty to perform. It must repeal all the whisky laws now on the statute book. They are each and every one of them mere [illegible], full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. The open defiance of these laws incite people to disregard other laws. The people of every voting precinct and town and city in the state can regulate or prohibit the sale of whisky. State laws and constitutional amendments will be defied and disregarded. If experience has taught anything, it teaches this, that laws which depend on the intervention of "spies and informers" for their execution, are a delusion and a snare.

W. S.

Nerve of an Elephant Hunter.

American Field.

The coolest thing I ever saw done in elephant shooting was one day myself and a friend were sitting in the bungalow, when a coolie rushed in and informed us that there was an elephant in the coffee. The only battery we had in the bungalow, which was merely a wooden shanty put up for temporary shelter at the new clearing, was an old percussion shot-gun, used chiefly for firing "sparrow hail" at the legs of natives caught coffee stealing at night, and the only bullets we had, if I may be pardoned the [illegible], were small shot with a few swan shot. There was, however, a bullet mold which fitted the gun, so we set to work and cast some rough bullets, as we were determined to have a shot at the elephant even if it was with a [illegible]. Our next proceeding was to toss up who should have the shot and it fell to my friend J. When we went out it was found that the elephant was not in the coffee, but on a strip of "jungle" or grass alongside of it. J. accordingly went down to the tournament, while I stood at a safe distance to cheer on the knight. When J. got on the "patna" he saw that the brute he was going against was evidently a "rogue" of the worst description, as he began to "trumpet" very loud. That is the first thing a "rogue" does. I suppose he thinks it will put the fear of death in the hunter. The next part of the show is for Jumbo to charge right down on you, still trumpeting and waving his trunk, until he comes within about twenty yards, when down goes the trunk, and, at the same time, he lowers his head. This is the time to fire, and the only time you have any chance of bringing him down by hitting is a small oval space just above the trunk. This is a vital spot, and if you hit this it is sure death to the elephant. J. was an old hunter, so he calmly awaited Jumbo's approach. Just at the right moment up went his gun to the shoulder, and I waited breathlessly to see the flash and behold the rogue fall. But no flash came, and presently I saw J. running backward facing the elephant, and evidently feeling in his pocket for something. The explanation was now easy, the infernal percussion cap had missed fire! Luckily he had another, and in a moment, just as the elephant was upon him, I saw his gun again go up. There was a [illegible], then a report, and down tumbled the huge beast just at J.'s feet; in fact so close was he that he had to jump aside to prevent the brute falling on him. There are few men I know of, and I have met a few men of nerve in my time, that would have the coolness to run backward in face of a charging elephant, remove the old cap and feel in his pocket for a new one, and then kill his quarry. I know of nothing more inclined to make one run the first time of trying than to wait on an elephant which is charging, but a better spirit comes over you and you shoot without a tremor.

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully tried. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY.

The Genesis of Life—Early Conditions at the Two Poles.

Progress Toward the Equator—Glacial Action—An Equatorial Sea—Formation of Land Masses.

Essay in New York Tribune.

If the relative position of the earth to the sun, at the beginning of organic life on this planet, was about the same as it is now (and we have no astronomical indications to the contrary), and sufficient coolness of the earth's surface was the only chemical condition waited for, for such beginning of organization (as we have every reason to believe was the case), it is axiomatic to the logical scientific mind that the first suitable temperature, and, consequently, the first vegetable and animal life on the earth, occurred at or near the poles, for there the radiating and escaping inherent heat of the earth must have been least replenished and kept up by the heat of the sun. The first life on the globe, at the time, whether on land or in the sea, would naturally be very different from that now existing, as it would be, both vegetable and animal, as hot-climated as it could be, to exist at all, and of a nature, whatever that would be, corresponding to six months at a time of comparative solar winter and summer, and six months at a time of night and day, all in the presence, for a long duration of time, of a high inherent surface heat, literally causing high hot-house conditions in all respects, the year round, and, as a whole, suggesting a polar carboniferous period similar to that so universally and unmistakably evidenced by its many fossils in all explored lower latitudes. As the polar regions, after having become cool enough to be the scenes of organic life, would continue gradually to cool faster than the rest of the surface of the earth, on account of not receiving as much heat from the sun's rays, this polar life, initiated at and adapted to the highest living temperature, would eventually, by reason of the general coldness and the long severe winters ensuing, gradually dwindle and mostly die out, near the poles, while at the same time a similar and somewhat more advanced life would naturally spring up, from both polar realms, toward the equator, as fast as the earth would cool in that direction, accommodating itself to the more equable seasons, the shorter days and nights, etc., and developing in the course of time into the most prolific belt of life on the equator, the average central track of the sun, as all life on the earth would finally become dependent on solar heat alone, as the case now is.

POLAR TEMPERATURES.

It is interesting to speculate and investigate as to what fossil remains of this first polar life may now lie buried in the geological formations beneath the perpetual ice and snow of the modern Arctic and Antarctic zones, what difference, if any, there may be between the fossils of the two poles, originally no doubt as entirely separate and distinct in their flora and fauna as two different planets, and how gradually and intimately they now blend, as we have good reason to believe they do blend, with the known fossils of the same periods, or later corresponding periods, in the explored regions of lower latitudes. In this inquiry it must be taken into consideration, among other things, that the south pole, at the time of its midsummer, in the earth's perihelion, is some 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than the north pole at the time of its midsummer in the earth's aphelion, making a difference of about one-sixteenth of the average absolute amount of solar heat at the north pole, in favor of the higher temperature of the south pole, during the respective midsummers, while, on the other hand, for similar though opposite reasons, the south pole would have a correspondingly colder winter in aphelion, than the north pole, in perihelion, thus giving the southern hemisphere the earlier original cooling (for the earth as a whole and in every part, as we shall see, lost heat faster than it received it from the sun) and the greater extremes of heat and cold, and the northern hemisphere the later original cooling and the more equable climate. In the fiery genesis of the earth's career, the seething south pole would be swathingly rotated, in the cooling base of the dark cone of the six months' aphelion winter night, three million miles further from the sun than when the north pole went into winter quarters, and in a region of one-sixteenth less solar heat than the north pole experienced in its winters. Though, on the other hand, the south pole, in its summers, presented itself three million miles nearest the sun, and in one-sixteenth more solar heat than the north pole ever did, still we know that the whole earth in every part was constantly growing colder by the loss of internal heat, and, of course, that part which annually reached and tarried in the position of greatest coldness grew cold the fastest.

Thus, the south pole, on account of its aphelion winter, peculiar and exclusive to itself, would reach a comparatively cool temperature, and one inducive of the simplest and warmest forms of organic life, many years, and, perhaps, many ages, before the north pole would in its less heat-wasting position—for the waste of heat from the earth, at that time, in a firmament of wasted heat, would be very slow, and a little difference of position, as to exposure to the cooler regions, would make a great difference in time. The south pole, too, with its one-sixteenth cooler winters, and one-sixteenth warmer summers than the north pole, making one-eighth wider range of temperature than that of the north pole, would of course have much greater extremes of heat and cold than the north pole, resulting no doubt in other differences of phenomena, such as greater evaporations and condensations, and consequently more rain, and, when the frost era would eventually set in, more extensive glaciers in the winters, and more extensive thaws in the summers, with an increased violence of storms, perhaps on account of an increased density of atmosphere as the earth generally cooled.

EARLY LIFE AT THE POLES.

The organic life that could barely come into existence, for the heat and darkness at first, in the yet hot winters of the south pole, would no doubt be blighted by the ensuing hotter summers, thus making all life at first, perhaps, winter annual in its existence, that is, on account of the heat, capable of existing only during the winter, as many genera now exist only during the summer. Then, as both the winters and summers became cooler, by the loss of surface heat, and the cool cap or zone extended down on every side toward the equator, new and cooler orders of life no doubt successively sprang up at and near the south pole as it still cooled, while the older and warmer orders, with many new differentiations and developments, no doubt went with their original temperature and climate toward the equator. When these reached the equator or met the line of organized life that would now also be coming from the north pole, and the cold at the poles had become so severe as to be hostile and fatal, instead of, as at first, friendly and conducive, to organic life, then the widest possible range of life-permitting temperature and climate had been passed, from the hottest to the coldest point at which life could endure, embracing the luxurious carboniferous period from the poles to the equator, and as the surface of the earth is still further cooled, from the poles to the equator, organic life, of course, began to contract from the poles to the equator, and continued to do so until only that survived which could exist by solar heat alone, and that distributed on the earth according to the distribution of solar heat, etc.

I may not be in the province of geological science to tell how far north the south pole organization of life had reached before the north pole became cool enough for such organization, and at what parallel of latitude, or isothermal line, these two organizations met. When geologists find at the same depth, in the same strata (if indeed, they have not already found it, in a measure), an abrupt meeting of different species of fossils, on an east and west line, that may perhaps be set down as the line of meeting of the south polar and north polar orders of flora and fauna. The greater extremes of heat and cold at the south pole, on the one hand, and the more equable climate of the north pole on the other, have no doubt made a marked difference in the species from the two poles and a superiority, as a general thing, on the part of the north pole. To this very cause alone may be attributable a more successful organic life, and consequently more lime rocks and coral reefs, if not, indeed, an earlier start in these, and at or near the north pole, and, in a measure, the well-known greater accumulation of land, known to be largely fossiliferous, on the northern hemisphere. Then, both before and since the frost period set in at the south pole, as has been intimated, by greater extremes of heat and cold there, with their corresponding greater evaporations and condensations from equilibrium-finding seas, more extensive rains, glaciers and summer thawing, have no doubt always caused, if not a constant higher water level on the southern hemisphere generally, at least preponderating and more spasmodic surface ocean currents from the south to the north, which no doubt have always carried with them, as well as water, much debris and soil, volcanic fossiliferous, etc., causing, in connection with the no doubt more successful fossil remains and structures of the northern hemisphere, the great preponderance of land we find there. It is submitted that this is the natural and logical solution of this heretofore unsolved phenomenon—the greater rains and glaciers coming and going on the southern hemisphere, caused by the greater extremes of heat and cold there (a mathematically demonstrated fact) for ages and ages wearing and washing the land of the southern hemisphere to the northern hemisphere, as we now find the inevitable result.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

The polar life existed, of course, from the beginning of polar *algae radiata*, etc., through all the luxuriance of the carboniferous and other periods (evidenced and defined by their fossil deposits found in all explored regions) up to the beginning of the glacial period. Geologist tells us of a great and so-called unaccountable change that took place in the earth's condition at that time, resulting in the destruction of almost all organic life on the earth, by the extreme coldness and extensive glaciers that prevailed—from 10 to 30 per cent of all tertiary sea-shell life and nearly all species of tertiary land animals, such as reptiles, birds, beasts, etc., becoming extinct. Of course the cooling of the great hot bed of the earth's surface, for the most part, to and far below the freezing point, by a change from a high combined internal and solar heat to solar heat alone, must have wrought a very great, yet entirely natural and logical, change in the earth's condition, economy, products and prospects—a change in the known nature of things, not unaccountable, but traceable to the most commonplace and familiar of causes.

In regard to the great mooted question, then, of the cause of the glacial period, it would seem that nothing in geological history could be plainer or more evident than that the same gradual cooling off and loss of heat at the poles, that first permitted organic life there and then gradually drove it from both poles toward the equator, finally let down, first upon the polar regions and then gradually toward the tropics, the immense volumes of aqueous vapor that must in the nature of things have enveloped the earth previous to its cooling in the natural and inevitable form of the immense glaciers that we know, by their astounding autograph records, to have covered and burrowed and ground down the earth's rugged mountainous surface, from the poles almost to the equator, and for the like of which, again, to our salvation, the evaporating powers of solar heat are not sufficient to produce the vaporous material. But it is here submitted that we now have an actual and direct communication of the same glaciers, on a smaller scale, from solar evaporation alone, perpetually in the polar regions, and in high mountainous countries, and that a greater heat, whether solar or combined solar and surface heat, and then a subsidence thereof, and in case of the glacial period would produce greater glaciers than we have now, and in extreme cases like that of the cooling of the previously hot, steaming surface of the earth, as great as have ever occurred on our globe.

The first glacier, then, according to positive mathematical science, was the first slight frost that occurred at the south pole in the midst of a six months aphelion winter night. (How long ago! and yet how long after the liquid, fiery earth had gradually assumed its form and position in the heavens.) This first frost, of course, melted about as fast as it formed, from the internal heat of the earth, while, no doubt, much hail and snow had already, during the six months aphelion winter nights, fallen at the pole from the upper and colder regions of the air, and melted in the same way. It would be long before frost, snow or hail would lie at the pole, even through the coolest parts of the aphelion winters. Meanwhile, the polar initial and carboniferous periods of organic life would, no doubt, long since have passed, at the south pole, and be well on their way from both poles to the equator, with the antipodal polar glaciers, gradually following down from the poles, until the aqueous vapors from which they were formed would be reduced to the evaporation capacity of solar heat alone, when, after immense accumulations on the upper parts of both hemispheres, they would begin, from the clearer sway and greater force of the sun, after the primeval vapors had been condensed into these glaciers, gradually to recede toward their original starting places, the poles. This contest between the sun and the glaciers, like many other contests and conflicts in nature, has now perhaps about found an average equilibrium and uniform relation, tending gradually, in common with the phenomena of other orbs, toward a great general cessation. The vast natural records of the glacial period show that about the same preponderance of land that now exists on and near the northern hemisphere was there before that period began, the fact of this then vast accumulation being in keeping with the known great age of the earth at that time, and with the theory of the preponderance being attributable largely to ocean currents from the southern hemisphere. The well-known comparative absence of land from the southern hemisphere, too, matches and corresponds with this theory, while the tapering and pointed shape of the southern extremities of the continents, particularly of South America and Africa, the farthest south as well as of North America, Australia, Hindoostan and even Greenland in almost the same degree, emphatically show the effects of a flowing of water, washing of soil, etc., from the south to the north.

AN ANNULAR SEA.

At the time of the climax or culmination, so to speak, of the glacial period, when the great northern and southern glaciers extended from the poles almost or quite to the tropics, and glacial accumulation on the two hemispheres was at its highest, and glacial cold at its coldest, there was, of course, only one open sea, and that around the earth within the tropics, and between the two great hemispherical glaciers. This open tropical, circummundane sea, on account of the more vigorous and rigorous southern glacier arriving first, as already in effect explained, and encroaching farthest, at the tropics, would naturally be somewhat to the north in the tropical belt. It must have been a violent, as well as unique, annular sea, fed and frozen alternately on either side by the great bordering circummundane glaciers, and whirled into the line of the earth's greatest centrifugal force, of the sun's and the moon's greatest attraction, and in the face of the great converging glacial trade winds. What are now the Atlantic and Pacific oceans must have been frozen and gorged to the bottom, from both poles to almost as near the tropics as the glaciers extended on land, while northern and southern icebergs no doubt constantly jostled each other on the equator, and in this great annular tropical sea with its widenings where the Atlantic and Pacific oceans now are. No wonder, then, this sea laid bare and attenuated the primeval mountains and mountain ranges within its action, and left its marks and records, as well as the great glaciers—for it is submitted that we find parts of its ancient bed between the two Americas, and, exactly east of this region, in the Mediterranean and Red seas, together with the great Sahara desert across the continent of Africa, and then all along the southeastern coast of Asia, with only the narrow ridge of the once well worn Darien mountains now obstructing navigation in this whole tropical circuit of the world, between the northern and southern parts of bisected continents. That the southern parts as well as the northern parts of these continents were mostly deposited there before the glacial period is equally demonstrated by the natural records of that period; and whence the great tropical universe bisections of the antipodal continents, and what could have made them but the great open violent tropical sea of the glacial period?

In fine, ever since the earth found its orbit, and chose its perihelion and its aphelion, under great cosmic law, the greater extremes of heat and cold that have always prevailed in the southern hemisphere, as above explained, have no doubt always caused constant predominant surface flowing of water, soil, air, magnetism, etc., from the south to the north, almost precisely like the circulation caused by the organic heart, if, indeed, their resulting vast, world-wide pulsations are not infinitely connected with the first pulsation and symptom of organic life. At any rate, as the earth rolls around the sun, it is a perpetual illustration of a great throbbing, life-bearing, life-giving sphere and pulsometer, owing much of its features, phenomena, vitality and forms of vitality, to a constant action of more intense south polar, upon more equable north polar, conditions, all under diverse perihelion and aphelion influences.

Thomas Nast is manifestly ashamed of the part he has been playing during the past six months. Last week's *Harper's* has a double page cartoon designed to show President-elect Cleveland the danger he is in from the democratic tiger, which "is very hungry and very thirsty." A little of that sort of sentiment on the part of Nast and George William Curtis during the presidential canvass would have done vastly more good than at this time, when the tiger with his ferocious cravings multiplied by twenty-four years of starvation is unfettered and preparing to spring.

Sleeping car companies enjoy having railway companies cut rates. The man who gets his ticket at one-half or one-third the usual rate is pretty apt to take a berth in a sleeper.

CURRENT ANECDOTES.

A PETRIFIED GIRL.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A young lady living in the vicinity of North East, named Lizzie Patterson, has been relieved from a life of suffering, which for fifteen years had not an alleviating circumstance. When a girl at the age of ten she was stricken with rheumatism. A season of treatment at the hands of the most skilled physicians failed to relieve the sufferer. At the age of fifteen her muscles became so rigid that the power of locomotion was entirely destroyed. Since then she was confined to her bed and chair, and was unable to do herself the slightest service. Five years ago the muscles became so hard that the joints of the lower limbs could not work. The fibrous tissues of the arms and hands were next affected, so that they were entirely useless and soon, like the lower limbs, wore no semblance to the human anatomy. A year ago the muscles controlling the head and neck were contorted so as to draw the head out of shape. The muscle in the face then hardened and closed the lower jaw so tight that teeth had to be removed in order to make an aperture through which food could be introduced.

To give the patient even a moderate amount of food required three hours work, during which time the effort at swallowing caused excruciating pain. Vomiting and suffocation finally caused death. Miss Patterson was twenty years of age and at the time of her death she was actually petrified with disease. The case is exciting great interest in the medical profession.

WELLINGTON'S SYMPATHY.

Sir George T. Napier's Memoirs.

About the middle of the night, as Dr. Hare was sitting dozing in a chair opposite Lord March's bed, who had fallen asleep, the door of the room gently opened and a figure in a white cloak and military hat walked up to the bed, drew the curtains quietly aside, looked steadily for a few seconds on the pale countenance before him, then leaned over, stooped his head, and pressed his lips on the forehead of Lord March, heaved a deep sigh, and turned to leave the room, when the doctor, who had anxiously watched every movement, beheld the countenance of Wellington, his cheeks wet with tears. He had ridden many a mile that night, alone, to see his favorite young soldier, the son of his dearest friend.

He then returned to his head quarters, having first made every inquiry respecting the sick and wounded, and given such orders as were necessary. Does this betray a want of feeling in the duke? It needs no comment; that fact speaks for itself.

THE BLUNDERS OF READERS.

Literary Journal.

A few months ago a reader asked me to get him Porter's History of the United States Navy, and on my suggesting that possibly he meant Preble's History of Steam Navigation, recollected that that was the title. The other day a professor from another college inquired for the architectural works of Parnassus, in many volumes, costing $500. He had never seen the books, but an architect had described them to him and he had searched for them in vain for two years. By a little bibliographical legerdemain I found that he meant the works of Piranesi.

If this thing keeps on somebody will have to open a school of library mind-reading. Even that, however, I fear, would fail in such a case as I had last summer, where a student had forgotten the author of the book he wanted, couldn't recall its title, and had no idea of its subject.

How books are asked for: "I want a—a—something historic." She wanted Berthet's "Prehistoric World."

"I want a nice book."

"Please send Dr. B. two of Dumas' novels that he has never read."

"I want a commentary by a bishop; I do not remember his name."

"A book I saw here nine years ago."

"I don't recollect the title of the book I want, but there was a remarkable passage in the last part which I should remember if I saw it."

A REAL STIGGINS.

[illegible] in Pall Mall Gazette.

I wish you had been here a few days ago, when a tall, well-dressed and wiry missionary, on the cadge, got in at my back door and found my wife among her servants. He introduced himself as "the messenger of the Lord of Hosts," whose message he wanted to sell for eight shillings. Wouldn't go; told my wife she was a child of the devil and grew abusive. Then she said she should call her husband, whereupon he withdrew at once. Hearing of this I followed into the road, and as he returned on his rounds went up to him and civilly asked him his name and who sent him. He said he had no name, and was sent by the Lord of Hosts. I am sensitive on these matters, though silent, and told him that blasphemy like his was simply sickening and that he must not venture near my house again, particularly to insult my wife. He said she told falsehoods, whereupon I took him by the throat, shook him like a rat and hung him for a brief space against the wall of the opposite garden—asking a passing draper's boy to witness the proceedings, which he did with much gratification. The man being let go, retired around the next corner precipitately, invoking the Lord of Hosts and the police alternately.

Scarcely had he disappeared when ——, of all men (a well-known Nonconformist minister here, and a good friend of mine) happened to pass by. I joined him at once, told him what had passed, and we waited for the man together till he came out of the next house's kitchen. Then we both tackled him—speaking very seriously, [illegible]ing his name, which he still refused, disclaiming all connection with anybody but the Lord of hosts, with a muttered reservation about the police, to whom—simply proposed that we should all go together. Declined with thanks. —— then insisted on his showing his wares, which proved to be the message of a new sect, written by one "Mr. Jezreel." He denied the imputation of being Mr. J. himself, otherwise the "entrance of Jezreel" might have suffered in the matter of teeth, as he began to be insolent about my wife again, which an intimation of stick stopped. —— spoke very plainly about the fellow's blasphemy, whereupon he was informed that he was more a man of Belial than ever, and the missionary slipped off in a state of livid green. He was not a man of war, certainly, but he did me good in an unintended way, for I had been rather weary and depressed and felt much better. I found that the man has been haunting kitchen after kitchen, watching for hours when he could find the servants alone; but he will hardly appear again. One girl expressed her readiness to accept the Lord's message if he would give it her, but he would not part with it under eight shillings. Agreeable phase of the day, isn't it?

THE QUEEREST BIT OF [illegible]

Kansas City Journal.

Recorder Lucas had rather a queer experience yesterday morning. A young gentleman who is quite well known in this city, entered his office and desired to speak to him privately. The recorder granted his request, and after seeking a retired corner the young man produced a letter written on delicate note paper, in a neat feminine hand. The recorder was slightly puzzled, but he took the letter and read as follows:

(L. S.) City of Kansas and State of Missouri.

To whom it may concern:

This agreement, made and entered into this —— day of ——, 1884, between Mr. ——, of this city and state aforementioned, and Miss ——, also of said city and state, witnesseth:

That whereas Mr. —— is desirous of becoming the husband of Miss ——, and has asked her hand in marriage, the said Miss —— consents to be united in wedlock to Mr. —— on or before the first day of January, 1885, subject to the following conditions and stipulations: First, if Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks shall be elected president and vice president of the United States on the 4th day of November, 1884, and if Mr. —— shall at that election and all subsequent elections, until released by Miss —— from his pledge, vote the straight democratic ticket without change or erasure, then Miss —— will fulfill her engagement on or before the date mentioned.

In witness whereof we, the first and second parties to this agreement, have hereto set our hands, this —— day of ——, 1884.

Signed ——

Attest ——

As soon as he had regained his breath the recorder wished to know if the affair was a joke, but the idea was indignantly repelled by the young man, who regarded it as a most serious matter. Upon the recorder asking if the young lady was aware that the paper was to be shown to him, the gentleman responded that that was a part of the agreement. He then asked for a marriage license, and after the usual form it was granted to him. The young man is now a democrat, nominally at least if not at heart, and it is hoped that his wedded life will reward him for his apostacy.

THE QUEER WILL OF A COOK.

St. James Gazette.

The question of tombstone inscriptions is a very important one for the public in Paris, where everything has to be submitted to the sanction of "l'Administration." There exists a permanent committee, composed of cemetery inspectors, whose special permission is necessary before an inscription can be placed on a tombstone. The inscriptions themselves are often a source of trouble and anxiety to heirs, assignees and executors, inasmuch as the wording laid down by a testator in his will is sometimes of such a nature that the committee refuse to sanction its reproduction on his tombstone. A case in point arose last month, when an old man of 75, Felix Durget, once a great celebrity in the culinary art, died in Paris. He had been assistant to the head cook of Louis Philippe, and afterward chief of the famous Freres Provencaux restaurant, in which he amassed considerable wealth, which was further increased by successful speculations on the Bourse. His will was found to contain a most extraordinary clause in regard to the way his memory should be commemorated. Instead of the usual headstone to his grave, he required of his heirs that they should erect a marble column, merely inscribed with his name, and supporting a frame containing a movable board. "Every day," said the will, "my heirs shall affix on said board and in a legible manner, a recipe for the kitchen. For this purpose I leave a list of 365 recipes, which will be found in my cash box. In this manner, while paying a visit to the graves of relatives, people desirous of acquiring information may obtain it in the cemetery." So far the clause has nothing very terrible in it, but the following rider threw the heirs into a cold perspiration: "Should my heirs fail to carry out said clause, the whole of my estate shall revert to the public charities." Of course the committee on inscriptions unanimously rejected the "broken column surmounted with a frame containing a recipe for each day," and, as naturally enough, the notary entrusted with the execution of the will refused to put the heirs in possession of their inheritance. The latter had nothing left but to submit the case to the courts. The case will come up shortly before the civil tribunal.

TOOMBS, THE UNLUCKY FISHERMAN.

Baltimore Herald.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, whose chief ambition at one time was to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument, was known as the "unlucky fisherman." When he was a boy he was quite ungainly in appearance, and his companions used to say that he was so ugly that he scared the fishes away. All through his career he never had any luck in angling. He would sit for hours on the banks of a stream impatiently awaiting a bite and cursing his luck, while others were landing fish by the dozen. After fishing all day in a Georgia stream he drew up a huge mud turtle. He cut his name in full on the hard shell and threw the turtle back in the water.

Two years afterward he was fishing at the same spot and again drew out a turtle. It was the very same turtle on which he had inscribed his name, but he was astonished to find below his name the words "Too ugly to catch fish." A waggish friend had caught the denizen of the mud and cut the line below. The story went that Toombs caught this identical turtle no less than five times, and the last time in a fit of rage, cut its head off.

The Thunderbolt.

Cornhill Magazine.

The most favorite form of thunderbolt is the polished stone hatchet or "celt" of the newer stone age men. I have never heard the very rude chipped and unpolished axes of the older drift men or cave men described as thunderbolts; they are too rough and shapeless ever to attract attention from any except professed archaeologists. Indeed, the wicked have been known to scoff at them freely as mere accidental lumps of broken flint, and to deride the notion of their being due in any way to deliberate human handicraft. They are the sort of people who would regard a grand piano as a fortuitous concourse of atoms. But the shapely stone hatchet of the late neolithic farmer and herdsman is usually a beautifully polished wedge-shaped piece of solid greenstone, and its edge has been ground to such a delicate smoothness that it seems rather like a bit of nature's exquisite workmanship than a simple relic of prehistoric man. There is something very fascinating about the native belief that the neolithic ax is a genuine unadulterated thunderbolt. You dig it up in the ground exactly where you would expect a thunderbolt (if there were such things) to be. It is heavy, smooth, well shaped and neatly pointed at one end. If it could really descend in a red-hot state from the depths of the sky, launched forth like a cannon ball by some fierce discharge of heavy artillery, it certainly would prove a very formidable weapon indeed, and one could easily imagine it scoring the bark of some aged oak, or tearing off the tiles from a projecting turret, exactly as the lightning is so well known to do in this prosaic workday world of ours. In short, there is really nothing on earth against the theory of the stone ax being a true thunderbolt except the fact that it unfortunately happens to be a neolithic hatchet. But the course of reasoning by which we discover the true nature of the stone ax is not one that would in any case appeal strongly to the fancy or intelligence of the British farmer. It is no use telling him that whenever one opens a barrow of the stone age one is pretty sure to find a neolithic ax and a few broken pieces of pottery beside the moldering skeleton of the old nameless chief who lies there buried. The British farmer will doubtless stoutly retort that thunderbolts often strike the tops of hills, which are just the places where barrows and tumuli (tumps he calls them) most do congregate, and that as to the skeleton, isn't it just as likely that the man was killed by the thunderbolt as that the thunderbolt was made by a man? Ah, and a sight likelier, too!

Mr. Gladstone's salary as prime minister is said to be $25,000, while as chancellor of the exchequer he receives $12,500 a year.

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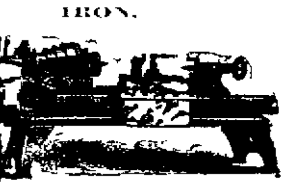

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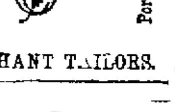

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

Notice to Sportsmen.
THE FAVORITE HUNTING GROUND ON THE Columbia, Deer Island, has been leased and posted by the undersigned, and accommodations will be furnished on the island for a limited number each week. Excursions will be run by steamboat each Saturday night to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Tickets are for sale at the Chicago Exchange, 211 First st., and at Hudson's Gun store for passage both ways and privilege of hunting.
CLOSE & WALLACE, Lessees.

For a good Glass of Beer go the "Boss," Second and Ash.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1884

AN [illegible] CLAIM [illegible]

Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in speaking of the changed relations of the northern trade which formerly was controlled by that city, "in making up opinions on this subject, it is well to bear in mind that Oregon and Washington do not contain as much population as San Francisco. There are nearly as many people in the old Twelfth ward as there are in Washington." It is strange that such a paper as the *Bulletin* should err so greatly. Oregon alone has more inhabitants than San Francisco. Its vote is larger by thousands than the vote of that city, while the population of Washington, instead of being a little more than that of the Twelfth ward of San Francisco, is in fact not far short of the city's entire population. In 1880 the population of Oregon and Washington was [illegible] while that of San Francisco was but [illegible]. Thus we find that almost five years ago the population of Oregon and Washington was [illegible] larger than that of San Francisco, and no one can suppose that since then the disparity has not been greatly increased. The population of Oregon and Washington now is not less than 400,000 and probably is [illegible]. In 1880 San Francisco threw a vote of 40,[illegible] with a population of 234,000. It now throws a vote of 46,7[illegible], and the same ratio would give the city now a population not exceeding [illegible]. The vote of Oregon in 1880 was about 200 more than that of San Francisco. It is now [illegible] more, while the vote of Washington, even after deducting the woman vote, has increased in much more rapid proportion than that of Oregon. The two divisions threw almost exactly [illegible] votes in the late election. Deduct 11,000 for the woman vote of Washington Territory—a large estimate—and the vote is 82,000, against 46,7[illegible] thrown by San Francisco. While this comparison gives no exact result as to population, it shows conclusively that San Francisco's claim to a larger population than Oregon and Washington contain is absurdly erroneous.

San Francisco, while it enjoyed the northern trade, never conceded the importance of this section, and now that it has lost the trade, it wants to underrate the country's present and future importance. It does not wish to concede what everyone knows to be true, that there are great resources in Oregon and Washington; that the two sections are increasing their population and developing their industries more rapidly than ever before; that there will in a few years be a population of a million or more in the two divisions, and that ultimately they will equal and perhaps go ahead of California in population, industry, commerce and wealth. Isolation and difficulty of access, which hitherto have retarded their development, are now overcome, and within the next five years they will make more progress than they have within the last twenty. The resources are here, and people are coming to possess them.

TAXATION AND FOREIGN TRADE.

If any vindication of the position which THE OREGONIAN has maintained upon the question of national taxation and foreign trade were sought, it could be found in the message of President Arthur and the accompanying report of the secretary of the treasury. The subject upon which the president dwells the longest and recurs to a second time is the necessity of reviving our manufactures by the extension of our foreign trade. Mr McCulloch pursues the subject to a still greater length. Both these gentlemen discuss this great subject with greater candor and intelligence and with a clearer appreciation of its importance to the business interests of the nation to-day, than has been shown by any of the representatives of the republican party in congress or on the stump, and if they have not reached complete and correct conclusions, they have at least made a hopeful advance in recognizing the fact that something ought to be done to relieve the glut of American manufacturing industry. They both agree that relief can be gained only through the extension of our foreign trade, by opening new markets for the sale of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. "The important question," says Mr McCulloch, "that presses itself upon the public attention is, how shall the country be relieved from the plethora of manufactured goods, and how shall plethora hereafter be prevented? It is obvious that our power to produce is in excess of the present and any probable future demand for home consumption. The [illegible] cotton and woolen mills, if employed at their full capacity, could meet in six months—perhaps in a shorter time—the home demand for a year. It is certain, therefore, that unless markets now practically closed against us are opened, unless we can share in the trade which is monopolized by European nations, the depression now so severely felt will [illegible]." In an interesting review of the [illegible] the secretary [illegible]

Even conceding that for a time protection was needed, he points out that now the power of production has so far outrun the [illegible] market that the demands of that market [illegible] in all the great staples be met with six months' product of our mills in full operation. The only market available for this surplus product are the foreign markets, and these are shut to our manufactures by the greater cost of raw materials caused by the duties on imports and by the check to commerce imposed by general high duties. In the interest of manufactures, therefore, and as a measure of the greatest practicable encouragement to them he advocates the repeal of the tariff on the raw materials and the reduction of those import taxes that weigh most heavily on those least able to pay them. The first condition and requisite of selling abroad is cheapness of production, and as one of the elements of cost of production is taxation [illegible] a large degree [illegible]

While Mr McCulloch's argument is by no means [illegible] it is plain and conclusive [illegible] it is in the interest of American labor. It is his attempt, as well as that of the president, "to devise a scheme by which, without [illegible] favorably changing the condition of working men, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale, beyond our borders, of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises." They do not indicate specifically the changes they would recommend, but state the conditions of the problem clearly and [illegible] the general principles [illegible] We have [illegible] the next congress in dealing with the tariff [illegible]

Democratic [illegible] Hendricks' victory or Cleveland's? Hendricks in his speeches since the election has talked the old spoils doctrine pure and simple. Cleveland hasn't said much, but his independent supporters continue to declare that he is the best civil service reformer the country ever had, and that his administration will prove it. This makes the question whether it was Hendricks' victory or Cleveland's a question of highest importance and interest to the democratic mind. Is it going to be an era of fat picking for hungry citizens who have been wandering in the wilderness for twenty-four years, or is it not? The talk of Hendricks holds out a hope that it will be. But will Cleveland keep the hungry and faithful out of their heritage? To them it is a momentous question.

CONCERNING BRASS.

He [illegible]
No [illegible]
And [illegible]

It is a common remark when the [illegible] of some [illegible] further [illegible] of [illegible] along well enough in the world is brass. If he only had a little more brass he would be all right." It is unquestionably true that many men fail in life for want of self-assertion or of what practically amounts to the same thing, from an excessive and morbid conscientiousness. To say that a man wants brass may not meet the particular case at all. Brass in the popular sense of the word, could no more go with certain natures than water with oil. Brass and cheek are in common parlance synonymous terms. They are interchangeable words and mean effrontery, impudence, the most imperturbable coolness and self possession under even the most desperate circumstances. They mean an audacity which stops at nothing, and which shows itself to best advantage when most dismally rebuked. It sometimes becomes sublime in the face of the judge and has even had its apotheosis before applauding multitudes upon the scaffold. "What are you going to do about it?" was once the very expression of it. That was brass—brass in all its glory, lustrous with long and expensive burnishing at the expense, in all senses, not only of New York city but of the country generally. To be sure, the striped pantaloons and solid walls of the penitentiary, to say nothing of the spontaneous voice of mankind, have answered the question. And no one now hears those words brass and cheek or that other slang word "nerve," without thinking of Boss Tweed and Ben Butler as the most perfect personification of them. If ever a monument is to be erected to the Massachusetts statesman, it should be—the effigy part of it, at least—of brass, without any admixture of bronze, or any mongrel affair that will get discolored and turn black, but pure original brass.

It is a matter of rejoicing that after Tweed got through Butler should have put his shoulder so manfully to the wheel and helped this word brass along in its appropriate limbo. It was really always a slang word in its popular perverted sense. When that old poet, looking complacently upon his completed work, sung "*exegi monumentum aere perennius*," he never dreamed of the base use to which in future ages this solid word would be put. We do not know that the word in its slang sense is an Americanism. But whether indigenous or not, it has taken a deep root in our soil. It has sent down a tremendous tap root and, to adopt one of Doctor Johnson's pompous phrases, "branched out into all sorts of parallel ramifications."

Brass in the popular slang sense implies a want of moral sensibility. It implies a lie. It means hypocrisy. It means a purpose to carry one's point right or wrong, to do the best thing possible for one's self, one's cause or client, without reference to truth, desert or justice. Washington Allston said, "Whether maid or wife, a blush is the last grace to forsake a pure woman; it is the abiding hue of her nature." Who ever heard it said of any woman that the only thing she wanted was brass? The very association of the words is discordant. They seem to recoil from each other.

There is always plenty of brass in the market. Jim Fisk had enough of it beyond his own needs to set up in business half of the young men in the country, and Jay Gould has all that Fisk left when he became Gould's "silent partner." There are too many prominent examples of what the world would call success [illegible], who shine in sensational story and anecdote with a luster that makes even solid gold and silver look dull in comparison. Moral courage—that well settled assurance that comes of an honest, conscientious sense of ability to meet the duty and endure the righteous indignation [illegible] which often makes weak men strong as giants—the martyr spirit of devotion to truth and virtue wherever they may lead—these are great qualities, working from within outward, which are not to be confounded with brass and cheek, although they sometimes make the softest eye blaze with fire. Modesty is, after all, much more of a desideratum among men than impudence. An [illegible] disposition is oftener met with in the very nature of the case than a presumptuous one. Those gentle moralists such as play through life's more cultured walks [illegible] the way, are of course not to be looked for in [illegible]. However it may be with the particular individual, whether he would or would not be better off in the [illegible] of the world, [illegible] society is [illegible] by such [illegible] influences that are all the while radiating from such pure example.

The redistribution bill which gives [illegible] British parliament [illegible]

The following extract from the report of the postmaster general is significant: "[illegible] regarding their [illegible] attention to their business [illegible] content to draw the salaries as their [illegible], leaving the work of managing their offices to others. This should not be allowed. Postmasters at first and second class offices should give their entire time to their official duties, and this result should be brought about if it requires a statutory enactment to effect it." If this suggestion should be carried out the civil service would be reformed at once. If there were no sinecures [illegible]

Senator [illegible] of Massachusetts has introduced a [illegible] to enable [illegible] Indians [illegible] proposition is that an Indian born in this country who has voluntarily severed himself from his tribe [illegible] shall be recognized as a citizen and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizenship.

It is not possible for us [illegible] Mark Twain [illegible] There is a [illegible] of humbug [illegible] realize that there is a depth of meaning in the saying of Wordsworth that all things are less dreadful than they seem.

At the November election the people of Dakota territory cast [illegible] votes [illegible] more than the aggregate vote in South Carolina for six congressmen and eight [illegible] president and vice president.

The majority counted for Cleveland and Hendricks in [illegible] was 115,000. As the [illegible] of the chief industry of the South, this [illegible] placed [illegible] the New Orleans fair.

The Springfield *Republican*, commenting on the [illegible] held by the democrats of that [illegible]: "The democratic party seems to be [illegible] up since the presidential election."

On the 2d of December seventeen cities of Massachusetts held elections, fourteen of which voted in favor of licensing the sale of liquors, while last year only eight did so. The Massachusetts temperance alliance next day issued a manifesto declaring that prohibition, which hitherto had been supported by republicans, was being slaughtered in the house of its friends. Now that's a pity. But what of the republican party, which was slaughtered in the house of its friends just one month before?

There were 518,[illegible] immigrants to this country the past year, a decrease of 84,[illegible] over 1883.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

The official vote of Texas was canvassed yesterday, and it completed the list of states, so that THE OREGONIAN is enabled to present to its readers this morning the authentic returns of the popular vote for president at the late election in each of the thirty-eight states. This table has been prepared with a great deal of care. The vote of each state has been verified by duplicate returns received, first by telegraph and afterwards by mail. A uniform system has been pursued also in making out the table. The vote for the highest elector on each ticket in each state has been taken in every instance, so that discrepancies which may appear in other statements of the popular vote have been avoided. It will be remembered that Democratic-Greenback fusions existed in Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. Enough separate Butler electors were voted for in Iowa to indicate that the Butler vote reached 38,000. As there was no regular St. John ticket in the field in that state, several sets of St. John electors were voted for, the total St. John vote being 1,4[illegible]. In Michigan the separate strength of the democrats and greenbackers was carefully tested. One Cleveland elector, who was voted for separately, received 1[illegible] votes, and one Butler elector, voted for separately, received [illegible] votes. There was also a straight Butler ticket in the field which received [illegible] votes, making the total Butler vote 42,[illegible]. There were a few scattering votes for Butler in Nebraska—so few, however, that they seem to have afforded no test whatever of the Butler strength, and for that reason presumably have not been reported. A nominal fusion also existed in Missouri and West Virginia, but a very superficial examination of the returns will show that there was no complete coalition of the two elements of the party represented on the republican and greenback electoral tickets. The republican-greenbackers in West Virginia seem to have voted for the fusion ticket, but the democratic-greenbackers almost without exception voted for the democratic candidate for president, although in some instances they cast their votes for the fusion candidate for governor. Thus in Missouri Ford, the fusion candidate for governor, is defeated by only a few thousand votes while Cleveland's plurality is about 33,000. It is also proper to say that an immense silent republican vote is wholly suppressed in the sixteen Southern states, and the votes of these states are much lighter than those of the Northern states. The republican vote was not cast at all in the South because the voters of the party were conscious that if cast it would not be counted.

	Blaine	Cleveland	Butler	St. John
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]		610
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	847	
California	100,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Missouri		[illegible]		[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]			
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,844,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blaine's plurality	[illegible]			

[illegible]

The total vote of Dakota at the late election for delegate to congress was [illegible], of which Judge [illegible] (republican) received [illegible] ... This majority [illegible] Blaine was deprived of by democratic unfairness in refusing to admit this vast territory into the Union, while the electoral [illegible] with the bogus [illegible] majorities [illegible] Louisiana, Mississippi [illegible] by the shotgun and [illegible] methods.

TALK OF THE DAY.

[illegible]

The carriage industry [illegible] the United States within the last quarter of a century. Fifty years ago [illegible] The number of firms, from the best information at hand, in the United States is 15,000, and more carriages are manufactured in this country than in all Europe.—*Troy Times*.

Dakota, Montana and Washington are all much further advanced both in population and in all the material evidences of progress than were half a dozen states that might be mentioned when their claims were recognized. It would be a proper and fitting act to add these three to the thirty-eight states that now arrogate to themselves a measure of exclusive power to which they have no title but that of superior force.—*St Paul [illegible]*.

It is a singular fact, and one which calls for explanation from the friends of St John, that his heaviest vote was given in those states where the liquor power reigns supreme. In the prohibition states he was scarcely heard of. His own state of Kansas, where he was supposed to be especially popular, gave him but [illegible] votes, and Iowa and other prohibition states gave him but [illegible]. If his candidacy was really in the interest of constitutional prohibition, why did not the sincere friends of that policy recognize the fact and act accordingly?

Mulberry trees three and four years old will yield the tree [illegible] to feed 1,000,000 silkworms. Each female produces on an average [illegible] eggs. The lowest calculation [illegible] gives [illegible] females, yielding [illegible] eggs, weighing [illegible] eggs to the ounce [illegible]. Eggs sell at from $1 to $[illegible] an ounce. The lowest possible yield of eggs per acre is between $[illegible] and $1,000. If, however, the cocoons are reeled off, the profits, after deducting all accidents and expenses, are fairly calculated at $[illegible]. These figures apply to California and the southern states.

The wealth of the church of England in worldly—not spiritual—goods is just now receiving considerable attention [illegible] ... the archbishop of York, the primate of England, receives $50,000 a year, besides two residences and a large household of officials. The tithes of some of the other bishops are: London, $[illegible]; Durham, $35,000; Winchester, $3[illegible]; Ely, $27,500, and Bath, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury, and Worcester, $25,000 each. The bishop of Sodor and Man, who has neither cathedral nor dean, gets $10,000 a year for doing nothing.

☞ Advertisements such as [illegible] Help Wanted, To Let, [illegible]

CARTWRIGHT English watchmaker [illegible]

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at [illegible] Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

Twelve Pounds

Of Dry Granulated Sugar for

ONE DOLLAR!

At MEACHAM & CROCKER'S, the Peoples Grocers, 281 and 283 Third st., cor. Jefferson. They always sell at lowest possible prices and give honest weights.

LADIES HAVING DRESSES TO BE CUT AND fitted or draped will please call on MRS. [illegible]

THE LADIES OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL will give an entertainment at the Parsonage [illegible] Friends of the Chapel are respectfully invited to come. Admission [illegible]. Also fancy work for sale.

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER cheeses, new German pickles, sauerkraut [illegible] assortment of fancy and domestic groceries and fruit. MRS. [illegible], 86 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

GREAT CLOAK SALE—TOO MANY CLOAKS compel me to commence this day a sale such as Portland never saw, for low prices of those goods. [illegible] SHANE [illegible]

Rewinding watches [illegible] windows. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

Imported Candies, [illegible], Gold Fish Globes. S. I. STONE'S, First and Ash.

PUNCH 5c. CIGAR SMOKERS

ARE OUT RED TEN [illegible] [illegible] PLUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists, First and Main.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. YATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HAFLOW & CO. Office [illegible] Saw Mill Office [illegible]

Wanted: 30 men on Saturday [illegible] for Canadian Pacific Railroad. Good wages and accommodations. Apply to [illegible], No. 9 Washington street.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth at best $15. FREHN BROS., Dentists, room [illegible] block.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

[illegible] B. C. WHITEHOUSE, E. [illegible]

ORANGES! ORANGES!

25,000 SWEET LORETOS

Just Received ex steamer Columbia direct from Mexico.

And from New York via N. P. R. R.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS,

NEW PERSIAN DATES,

SICILY LEMONS

NEW CROP NUTS all kinds.

For sale by

F. H. PAGE,

WHOLESALE

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Cor. Front and Washington sts.

[illegible]

SPECIAL LEADERS

IN

[illegible]

$1 50—Glace Emb'd Silks for $1 00
2 50 Glace Emb'd Surah 1 50
2 50 Silk Emb'd Serge 1 25
3 00—Fancy Emb'd [illegible] Silk 1 75
6 50 Emb'd Silk Cloakings 4 50
20 00—Emb'd Dress Patterns 14 00
25 00—Broche Polonaise Patterns 1[illegible] 00

All Choice Styles and Exceptional [illegible]

They are Bargains!

[illegible]

OLDS & KING.

FRAUD!

The public is notified that a spurious article of "Peruvian Bitters" is being offered in Portland and vicinity. In accordance with our United States Patent, no party can use the word "Peruvian" in connection with bitters put up for sale, without infringing upon our rights. This is to warn all persons selling any article, other than our own, called "Peruvian Bitters," that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

WILMERDING & CO.,
216 Front st., S. F., Cal.

SELLING OFF!

FOR 60 DAYS FROM DATE

[illegible]

FINE MILLINERY GOODS,

French Imported Hats and Bonnets

ETC. ETC.

Regardless of Cost

MRS. G. H. CLARKE,

Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts., Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] FASHIONS [illegible]

CHRISTMAS [illegible]

NEW [illegible] FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A COLLECTOR [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] California [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK [illegible]

ROOMS [illegible] CENTRALLY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WHOLESALE [illegible]

GEORGE M. SCHICK—TEACHER [illegible]

MARRIED LADY [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

$3000 [illegible] WANTED FOR [illegible] A. J. WELCH [illegible]

$1500—PARTNER WANTED [illegible] A. J. WELCH [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY [illegible] Address [illegible] Second st. [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORY HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] all modern improvements. Apply [illegible]

NOTICE—THE JEWELRY HELD [illegible]

DR. HENRY JONES' HOUSE NO. [illegible] st., cor. [illegible] buy the carpets and curtains [illegible]

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] Masonic Building Association [illegible] Portland [illegible] 1884 [illegible] J. W. PRUITT, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FROM NEW York wish two rooms without board in private [illegible] Address [illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL—PROF. HALLBERNER [illegible] Saturday evening [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Conveyances, mortgages and other documents neatly and correctly drawn. R. D. [illegible], Notary Public and Com'r of Deeds for State [illegible]

WANTS

BOARDERS—SINGLE MEN AT A STRICTLY temperance house; accommodations for [illegible] per week. Quietness, neatness and [illegible] accommodations, reading room [illegible] Young men desiring a good table and [illegible] surroundings will safely patronize the MARINERS' HOME, cor. Third and [illegible] CHAPLAIN STUBBS, Lessee.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible] Address MAJ. W. A. JONES [illegible]

WANTED—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board in good locality. Address MAJ. W. A. JONES [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE, CENTRALLY LOCATED [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD WORK MARE NOT LESS than [illegible] Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, cor. Second and Yamhill [illegible]

$600—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established mercantile business [illegible] A. J. WELCH [illegible]

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible]

HIDES WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

HUBBARD! HURRAH! AGENTS MAKE [illegible] HARLEY, Manager [illegible]

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO [illegible] CAMPION [illegible]

GRANDEST [illegible] OF THE SEASON [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible] IN [illegible] NEW [illegible]

HELP WANTED

A [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A [illegible]

GIRLS [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] and Washington [illegible]

TO-NIGHT!

PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE

[illegible]

FIRST CONCERT AND BALL

GIVEN BY THE

PORTLAND ZITHER CLUB

ASSISTED BY

BESSIE LOUISE KING, who will sing, by request, "The Power of Love"

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1884

AT TURN HALLE

[illegible]

CONCERT!

AT

POPULAR PRICES

The Young People's Association

Taylor St. M. E. Church

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16th

[illegible]

Established 1857

J. C. CARSON,

[illegible]

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

[illegible]

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT

Masquerade Suits

AND

Theatrical Costumes

FOR RENT.

Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country Orders sent C. O. D.

T. N. DUNBAR,
59 Front St., up stairs.

TO LET—ROOMS

[illegible] ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] DIRECTORY [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—FRONT [illegible] OF FLOOR [illegible] st. bet. Washington and Alder upstairs [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—[illegible] convenient to street cars. Inquire at 34 Morrison st. corner [illegible]

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for one or more gentlemen with fire [illegible] and other conveniences. [illegible] moderate. Inquire [illegible] Yamhill st.

$6 WILL RENT A NICE SUNNY ROOM FOR A single gentleman [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT [illegible] first class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] HOUSE AND COTTAGE [illegible]

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE $10. INQUIRE OF J. R. BEAN [illegible] Fargo & Co's [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE 229 MAIN STREET NEAR [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS AND BATH [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT—409 SECOND [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD [illegible] private family, references [illegible] Apply [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES

TO LET—THE LOWER [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT—HARD FINISHED [illegible] D. SIMON, Pine and Yamhill [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT [illegible] Apply 4 Washington st.

FOR SALE

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address [illegible] office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT 50 PER CENT LESS THAN [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND [illegible] SOPHIA M. KALLICH [illegible]

FOR SALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY [illegible] stock farm [illegible] 16 miles from Portland [illegible] of the finest farms in Oregon; also small and [illegible] ranches in all parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., real estate agents, 13 Stark st., Portland, Or.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $[illegible] IN COWAN'S ADDITION to the town of [illegible], W. T. [illegible] E. P. COWAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms in [illegible] valley [illegible] Forest Grove [illegible] Apply to BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO. [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR [illegible] bands. Crowns stamped free of charge [illegible] Hartman & Co. [illegible] Washington.

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS [illegible] Hartman & Co. [illegible] Send for price list.

ATTENTION, LUMBER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS—We have 75 to 100 M feet [illegible] BROWN & REYNOLDS [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW—THE AUTOMATIC [illegible] address [illegible] CHURCH [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—CHUNG [illegible]

[illegible] SIXTH ST.—[illegible]

WM. [illegible] PRACTICAL PLUMBER [illegible]

[illegible]

PURE WINE [illegible] CIDER AND VINEGAR [illegible]

[illegible] WHARTON [illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible] ASSAYER AND ANALYST [illegible]

OREGON CLOTHING [illegible]

FRESH [illegible] YEAST FOR SALE [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]

LOST

[illegible] BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY [illegible] A liberal reward [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

THE LARGEST INTEREST FOR MONEY CAN [illegible]

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

[illegible] BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS [illegible] 131 Front st. [illegible]

MACHINISTS

PRESHMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS [illegible] all kinds of machinery of all descriptions [illegible] tools to order.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

[illegible] BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS [illegible] Washington [illegible]

TRUNKS AND VALISES

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS [illegible] Front street.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS

V. [illegible] SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER [illegible]

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS [illegible]

SADDLERY

[illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, [illegible]

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

SAM J. CORMAN, MERCHANDISE BROKER [illegible] Washington [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS

HAGELE, CROWLEY & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

HODGE, DAVIS & CO. ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland, Or.

New Barber Shop.

G. BAKER,

48 Ash street, between First and Second.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN C. M. STEVENS

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, [illegible] merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. [illegible] Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 [illegible] Street,

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, at 10 A. M.

STEINWAY PIANO,

[illegible] Steinway Piano—A fine instrument,

ALSO

[illegible] ORGAN, Bedroom Sets, Lounges,

ALSO

600 yards New Brussels Carpets,

ALSO

Furniture sold on account of departure.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

[illegible] WORK HORSES WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION [illegible] sale room, No. 42 First st.,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 A. M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT RESIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, at 10 A. M.,

We will sell at public auction, at No. 75 [illegible], [illegible] Fourth, the entire furniture and [illegible] consisting of Furniture, Cooking [illegible] and other articles pertaining to housekeeping. Everything in good order and of first-class [illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.

Auction sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

Free Exhibition

—OF—

BRIC-A-BRAC.

We will open on Monday, Dec. 8, our stock of Imported Fancy Goods, and, at the request of many friends, we will hold it intact for two days, giving the public an opportunity for seeing the finest selection of Bric-a-Brac ever brought together in this city. It consists of Brass ware, Forged Iron, Antique Leather, Solid Bronze, Wood and Clay, wrought into most beautiful and artistic designs.

Nothing of the kind has ever before been seen on this coast, for the goods are new this year in the European markets.

One of the most desirable features of this collection is that there are no duplicates of the selected pieces.

All goods that are purchased will be marked "sold," but will not be delivered until Wednesday.

W. B. AYER & CO.,

93 First st., Portland, Or.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND Portland, Or., sole agents for the [illegible] Chisel Tooth Saw, now made with our [illegible] protecting segments, which places it far [illegible] [illegible] imitations.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Portland Or. We have established [illegible] of this class of machinery [illegible] our long experience and [illegible] to fully supply the wants of mill men.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. [illegible] MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & CO.) and successor to H. Abraham, [illegible] commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 [illegible]

J. [illegible] CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible] ship stores [illegible] fruits etc., [illegible]

M. [illegible] LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible] and dealer in tropical and domestic [illegible] canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates [illegible] Consignments of Or [illegible]

G. [illegible] BRO. 10 FRONT STREET, FAMI[illegible] country produce a specialty.

S. [illegible] SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

A. [illegible] LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or.

H. [illegible] GENERAL COMMISSION ME[illegible] 11 Front street.

J. [illegible] YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] agents for San Juan [illegible] 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

M. [illegible] J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEE[illegible] merchants in general and dairy [illegible] between Washington and Stark.

S. [illegible] CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COM[illegible] Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour [illegible] cor. Front and Ash sts.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

C. [illegible] BLACK—SAW MAKER, ALL KINDS [illegible] Oregon Chisel Tooth [illegible] Portland, Or.

[illegible] BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] dealer in farm and mill machinery [illegible] Portland, Or.

J. [illegible] WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS [illegible] All kinds of flouring mill machinery [illegible] Front street. See circular.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher [illegible] Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM [illegible] and dealers in agricultural implements [illegible] spring wagons, buggies, carriages [illegible] stationary engines [illegible] machinery a specialty; rubber and leather [illegible]

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention Given to City Work. [illegible] Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

[illegible] A. M. LUPFER, C. E., [illegible] Lafayette College [illegible]

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

Labbe Building, Washington st.,

Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COM[illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants [illegible] and 46 Front street, Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. [illegible] LANE—OFFICE, [illegible] First and Alder sts.

WM. M. LAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON [illegible] graduate of Ontario Veterinary College [illegible] Frazier's stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor.

DR. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible] residence 209 Yamhill street. Office in [illegible]

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS [illegible] 50 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. KOHN & CO., AGENCY FOR WILMERDING [illegible] Front st., Portland [illegible]

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & [illegible] [illegible] supplies a specialty [illegible]

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS—SODA AND MIN[illegible] eral waters, 93 and 95 Oak st. [illegible] phone 126 Portland, Or.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., [illegible] 103 Front st., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian [illegible]

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

[illegible]

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

To arrive this morning over the Northern Pacific: A. W. Sanborn, G. J. Hamden, O. E. [illegible], J. H. Blair and Wm. Hawley.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The drug store familiarly known as Cornell's [illegible] First and Stark is now in new hands. Mr. W. [illegible] Wisdom, late of Reddington, Woodard & [illegible] wholesale house, having purchased the stock and good will thereof. Mr. Wisdom, besides being a practical druggist, is a shrewd, energetic business man, and will see to it that old and new patrons receive the best attention. The stock will be [illegible] complete in every detail. A liberal share of patronage solicited, whose convenience will be studied.

The Oregon Short Line

Free Emigrant Sleeping Cars leaving Portland every day, which are hauled through to Kansas City, [illegible] of express trains without change; berths free. This line is 470 miles the shortest and nearly two days the quickest time. When going east be sure and [illegible] your tickets over the OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, thus avoiding changes of cars, and you will secure the very [illegible] rates [illegible] A. L. MAXWELL, ticket agent, Ash street wharf. [illegible] CAMPBELL, general agent, No. 1 Washington [illegible] Portland.

Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, [illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R's

Whichever transcontinental line you may [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. It runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world. Emigrant passengers carried [illegible] A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent [illegible] W. F. MAR[illegible] General Agent, corner Ash and Front sts., Portland, Or.

WELL

[illegible] LA CAMAS [illegible] D. H. STEARNS, General Agent.

At Alaska's Refreshment Parlors.

[illegible] Lunch from 8 A. M. till [illegible] Regular dinners from 5 to 8 P. M. Oysters [illegible] orders [illegible] the city.

[illegible]

Christmas [illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible]

For Catarrhal and Throat Disorders, Brown's Bronchial Troches are renowned and marvelously effective, giving immediate relief.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

N GILMAN, C M STEVENS

GILMAN & CO

tioneers and Commission Merchants,
No 12 First St, bet Pine and Ash
TION SALES of real estate, furniture, general
andise horses, cattle buggies etc. Regular sale
Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o clock A. M.

EGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE.

ll sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 12 First
street

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, at 10 A. M.
STEINWAY PIANO.
legant Steinway Piano—a fine instrument.
ALSO
INE ORGAN. Bedroom Sets, Lounges,
ALSO
60 yards New Brussels Carpets,
ALSO
ture sold on account of departure
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ORSES AT AUCTION.
FR HORSES WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION
ur salesroom, No. 12 First st.
DNESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

uction Sale.
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.

EDNESDAY, DEC. 10, at 10 A. M.,
l will by public auction, at No. 75 Salmon st.,
orner Fourth, the entire furniture and contents
ouse consisting of furniture, Cooking Uten-
other articles pertaining to housekeeping.
thing in good order and of first-class styles.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.
on sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

ee Exhibition
—OF—
RIC-A-BRAC.

e will open on Monday, Dec. ur stock of imported Fancy s, and, at the request of many ds, we will hold it intact for lays, giving the public an op- inity for seeing the finest col- n of Bric-a-Brac ever brought her in this city. It consists of ware, Forged Iron, Antique ner, Solid Bronze, Wood and wrought into most beautiful rtistic designs.
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goods that are purchased be marked "sold," but will e delivered until Wednesday.

W. B. AYER & CO.,
93 First st. Portland Or.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.
M & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND 17 st. Portland Or sole agents for the origi- nal Tooth Saw, now made with our patent otecting segments, which places it far in the worth ess imitations

ILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS ETC.
M & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND 17 nt st. Portland Or We have manufactured ter part of this class of machinery in use on and our long experience and valuable pa- able us to fully supply the wants of mill men.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MA- and successor of H Abraham), wholesale and commission merchant Nos 2 and 4 North Front and Or 31
CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL r, dealer in hops, garden and grass eds and fresh fruits etc. No Front 7010
LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, dealer in domestic and foreign fruits, nuts, hay, hides and furs [illegible] 130
IN & BRO 10 FRONT STREET, FARM d country produce a specialty
& FEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND ... Front, Portland Or 2m
LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE ... Front and ... sts Portland Or.
ALLEN GENERAL COMMISSION MER- ... First street.
YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND ... Portland ... San Juan ... cor Ash st.
WEST [illegible] MILLER, W H WEST) mission merchants in general and dairy pro- ... Washington and Stark.
CHURCH & CO. SHIPPING AND COM- merchants specialties—wheat, flour, sal- bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts. 10

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.
WALLACE—SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS ... Oregon Chisel Teeth inserted in ... Portland Or 15tfm
BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, ... dealer in farm and mill machinery, ... Portland Or
ACKER & CO. FLOURING MILLS EX- ... All kinds of flouring mill machinery. Front ... circular
DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE and Reaper, ... Threshers, Haines' ... Wagons Front, First and Vine sts.
BEEBEE & CO., WHOLESALE FARM ... ers and dealers in agricultural imple- ... farming wagons, buggies, carriages, able and stationary engines, saw mills and machinery a specialty, rubber and leather 23

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
H W & T H OGILBE.
ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Attention Given to City Work. Ainsworth Block Third and Oak sts.
... A M LUPPER, C E, La- fayette College Penn'a.
HAWGOOD & LUPFER,
ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Abbe Building Washington St., Portland Oregon

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
& LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, COM- Front and D sts Portland, Or.
& MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.
AMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, warding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 Front street, Portland, Or

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
... TROWBRIDGE 30tm ... First and Alder sts.
... VETERINARY SURGEON; ... Veterinary College, Office ... Fifth and Taylor 30
... WELLS PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ... 209 Yamhill street Office in Union

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.
... & CO. WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ... Portland Or 27
IN & CO AGENCY FOR WILMERDING ... Portland Or

MINING MACHINERY.
& LACY MILL, RAILWAY & MA- ... supplies a specialty ... north ...

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
THROP & [illegible]—SODA AND MIN- ... waters, 93 and 95 Oak st., cor. Fifth, tele- Portland Or.

SHOW CASES
BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS ... Front st., Portland, Country orders solicited.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month ... $1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month ...
Daily, per year ...
Daily, with Sunday, per year ...
Sunday, per year ...
Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, per year ...

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ...
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included ...

The Oregonian in the East

This paper can be seen at the following places:
New York City—S. C. Beckwith, [illegible]
Office of THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune Building.
Chicago—Lord & Thomas, McCormick Block, and [illegible] news agency.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts., and Times office.
[illegible]—Public Library.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.
St. Paul—Pioneer Press office.
Detroit—Offices of Post and Advertiser.
[illegible]—Parvin & Sons, Cincinnati.
San Francisco—Dispatch office, Fleming Bro. Hostetter ... and [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, DEC. 8, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Change in last 8 Hours	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rainfall in inches	State of Weather
Portland	30.30	—03	38	1	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.4[illegible]	00	31	Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]		00	7	Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.06	03	9	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	29.9[illegible]	0	41	SE	00	Clear
[illegible]	29.8[illegible]	01	46	Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.20	—05	13	N	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum, 30

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE.

Mail boxes cleared at 6 A. M., and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Overland and Eastern mails close at 4:40 P. M. Southern, 6:45 A. M. West Side, 7:30 A. M. Lower Columbia, Vancouver and Cascades, at midnight. Sound and Kalama and Sound 8:40 A. M.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Arrived this morning over the Northern Pacific: F. W. Sanborn, G. J. Hamden, O. E. Perkins, J. F. Hall and Wm. Hawley.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The store familiarly known as Cornelius' [illegible], is now in new hands, Mr. W. M. [illegible], late of Reddington, Woodard & Co., having purchased the stock and good will. Mr. Wisdom, besides being a druggist, is a shrewd, energetic business man and will see to it that old and new patrons receive attention. The stock will be kept complete in every detail. A liberal share of patronage is solicited, whose convenience will be studied.

The Oregon Short Line

Pullman Sleeping Cars leaving Portland every day are booked through to Kansas City, and all express trains without change; berths free. This is one of the shortest and nearly two days [illegible]. When going east be sure and ask for tickets over the OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, thus avoiding change of cars, and will secure the very lowest rates going East. [illegible], Ticket Agent, Ash street Wharf. [illegible] general agent, No. 1 Washington st., Portland.

Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R R's.

By this transcontinental line you may travel [illegible] its principal connection the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. It runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world. Emigrant passengers [illegible] express trains by this line. Union depots. [illegible] MAXWELL, Ticket Agent O. R. & N. and all [illegible], Ash street wharf.
F. F. MARSHALL, General Agent, corner Ash and [illegible] streets, Portland, Or.

WELL

Now that Grover Cleveland is elected and the country is ready for business again.

THE LA CAMAS WATER POWER

Improvements are complete, and we are now giving [illegible] lands and franchises as premiums to men of [illegible] and enterprise who come to us to engage in manufacturing. We welcome those who have but one horse power on accommodate those who desire to use [illegible]. Our terms are positively unequalled in the [illegible] and the advantages we give of themselves will [illegible] handsome profit on any business, large or small. LA CAMAS COLONY, La Camas, W. T. [illegible], General Agent.

At Hicky's Refreshment Parlors.

All the choicest delicacies of the season. Lunch from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Regular dinners from 5 to 8 P. M. Oysters, eastern and Shoalwater, to order. Outside [illegible]. Choicest candies in the city.

THE ROTUNDA CONCERT.—An Olla Podrida concert will be given at the Hall street M. E. church, cor Hall and [illegible] streets this evening. Admittance 50 cents, children, 25 cents.

The Inter Sea route is the SHORT LINE from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the New Orleans Exposition. Tickets for the round trip now on sale at Ash street wharf, or at 1[illegible] First st. A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent. [illegible] KENNEDY, General Agent.

Lloyd Kennedy & Co. of San Francisco have a limited number of cases of assorted California wines [illegible] New York agency. A most suitable holiday [illegible] from East.

Extra—At most banquets, dinners and parties the [illegible] Extra Dry is used by the elite, exclusive of all other champagne.

Christmas at Wiley B. Allen's.
Elegant bound books, albums, cards, etc. fresh from [illegible] and fine varieties of music. 155 Third st.

Christmas Presents
Meet the artist, will accept orders for one or two ... of his elegant free hand crayon portraits ... Christmas presents.

The O. C. and R. T. Co. have severed all connection with McCraw & Lethy of the City stables. Office corner Second and Stark sts. Telephone 222.

A. B. Kreher, teacher of Violin, Piano, Guitar 2 [illegible] corner Columbia drug store. Music furnished.

AFTER THE OPERA take lunch at Frank's Casino. [illegible] First class in every particular.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN [illegible] for all the popular [illegible] and Edward Jackson's 703.

Fine stock of Xmas cards ... [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Schmidt's Boat House, south side of Stark.

Domestic Sewing Machines, 101½ Morrison st.

Every beer keg for sale at Marx & Jorgensen's.

Lady fingers and honey cakes at Oregon Steam Bakery.

For concert and party music: J. Vogt, 3 Morrison.

[illegible] butchery; choice cuts. Duffy, First and Jefferson.

Portland Skating Rink open afternoons and evenings.

Portland WOOD YARD.—At the old stand, foot of [illegible].

For assorted English biscuits in 12 boxes, Oregon Steam Bakery.

Holland & Frazier's stables have been removed to [illegible] and Taylor sts.

[illegible] pharmacy. Prescriptions carefully filled. First and Stark streets.

Ask your grocer for assorted English biscuits of the Oregon Steam Bakery.

Burgman's hair-cutting headquarters No. 40 Stark street. Every man an artist.

[illegible] & Sons pianos—best in the world. H. Sinsheimer, agent, 114 First street.

Order your Christmas cakes at the Oregon Steam Bakery, corner Second and Ash.

To the best photographs go to Abell & Son, 5 Washington street. Take the elevator.

Get your sewing machine repaired at Barbey's, the sewing machine repairer, 83 Yamhill.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible], corner First and Alder.

Hack carriages from the Corbett stables. Only $2 to and from balls, parties and theaters.

Everybody takes coffee at H. Grelle's Bon Ton coffee [illegible] and check restaurant, 9 North First.

Johnson's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two famous, the White and Household, dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachment and supplies. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
[illegible] street, eat all. Oysters in every style.

In addition to his money lending establishment and diamond salesroom Uncle Myers will, for the convenience of his customers and the public at large, have a safe deposit in which merchants and others can deposit private papers, wills, etc., and families intending to travel can place their plate, diamonds, etc., and so forth, in his fire and burglar proof safe, the largest on the coast. The charge for such storage will be very small at Uncle Myers', 83 Yamhill street, between Yamhill and Taylor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Produces a Vigorous and Healthy Growth of the Hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out, and has never failed to arrest its decay.

Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—the best.

Pond's Extract, for both men and animals. In swellings of the joints, whether arising from injury or accident, it alleviates the agony.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Incipient Consumption possesses remarkable powers of great efficacy. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Makes pure blood and fortifies the system against further inroads.

For Throat Disorders, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are renowned and marvelously effective, bringing immediate relief.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.—Residents at the corner of Ninth and Main streets were afforded some amusement about 12 o'clock Saturday night by the singular mistake of a young gentleman who, on his way home, seeing a house at that corner exactly a fac simile of the one he resides in, ran up the steps, opened the door with his latch key, and walked up stairs. He then saw to his amazement that he was lost, and exclaiming "Excuse me, I guess I am in the wrong pew," trotted down stairs again and for the hall, but before he had reached the street the master of the house was after him pistol in hand, and the command "Stop or I'll shoot," brought him to a stand. "Now don't you move," said the excited householder. The supposed burglar turned and said "Oh, you couldn't hit a barn, I merely wish to explain that I am a gentleman and not a thief." "Don't you move," was the rejoinder, "or I'll shoot." "I am not afraid of your shooting; you haven't pulled the trigger and you couldn't hit anybody if you did." Several parties passed, but on being informed that the man covered by the pistol was a burglar they lost all interest in his troubles. In the meantime a young man rooming in the house had slipped out and ran to the police office, and soon a hack came tearing up the street like mad. Two policemen jumped out and seized the "burglar." A gentleman who knew him told the officers that he was all right but they knew that he was all wrong, and, bundling him into a hack took him down to the city prison, where Chief of Police Parrish recognized him as an old and perfectly reliable citizen. The misunderstanding was explained, and the prisoner allowed to depart. In the meantime the burglar-catcher became convinced that he had made a mistake, and slipped around to the house of the victim, explained the matter and tendered his apologies to the women folks. Parties can draw the moral to suit themselves.

BUCKLEY AGAIN.—John Buckley, the young hoodlum with a record, distinguished himself again last evening by making a raid on John Collins' cigar and notion store on L street, East Portland. He went in the store in company with William Holdiman, who called to receive instructions about a job of carpenter work, and while the two men were engaged in conversation in the rear of the building where the work was to be done, Buckley improved the opportunity by filling his pockets from the shelves and windows in the store. Unknown to him, however, John Collins' little boy had been watching his operations, and gave his father a timely pointer. The men returned to the store, and while Holdiman and Buckley were bantering each other about treating to the cigars, Collins swooped down on the latter and treated him to a little surprise party. Instituting a search, Collins dug up one article after another from his pockets; such as pencils, collar-buttons, purses, etc, following each other in rapid succession. As Buckley received a sound cuff of the ears as each different article was produced, he evidently became fearful of his condition if this operation was continued until all the articles were enumerated, and after pleading for mercy and assistance in vain, suddenly broke and ran with about half the booty on his person. In his hurry he forgot his hat and two handkerchiefs, which are being tenderly cared for by Mr. Collins. In his flight down the street he ran foul of Peter Mitz's boot and shoe sign, knocking it over and breaking one of his windows, collided with a buggy further on, but finally reached the railroad down which he scooted at a lively rate, followed by cries of "Stop thief!" But the cries being all that did follow him, he made good his escape. A warrant for his arrest, however, will be sworn out forthwith, and he can hardly escape the clutches of the law.

WANTS SECURITY BY BONDS.—Said a councilman yesterday to an OREGONIAN reporter, referring to the extension for one year of the franchise to the Philadelphia crowd, who say they want to build gas works here "I think the council made a big mistake at the last meeting in extending the franchise. They made fools of us once, and we have voted to let them do the same thing again. If I can get a second, I will move at the next meeting to repeal the ordinance and if it carries, I will offer an amendment requiring the gentlemen to give bonds that they will do $20,000 worth of work in one year. It they really intend to establish gas works, the bond will not injure them, and will show that they mean business. I am tired of this everlasting tinkering with the matter. If any set of men or any company come here and are really in earnest about furnishing cheaper gas, I will favor them, and it would not displease me if they run the old gas company out. I am told that the old company now that city has 'sat down on' the electric light steal are standing out for the old price of $4 a lamp per month. In that case we will have coal oil next year for street lighting. The fact is, the largest oil burners now in use are fully equal to the gas burners. I know it is a step backward, but in these hard times, there isn't a taxpayer in Portland unless he is interested in some other system, but will approve the council if good coal oil lamps are used for one year. This is the time for economy, and it is the wish of a majority of the members of the council to make taxes next year as light as possible. We can lay aside our pride for one year and get down to an economical basis, just as every individual is doing."

A LONESOME DUCK.—Among the gang of shooters who went down to the island on Sunday was the quiet, silvery-toned Capen, the light-weight champion. He shoots with Frank T. Dodge and Cy Myrick, and he is laboring under the delusion that Dodge has a hoodoo on canvasbacks. The crowd found the lake skimmed over with ice and after shoving a few decoys out on the ice with a stick and placing a few more in a hole they broke in the ice and took a walk around the lake to start their blood circulating. As they reached a point opposite where the decoys were a lone canvasback was seen circling around overhead and at length he settled down among the decoys. "In one minute," said Capen, "you will see the worst astonished duck you ever saw." But the one canvasback must have been a lonely one also, for he walked around among the decoys and finally jumped in among those in the hole and appeared to be having a real sociable time. "He must be hard up for company," said Capen. Presently Mr. Dodge started around the lake, a twenty minutes' walk, to where the decoys were, and on arriving near the blind was astonished to see the lone canvasback rise up. Of course he was at once knocked over and Capen bawled across the lake, "By gracious, I don't understand this. You have killed the first bird for four Sundays 'hand-running,' and it was a canvas every time. You must be a hoodoo," and Capen sank behind his blind and discussed the matter, solus, till a band of ducks came over.

THE OREGON SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO.—Capt. W. H. Besse, the well-known ship owner of New Bedford, Mass., arrived by the Columbia Sunday night, and is a guest at the Gilman. He is owner of the Western Belle and the Guy C. Goss, now in port, and of the Geo. S. Homer, due in a few days from Honolulu. Capt. Besse is largely interested in the Oregon Southern Improvement Co., and makes the trip to Portland this time just because he likes the country and the people, not on any special business. A reporter of THE OREGONIAN who met the captain in the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, inquired about the future movements of the Improvement company, and was answered that the company had 102,000 acres of first-class timber land, and, underlying it, were immense beds of coal. Just what quality the coal is will be determined by actual mining hereafter. The company have nearly completed a saw mill at Empire city, which will have a capacity of 150,000 feet a day. Work on the building is practically completed, and the machinery, which is of the latest improved pattern, will probably be in position before the end of the year. All the machinery was sent around the Horn in the new steamship Alki. The mill will cut a great deal of white cedar for export to San Francisco and foreign ports. Concerning the prospects of a railroad from Coos Bay to Roseburg, Capt. Besse said the company had the right of way for the entire distance and would no doubt build the road whenever the country was ripe for it.

PURDOM GIVES HIS AUTHORITY.—Yesterday in the office of County Clerk Saunders was filed the answer of ex-Sheriff J. S. Purdom of Roseburg, Douglas county, to the complaint of S. W. Crane who has sued him in the state circuit court for Multnomah county for $10,000, alleging false imprisonment and consequent damage to business, health and character. Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory and Simon are attorneys for Purdom. He denies that he ever arrested Crane and put him in jail without due cause or in any other way except as hereinafter stated. He then goes on to say that at the time he arrested Crane in Roseburg on May 20, 1884, he was the regularly constituted sheriff of Douglas county and made the arrest in obedience to an order from the state circuit court of that county, R. S. Bean sitting as judge. Purdom further sets forth that Crane was fined $100 for contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine until it was paid. This mandate of the court was copied by the county clerk, who gave it to Sheriff Purdom, and in his official capacity he had no alternative but to make the arrest. Crane remained only eight days in jail, but believes he can show an illegality somewhere in the arrest that will entitle him to recover $10,000.

LONG TO COPPER CENTS.—Slowly but surely Oregon is approaching the penny as a basis for small change. There are hundreds in Portland who can remember, without taxing their brains, when "two bits" was the smallest available coin, when saloon keepers would throw "short bits" into the river, because they didn't like to see the insignificant little things. It hasn't been a generation since the dime came into common use, and nickels made their appearance as circulating coins less than seven years ago. For two years we have had copper cents, but hundreds of children have never seen one. There are few little ones in the city who would ask for a cent to buy a stick of candy. An illustration of how the smallest coin has obtained a foothold occurred at the Calvary Presbyterian Sunday school at the meeting last Sunday. Some time since, the need of a piano was felt, as an aid to the children in singing. No funds were on hand, so the superintendent, Mr. Wm. M. Ladd, advanced the money necessary for the purchase of an instrument with the understanding that it could be paid by five-cent contributions every week from teachers and scholars. Last Sunday five copper cents found their way into the basket, and the thought occurred to the officers that the limit might be too high, so the announcement was made "Children, if you can't bring a nickel, bring a penny. Five pennies make a nickel."

OREGON CLIMATE VS. ENGLAND.—The climate of Oregon has often been compared with that of England. From the following extract from an English paper it would seem that the comparison is a good one, with the advantage slightly in favor of Oregon. "The weather is at the present writing more like the end of September than the middle of November. Primroses are in bloom and violets in bunches have been sold in the streets of London during the past fortnight. In Yorkshire it is reported that strawberries have been produced in the open air. Another curious result of the mild autumn is the feeding of sheep upon young wheat. It is seldom indeed that wheat is so forward or land so dry as to render feeding in November desirable. No doubt it will do good, not only by keeping the wheat back, but also by solidifying the soil about its roots. Nearly all the wheat is now sown in England, and a great deal of it in Scotland." The above was written in the middle of November. Here in Oregon not only primroses but roses and dozens of other flowers are blooming in the open air, and within the past week ripe strawberries grown in the open air were left at this office. The feeding of sheep and cattle, too, upon young wheat is no "curious result of the mild autumn" here, but is a common thing every season. England can hardly equal Oregon in the matter of climate.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISDEMEANOR.—The prisoners' dock in the police court yesterday was quite full of boys and men who were charged with various petty offences against the ordinances of the city, but the entire number did not take long to be disposed of when taken up *seriatim* in Judge Moreland's practised style. L. D. Scott, William Dougherty, James Moterick and Frank Baker were each fined $10 for drunkenness. Billy Anderson and Frederick Hahn arrested for roaming the streets after midnight, were fined $20 each. Ah Yen, who threw some rotten vegetables into the street, was released on bail of $10, which he forfeited by not appearing in court when his name was called. A. Sheppard and Antone Reibe, for assaulting and beating each other were fined $15 and $10 respectively. John Teig, charged with vagrancy, will be tried to-day. John Wilson, arrested for trespass, was sent to jail for five days. Smallden, Evans and Daily, the three boy hoodlums who were also caught trespassing on the dock at the foot of Washington street, had their cases continued until to-day. The same action was taken in the case of Thomas Gibson, arrested for disorderly conduct, and a Chinaman who had a fight.

OREGON FLOUR.—A gentleman once connected with THE OREGONIAN but now residing in England writes to a friend here that he often thinks of the pleasant days he spent in this state and that he is constantly reminded of it by seeing wherever he goes Columbia river salmon and Salem Mills flour for sale in the groceries. The low price of wheat here results in cheap bread there, which is hailed with delight by the laboring classes. Bread has never been dear in this state, but it has seldom or never been so cheap as now, when flour is advertised for sale at $4 per barrel by the grocers of the city. And we have many varieties to choose from. A few years ago the Salem flour was about the only brand in the market, and it still remains a favorite. But now we have plenty of the new style made by the gradual reduction process, and a dozen or more brands from mills which have sprung up throughout the country, and people can have a choice of flour ground by rollers, by a combination of rollers and burr-stones, and by the old method of burr-stones alone, which has furnished food for hundreds of generations. It would be safe to bet that the citizens of Oregon are supplied with better and cheaper flour than those of any other state in the union.

A BIT OF COLD.—One of those cold currents of air which occasionally take a sheer back in Montana and Dakota and scoot through the Bozeman and Mullan tunnels toward the Pacific ocean, struck Portland Sunday night and is still with us, though somewhat modified. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer dropped down to 30. Bright sun during the day made things comfortable. Last night at 8 the mercury marked 8, while at Roseburg it was down to 20. This is remarkable, as the climate of the Umpqua valley is seldom as cold as the lower Willamette and an east wind never turns very far south after reaching Portland. Perhaps Roseburg caught one corner of the wave that struck San Francisco. In this city the sidewalks, docks and plank roadways were covered with heavy hoar frost yesterday, and not being rough shod many persons and horses slipped and fell, though no serious accidents were reported. The falling of teams on inclined roadways leading to wharves was a common occurrence during morning hours.

SLIGHTLY RESISTING.—Yesterday afternoon an express wagon was seen kiting up Second street to the city jail. In the vehicle was Policemen Arnold, who seemed to be holding down something which from the number of legs flying in the air was apparently a human octopus or at least half a dozen active men. On arriving at the jail the cargo was unloaded, and proved to be more than ordinary plain drunk, for it was a big loafer, crazy drunk. He had been carrying on a revolution in a down town dive and when arrested a pair of fellows had thrown him into the wagon and left Arnold to hold him level. He had kicked the officer in the head and in the face till he looked as if he had been standing up before Sullivan, but Arnold never let up till he landed his prisoner at the jail and booked several charges against him. The fellow was so drunk that he had forgotten that he ever had a name, but he will probably be able to recall it in court to-day.

SAILORS ROW.—John Mahoney, a short, dumpy sailor who might do very well to run out on a yard arm but who would not cut much of a figure in the prize-ring, came up to the city jail yesterday morning with the blackest kind of a black eye, which he claimed was the result of an unprovoked assault on the part of Tom Ward, a notorious runner for sailor boarding houses. Mahoney said Ward came into his room at the Mariner's Home and without any warning struck him in the eye. He yelled for assistance, and others came in who took Ward away. He could not explain why he was assaulted. A warrant was issued by Judge Moreland, and Ward was arrested and locked up. His side of the story he proposed to keep to himself until he should have a chance to tell it in the police court to-day.

LEG AMPUTATED.—W. J. Pullen, of Seattle, who came over here a short time since for medical treatment on account of a trouble in his left foot, yesterday had his leg amputated just below the knee at Good Samaritan hospital by Dr. Saylor, assisted by Dr. Strong. The trouble originated from ossification of the arteries or some similar ailment. Some days since the great toe was amputated, but this did no good, and the foot gangrened so that it was yesterday determined to amputate the leg. Mr. Pullen is about 60 years old, and it is feared the operation may fail to effect a cure as the arteries in the left leg did not bleed at all after it was performed. A man is in attendance to give notice at once should the arteries start bleeding, when they will be taken up. The fact that the limb did not bleed is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom.

LOWER WATER.—The rivers are falling rapidly, owing to frosty nights and scarcity of rain, and ship masters are taking on less cargo before starting down river. The Cheesbrough will go down in a day or two, drawing about nineteen feet, as her captain does not wish to run any chances of scratching the fine new suit of copper his ship wears. The Peter Stuart went down a few days since drawing about twenty feet, but there will need to be several days' rain before that draught can be risked again.

WITHOUT INSURANCE.—San Francisco exchanges say that the damages to the collier Walla Walla, which ran aground in Puget Sound, and to the Willamette, which was somewhat battered several days ago on the Columbia river bar, will fall as a loss on the Oregon Improvement company, not upon the underwriters. The latter withdrew their insurance immediately after the trouble about the settlement of the Umatilla loss.

GROCERY STORE SOLD OUT.—Yesterday Sheriff Jordan, by virtue of a judgment granted in the state circuit court in favor of Adolph Rosenthal, sold out the Arcade crockery store, formerly owned by A. Bradshaw, who recently became insolvent and made an assignment to [illegible], who claimed to be his principal creditor. Other creditors disputed this claim and several suits about the matter are now pending. It was finally agreed that the stock should be converted into coin, which is to be paid into court, there to remain until all questions at issue have been settled and all suspicions of fraud thoroughly investigated. At the sale Rosenthal was the highest bidder and obtained the entire stock to [illegible], which is considerably less than half the total amount which Bradshaw owes his creditors.

MRS. STRONG'S WILL.—Yesterday in the county court the last will and testament of Mrs. Lucretia R. Strong was admitted to probate. The document is a very short one, covering but a few lines over a page of legal cap. The property, consisting of the old Strong homestead, on the Macadam road, is bequeathed to her two daughters, Ellen and Caroline, and it is to be divided equally. Concerning the other heirs the will says. "To my beloved sons, Curtis C., Frederick R., Thomas N. and William J., I bequeath nothing as they are capable of supporting themselves." This disposition of the property accorded fully with the wishes of the brothers as expressed at the time of the making of the will. Thomas N. and Frederick R. were named by their mother as her executors, without bonds.

PREVENTING DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—Amos N. King began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against Q. Voos and Frederika Voos, his wife. Many years ago what is now the Gambrinus brewery property was purchased of King and known as Voos' garden. This and other business transactions between the two men were never settled satisfactorily to King. Not long ago the latter obtained a judgment against Voos for several hundred dollars, but has never been able to collect, not finding any property on which he could levy. Recently King learned that Mrs. Voos had considerable property, and this last suit is to make her a party with her husband, and to prevent her from disposing of her property, until the case is settled in the court.

TO LIE OR NOT TO LIE?—Charles E. Jones, the extensive and enterprising young burglar who had made a collection of watches and jewelry from residences in this city for exhibition in the San Francisco pawnshops, when he was finally captured, will be brought up in the state circuit court this morning to plead guilty or not guilty. He has had about a week in which to ponder over the matter in the solitude of his prison cell and decide whether it will be better to tell the truth and run the risk of a light sentence, or lie and trust to the proverbial uncertainty of a verdict from a jury of twelve. The experience of others in Multnomah county has been in favor of telling the truth, and probably Jones will see it in that light, too.

NOT INFORMED ABOUT PRICES.—He was just in from Montana where apples sell for $9 a barrel wholesale, and as he stopped in front of Stone's yesterday afternoon, and pointed to a box of rosy cheeked Baldwins, said he'd take four bits worth. When asked where he wanted them sent, he said he would take them along with him. He was paralyzed when three-quarters of a bushel were emptied into a fifty-pound flour sack, and explained that he wanted only four bits' worth, just to eat. Every spare pocket was filled, and he had 40 cents change. And yet Oregon does not send her apples where people want them at extravagant prices.

MAIL DELIVERY ON CHRISTMAS.—A subscriber at Marion wants to know whether mail will be delivered by carriers in this city on Christmas day. Usually these matters are arranged only a day or two in advance, and it is likely that but one distribution will be made, viz., after the mail from the east has arrived. Letter carriers like turkey and plum pudding as well as private citizens, and our good government allows them time to digest the heavy food. The half day's rest comes at a very appropriate time because for three or four days previous, the carriers are overloaded with Christmas cards. Will the subscriber please satisfy a curiosity by telling why he wanted to know?

CORN-FED HOGS.—Judging from the fine drove of hogs brought down from Pomeroy, W. T., yesterday by W. W. Spaulding, this section will soon be able to get along without importing hog products. There were 100 hogs in the drove and they would average 300 pounds each, and they were genuine corn-fed fellows, too. The country around about Pomeroy produced fine crops of corn this year and plenty of corn means plenty of fat pork and beef. It is to be hoped that the area of corn may be increased yearly and that in time Oregon and Washington territory may export hams, bacon and lard, instead of importing them, as now.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday Capt. J. D. Biles and Dr. J. M. Fox, agent of the Oregon Improvement company were driving from Union to La Grande in a two seated spring wagon when the team scared at a passing train. The driver could not hold them, and the horses giving a sudden lunge, Messrs. Biles and Fox were thrown out. The former escaped unhurt but Dr. Fox fell heavily on his side and sustained painful internal injuries. They are not, however, believed to be dangerous. He was brought home by yesterday morning's train.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The special gospel meetings at the First Baptist church continue with increased interest. Last evening the attendance was unusually large for Monday evening and the interest deep. The pastor preached from Jonah 3:9, "Who can tell?" tracing the analogies between Nineveh's and the sinner's condition, repentance, faith and hope. At the conclusion five came forward for the first time to confess faith in Christ. Service to-night, when the pastor will preach on "Christ or Barabbas." All are welcome.

SERIOUS FALL.—Captain F. Sorenson met with a dangerous accident early yesterday morning. He was engaged in putting a pilot house on the Jefferson street ferry boat, Daisy Ainsworth, doing the work at night, so as not to interfere with the trips of the ferry. About 1:30 A. M., by some accident, he fell from the top of the cabin to the deck, seriously bruising and injuring himself internally. A hack was called and he was sent to his home. It is hoped that his injuries may not lay him up for very long, but in such cases it is hard to tell what the result will be.

ARREST.—Last night special officer C. T. Belcher arrested James Adams at the St. Francis hotel upon a telegram from F. B. Collard, sheriff of Yamhill county, to the chief of police. The crime alleged is not stated. Adams is a blacksmith by trade and has been running a shop for a man named Fletcher at Lafayette. He left suddenly a day or two ago, and it is supposed the charge is embezzlement. Sheriff Collard will come down to-day or his man, who has been locked up in the city jail.

"THE GOLDEN FUTURE."—Judge Maguire of Montana addressed the board of trade last evening by invitation, and in the course of his remarks referred to the needs of Portland, among which were classed a government assay office, reduction works, and a mining board, all of which he contemplates discussing fully in a broadsheet to be called "The Golden Future," to be published about New Years.

SHOOTED AS FIRM.—Meusdorfer, the hatter, in crossing gulch gulch yesterday morning, noticed the outward-bound train and a hand-car approaching each other. He called to the train engineer, who slackened speed. The four or five occupants of the hand-car got off on the edge of the trestle in time, but the car was carried some distance. No damage other than scattering of implements carried on the hand-car.

DIVORCE CASES.—A motion on the part of the defendant for an allowance of alimony in the case of Chas. F. Leeks who has obtained a divorce from his wife Susie F. Leeks, has been set for hearing to-day, in the state circuit court. The divorce suit of Louis Kueper against Arnat Kueper, has been referred to Sam R. Stott to take testimony and report findings of facts and conclusions of law to the court.

ELECTION.—The North Pacific lumber and manufacturing company held their annual meeting last evening and elected the following officers for the coming year: D. Mackay, N. Versteeg, R. D. Inman, L. Nichols and L. Therkelsen, directors. D. Mackay, president. R. D. Inman, vice president, L. Therkelsen, treasurer. D. W. Mackay, secretary.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Joseph Jorgenson of Walla Walla is at the Gilman.

Mr. John Muir returned yesterday from New York.

Judge R. S. Strahan and family of Albany are at the Holton.

C. E. Coe, for some time local reporter on the *Evening Telegram*, has returned from a visit to his old home in Iowa.

Mrs. Capt. Wilson, wife of the master of the Clan Ferguson, arrived yesterday over the Northern, direct from Liverpool, and joined her husband at the Merchant hotel.

BRIEF MENTION.

The body of David Morris, who committed suicide, will be sent to Seattle for burial.

A. Burchard, a juror in the state circuit court has been excused for the remainder of the term.

A few days and nights more of this kind of weather and there will be plenty of skating for the boys and girls.

Frisbie's ability comes in good play in the penitentiary. He is assistant bookkeeper in the foundry.

The Arcade crockery store stock has been bought at sheriff's sale by A. Rosenthal, who will shortly offer it at a sacrifice.

The sale of seats for the Grismer-Davies engagement begins Thursday morning at Wisdom's (formerly Cornelius') drug store.

Thomas Gallagher was fined $11 in Justice White's court yesterday for throwing a dog through a window pane, corner First and Clay.

Captain Scott's new steamer, the Telephone, has most of her machinery in place, and it is expected a trial trip will be made on New Year's day.

A slight fire in the basement of Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s drug store yesterday morning was the occasion for a still alarm. Damage nominal.

The motion for a new trial in the case of F. R. Strong vs. Kamm and Brown, has been set down for a hearing in the state circuit court next Monday.

The Lotham club give their first social to members and their ladies only at Pringle's hall, Second and Salmon streets, on next Thursday evening, December 11.

Sheriff Jordan goes to the Cascades this morning to foreclose a chattel mortgage for $1300 upon McLeod's fish wheel and adjoining property at the suit of Watson, Wright & Co. of this city.

The estate of M. Bander, an insolvent debtor, has been satisfactorily settled according to law, and the assignee was yesterday discharged by order of the state circuit court and his bonds exonerated.

"Something new under the sun" comes off at the Hall street M. E. church this evening. It is one of those delightful things that give the fullest satisfaction to those favored to be present—an Olla Podrida concert.

The final shooting for the champion state medal will take place at the South Portland range next Sunday. The score is now very close. W. J. Riley has 172 points, G. S. Bonney 160 and E. J. Stuart 157.

J. W. Knowles, one of the creditors of A. Bradshaw, the bankrupt crockery dealer, yesterday obtained a judgment in the state circuit court for the amount of his claim, $148 31, and the costs and disbursements of the action.

Edward McCune, who was brought down from McMinnville by Deputy U. S. Marshal Shipley, had an examination before U. S. Commissioner Paul R. Deady, yesterday, upon a charge of selling liquor to Indians, and was held to answer.

On receipt of the news of the Spanish-American treaty yesterday, sugar dropped one cent a pound in San Francisco, the biggest fall in one day on record. A good many merchants in this section of the country who laid in large stocks recently were quite blue over the news.

U. S. TRIAL JURORS.

Men from Different Sections of the State who will form the Juries in U. S. Cases During the Present Term.

United States Marshal Penumbra Kelly yesterday made return to Captain R. H. Lamson, clerk of the U. S. courts, of a list of thirty names being those of prominent citizens throughout the state whom he has summoned to appear in the U. S. circuit court this morning at 10 o'clock, to be sworn as trial jurors for the present, unless excused for cause by the judge. Following are the names of these jurors, with their occupations and residences:

Presley Comegys, farmer, Springfield, Lane Co.
L. M. Herren, farmer, Salem, Marion Co.
John T. Benson, farmer, Corvallis, Benton Co.
John A. Crawford, capitalist, Albany, Linn Co.
R. S. Burkhart, farmer, Lebanon, Linn Co.
John Schramm, merchant, Oregon City, Clackamas Co.
Silas W. Smith, merchant, Independence, Polk Co.
Robert Foster, farmer, Albany, Linn Co.
A. Labbe, merchant, Portland.
T. J. O'Brien, merchant, Portland.
Samuel Brown, farmer, Albany, Linn Co.
H. A. Tucker, farmer, McMinnville, Yamhill Co.
John C. Flook, miller, Roseburg, Douglas Co.
R. W. Carey, farmer, Salem, Marion Co.
W. H. Kellogg, farmer, Oregon City, Clackamas Co.
Caswell Glenn, farmer, Eola, Polk Co.
W. Johnson, merchant, Perrydale, Polk Co.
W. C. Johnson, farmer, Dilley, Washington Co.
David McArthur, New Era, Clackamas Co.
Joseph Wall, farmer, Amity, Yamhill Co.
George Bryan, farmer, West Chehalem, Yamhill Co.
Levi Robbins, farmer, Molalla, Clackamas Co.
John M. Lady, farmer, Sheridan, Yamhill Co.
John Meek, farmer, St. Johns, Multnomah Co.
Robert F. Hall, merchant, Portland.
John Perkins, farmer, North Yamhill, Yamhill Co.
T. A. Newall, merchant, East Portland.
G. W. Olds, farmer, McMinnville, Yamhill Co.
N. A. Blodgett, farmer, Harrisburg, Linn Co.
A. G. Mulkey, farmer, Corvallis, Benton Co.

THE STAGE.

GRISMER-DAVIES.—Next Monday Mr. Joseph R. Grismer and his talented wife open a season of two weeks at the New Market theater with "Monte Cristo." The version is that used by James O'Neill during his engagement in San Francisco, and still played by him with great success throughout the east. Of a recent performance in Sacramento the *Record-Union* says:

Probably there is no work of fiction by any author more difficult to dramatize than Monte Cristo, Dumas' greatest work of fiction. It so abounds in incidents, is so complicated in interwoven details, that he who undertook to condense and adapt it to the stage was a heroic soul. But he succeeded in furnishing room for the display of dramatic talent and dress, and last night the Grismer-Davies combination succeeded well in entertaining a well filled house. The play increases in interest from the beginning to the end, until, in the closing scenes, the audience becomes wrapt with the vivid portrayals of the scene and the climax of the story.

Mr. Jos. R. Grismer, who, as Edmund Dantes, Abbe Busoni, or Count of Monte Cristo, exhibits histrionic talent of the highest order. He is evidently a careful student, faithful in endeavor, and one who improves in every presentation. He is an actor of great promise, whose ambition will enlarge not only his ability but his repertoire, and will "make his mark."

Miss Davies, as Albert de Morcerf, son of Mercedes, is very attractive, and does her part well. She makes as "nice a young man" as one can find anywhere.

Stockwell, as Caderousse, the innkeeper, has decided talent of the Rip Van Winkle order. Miss Mabel Bert and Miss Sarah Stevens deserve mention for their portrayal of their respective characters. It is not necessary to give the plot, but when we say that the entertainments we have had from this company have given great satisfaction here, and that it leaves with the kindest of feelings and respect of this community, it is only the simple truth. It should be stated that the scenery provided by the managers is very superior, and we can't refrain from adding that there are no truer gentlemen in the profession than the managers, Louis A. Morgenstern and J. R. Grismer.

THE CASINO.—"The Princess of Trebizonde" began its second week to a big house last night.

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149 First St., Portland Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. 1a

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Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

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DOLLS!
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BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
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For Young and Old.
POSITIVELY LOWEST PRICES
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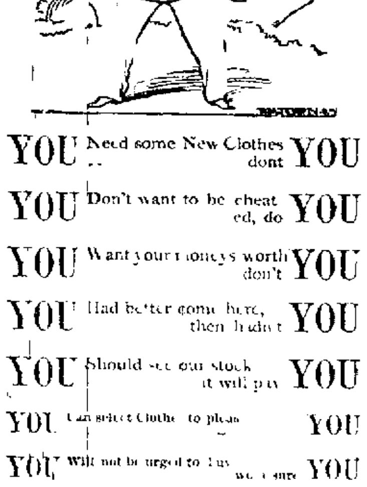

YOU	Need some New Clothes dont	YOU
YOU	Don't want to be cheated, do	YOU
YOU	Want your moneys worth don't	YOU
YOU	Had better come here, then hadnt	YOU
YOU	Should see our stock it will pay	YOU
YOU	Can select Clothes to please	YOU
YOU	Will not be urged to buy we assure	YOU
YOU	Will find our Suits Stylish Durable Economical and exactly the size to fit	YOU
YOU	Will find our prices to suit	YOU
YOU	Should read, consider and act as we advise	YOU

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Old National Bank Building,
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THE DELMONICO!
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
INSIDE OF THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE Northwest. Kept on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
An a[illegible] ... porters to the contrary
Fire-proof building, large and comfortable rooms. Sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Finest Restaurant in the city attached to the House
(Open Day and Night.
FREE CONVEYANCES attend the arrival of all trains. Secure your rooms by telegraph. 1mtf

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ASTORIA, OREGON.
Has changed hands, and is now
The Best House in the City.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
On the ground floor for Commercial Travelers.
FREE COACH to and from the House
J. H. CLOSE, Prop.
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GRAND
Exhibition
—AND—
Presentation
THURSDAY
—AND—
FRIDAY
EVENINGS,
Dec. 11 & 12.

Every Lady will receive
A PRESENT
Unconditionally.
Commencing at 7 o'clock.

No Goods Sold.
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NOTICE.

Feller & Frank
HAVE REMOVED
Their entire Business to their
Large Elegant New Building
185 and 187 First,
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184 & 186 Second St.,
With Entrances on Both Streets.

We have now the largest Salesrooms on the Pacific coast, 50 feet front by 200 in depth, with an area of 20,000 square feet.

Every Department Complete!

WE PROPOSE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES.

We solicit an inspection of our immense stock of every line. It will be to your advantage. Goods cheerfully shown.

BEAR IN MIND,
Our First St. entrances are directly opposite our former First St. stores.

Feller & Frank
185 and 187 First
THROUGH TO
184 and 186 Second st.,
With Entrances on Both Streets

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

AN ABSURD CLAIM REFUTED.

Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in speaking of the changed relations of the northern trade, which formerly was controlled by that city: "In making up opinions on this subject, it is just as well to bear in mind that Oregon and Washington do not contain as much population as San Francisco. There are nearly as many people in the old Twelfth ward as there are in Washington." It is strange that such a paper as the *Bulletin* should err so greatly. Oregon alone has more inhabitants than San Francisco. Its vote is larger by thousands than the vote of that city; while the population of Washington, instead of being a little more than that of the Twelfth ward of San Francisco, is in fact not far short of the city's entire population. In 1880 the population of Oregon and Washington was 259,994; while that of San Francisco was but 233,956. Thus we find that almost five years ago the population of Oregon and Washington was 26,038 larger than that of San Francisco, and no one can suppose that since then the disparity has not been greatly increased. The population of Oregon and Washington now is not less than 400,000, and probably is 450,000. In 1880 San Francisco threw a vote of 40,160 with a population of 233,000. It now throws a vote of 46,755, and the same ratio would give the city now a population not exceeding 273,000. The vote of Oregon in 1880 was about 200 more than that of San Francisco. It is now 5000 more; while the vote of Washington (even after deducting the woman vote) has increased in much more rapid proportion than that of Oregon. The two divisions threw almost exactly 93,000 votes in the late election. Deduct 11,000 for the woman vote of Washington Territory—a large estimate—and the vote is 82,000, against 46,755 thrown by San Francisco. While this comparison gives no exact result as to population, it shows conclusively that San Francisco's claim to a larger population than Oregon and Washington contain is absurdly erroneous.

San Francisco, while it enjoyed the northern trade, never conceded the importance of this section; and now that it has lost the trade, it wants to underrate the country's present and future importance. It does not wish to concede what everyone knows to be true, that there are great resources in Oregon and Washington; that the two sections are increasing their population and developing their industries more rapidly than ever before; that there will in a few years be a population of a million or more in the two divisions, and that ultimately they will equal and perhaps go ahead of California in population, industry, commerce and wealth. Isolation and difficulty of access, which hitherto have retarded their development, are now overcome, and within the next five years they will make more progress than they have within the last twenty. The resources are here, and people are coming to possess them.

TAXATION AND FOREIGN TRADE.

If any vindication of the position which THE OREGONIAN has maintained upon the questions of national taxation and foreign trade were sought, it could be found in the message of President Arthur and the accompanying report of the secretary of the treasury. The subject upon which the president dwells the longest and recurs to a second time is the necessity of relieving our manufactures by the extension of our foreign trade. Mr. McCulloch pursues the subject to a still greater length. Both these gentlemen discuss this great subject with greater candor and intelligence, and with a clearer appreciation of its importance to the business interests of the nation to-day, than has been shown by any of the representatives of the republican party in congress or on the stump, and if they have not reached complete and correct conclusions, they have at least made a hopeful advance in recognizing the fact that something ought to be done to relieve the glut of American manufacturing industry. They both agree that relief can be gained only through the extension of our foreign trade, by opening new markets for the sale of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The all-important question says Mr. McCulloch, "that presses itself upon the public attention is, how shall the country be relieved from the plethora of manufactured goods, and how shall plethora hereafter be prevented? It is obvious that our power to produce is much in excess of the present or any probable future demand for home consumption. The existing iron, cotton and woolen mills, if employed at their full capacity, could meet in six months—perhaps in a shorter time—the home demand for a year. It is certain, therefore, that unless markets now practically closed against us are opened; unless we can share in the trade which is monopolized by European nations, the depression now so severely felt will continue, and may become more disastrous." In an interesting review of the development of manufactures in this country he shows the high tariff has greatly stimulated production until the time has come when this industry is in dire distress from the plethora of manufactured goods. He draws a striking parallel between the present state of this branch of industry and that of agriculture before the rapid building of railways gave the farmer a market corresponding to his power of production. Waiving the question of the need of protection to establish manufactures, and even conceding that for that purpose protection was needed, he points out that now the power of production has so far outrun the home market that the demands of that market could, in all the great staples, be met with six months' product of our mills in full operation. The only market available for this surplus product are the foreign markets, and these are shut to our manufactures by the greater cost of raw materials caused by the duties on imports and by the check to commerce imposed by general high duties. In the interest of manufactures, therefore, and as a measure of the greatest practicable encouragement to them, he advocates the repeal of the tariff on the raw materials and the reduction of those import taxes that weigh most heavily on those least able to pay them. The first condition and requisite of selling abroad is cheapness of production, and as one of the elements of cost of production is taxation and as custom-house taxation is the same in its effects upon cost as any other kind of taxation, it is necessary that reductions in import duties should be made with a view to their ultimate advantage by opening to our manufactures markets from which they are now in a large degree excluded.

While Mr. McCulloch's argument is by no means novel or original, it is plain and conclusive, and it is in the interest of American labor. It is his attempt, as well as that of the president, "to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of working men, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale, beyond our borders, of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises." They do not indicate specifically the changes they would recommend, but state the conditions of the problem clearly and declare the general principles that should underlie our national efforts to relieve the depression of our manufacturing industries by the extension of our foreign trade. Whatever may be the action of the present or the next congress in dealing with the tariff, the sober sentiment of the country will soon compel a reformation of the tariff in this direction.

Democratic anxiety to know whether it was Hendricks' victory or Cleveland's, is great. Hendricks, in his speeches since the election, has talked the old spoils doctrine, pure and simple. Cleveland hasn't said much, but his "independent" supporters continue to declare that he is the best civil service reformer the country ever had, and that his administration will prove it. This makes the question whether it was Hendricks' victory or Cleveland's a question of highest importance and interest to the democratic mind. Is it going to be an era of fat picking for hungry citizens who have been wandering in the wilderness for twenty-four years, or is it not? The talk of Hendricks holds out a hope that it will be. But will Cleveland keep the hungry and faithful out of their heritage? To them it is a momentous question.

CONCERNING BRASS.

Have brass with current purple,
So you can hide his too much for ears
And he shall pass for what he had doctor.

It is a common remark when the case of some unobtrusive and therefore unsuccessful man of real merit is spoken of, that "all he wants to get along well enough in the world is brass. If he only had a little more brass he would be all right." It is unquestionably true that many men fail in life for want of self-assertion, or of what practically amounts to the same thing, from an excessive and morbid conscientiousness. To say that a man wants brass may not meet the particular case at all. Brass in the popular sense of the word, could no more go with certain natures than water with oil. Brass and cheek are in common parlance synonymous terms. They are interchangeable words, and mean effrontery, impudence, the most imperturbable coolness and self possession under even the most desperate circumstances. They mean an audacity which stops at nothing, and which shows itself to best advantage when most dismally rebuked. It sometimes becomes sublime in the face of the judge, and has even had its apotheosis before applauding multitudes upon the scaffold. "What are you going to do about it?" was a fine verbal expression of it. That was brass—brass in all its glory, lustrous with long and expensive burnishing at the expense, in all senses, not only of New York city, but of the country generally. To be sure, the striped pantaloons and solid walls of the penitentiary, to say nothing of the spontaneous voice of mankind, have answered the question. And no one now hears those words brass and cheek, or that other slang word "face," without thinking of Boss Tweed and Ben Butler as the most perfect personification of them. If ever a monument is to be erected to the Massachusetts statesman, it should be—the effigy part of it, at least—of brass, without any admixture of bronze, or any mongrel affair that will get discolored and turn black but pure original brass.

It is a matter of rejoicing that after Tweed got through Butler should have put his shoulder so manfully to the wheel and helped this word brass along into its appropriate limbo. It was really always a slang word in its popular perverted sense. When that old poet, looking complacently upon his completed work, sung "*exegi monumentum aere perennius*," he never dreamed of the base use to which in future ages this solid word would be put. We do not know that the word in its slang sense is an Americanism. But whether indigenous or not, it has taken a deep root in our soil; it has sent down a tremendous tap root and, to adopt one of Doctor Johnson's pompous phrases, "branched out into all sorts of parallel ramifications."

Brass in the popular slang sense implies a want of moral sensibility. It implies a lie. It means hypocrisy. It means a purpose to carry one's point right or wrong, to do the best thing possible for one's self, one's cause or client, without reference to truth, desert or justice. Washington Allston said: "Whether maid or wife, a blush is the last grade to forsake a pure woman; it is the abiding hue of her nature." Who ever heard it said of any woman that the only thing she wanted was brass? The very association of the words is discordant. They seem to recoil from each other.

There is always plenty of brass in the market. Jim Fisk had enough of it beyond his own needs to set up a business half of the young men in the country, and Jay Gould has all that Fisk left when he became Gould's "silent partner." There are too many prominent examples of what the world would call successful men, who shine in sensational story and anecdote with a luster that makes even solid gold and silver look dull in comparison. Moral courage—that well settled assurance that comes of an honest, conscientious sense of ability to meet the duty in hand—the righteous indignation against manifest wrong which often makes weak men strong as giants—the martyr spirit of devotion to truth and virtue wherever they may lead—these are great qualities, working from within, outward, which are not to be confounded with brass and cheek, although they sometimes make the softest eye blaze with fire. Modesty is, after all, much more of a desideratum among men than impudence. An unobtrusive disposition is less often met with in the very nature of the case than a presumptuous one. These "gentle morals, such as play through life's more cultured walks, and charm the way," are of course not to be looked for in public thoroughfares. However it may be with this particular individual, whether he would or would not be better off in the common sense of the words, if he had more brass, undoubtedly society is the gainer by such personal distribution in many solid elements of good and true character, and in the slow, quiet, but sure and benign influences that are all the while radiating from such rare examples.

The redistribution bill, which goes through the British parliament as part of the new franchise bill, provides that towns with less population than 15,000 having members shall lose them, and shall be merged in the counties where they are situated, the entire county, with the town voters thus consolidated, of course, electing the members to which the county is entitled. Towns of 50,000 inhabitants will be entitled to one member, and this will, in a general way, form the basis of representation. England gets six additional members and Scotland twelve, while Wales and Ireland remain unchanged by the bill. The benefits which Ireland is to receive will be in the way of increased representation for the home rule element and decreased representation by the tories, which will render the bill acceptable to Parnell and his followers. London will have thirty-seven new members by the bill, and the other great cities will have a proportionate increase.

The following extract from the report of the postmaster general is significant: "Too many postmasters feel warranted in regarding their positions as sinecures, and feel free to give their attention to other business, content to draw their salaries as officials, leaving the work of managing their offices to others. This should not be allowed. Postmasters of first and second class offices should give their entire time to their official duties, and this result should be brought about if it requires a statutory enactment to effect it." If this suggestion should be carried out the civil service would be reformed at once. If there were no superfluous offices, no sinecure places in the public service, there would be no difficulty whatever in taking the offices out of politics.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts has introduced a commendable measure to enable Indians to become citizens. The proposition is that an Indian, born in this country, who has voluntarily severed himself from his tribe, repudiated the "tribal relation," and adopted the civilized mode of life, shall be recognized as a citizen and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizenship.

It is not possible for us, under all circumstances, to adopt personally the Mark Tapleyian view of life. There is a good deal of humbug about finding, always, a "soul of goodness in things evil." At the same time none of us can have failed at some time to have realized that there is a depth of meaning in the saying of Wordsworth that "all things are less dreadful than they seem."

At the November election the people of Dakota territory cast 85,000 votes for delegate in congress, or 2000 more than the aggregate vote in South Carolina for six congressmen and eight electors of president and vice president.

The majority counted for Cleveland and Hendricks in Texas was 135,000. As the highest product of the chief industry of the south, this bulldozed majority ought to be placed on exhibition at the New Orleans fair.

The Springfield *Republican*, commenting on the large majorities held by the democrats of that city, says: "The democratic party seems to be filling up since the presidential election."

On the 2d of December seventeen cities of Massachusetts held elections, fourteen of which voted in favor of licensing the sale of liquors, while last year only eight did so. The Massachusetts temperance alliance next day issued a manifesto declaring that prohibition, which hitherto had been supported by republicans, was being slaughtered in the house of its friends. Now that's a pity! But what of the republican party, which was slaughtered in the house of *its* friends just one month before?

There were 518,592 immigrants to this country the past year, a decrease of 84,730 over 1883.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 2.

The official vote of Texas was canvassed yesterday, and it completed the list of states, so that the *Tribune* is enabled to present to its readers this morning the authentic returns of the popular vote for president at the late election in each of the thirty-eight states. This table has been prepared with a great deal of care. The vote of each state has been verified by duplicate returns received, first by telegraph and afterwards by mail. A uniform system has been pursued also in making out the table. The vote for the highest elector on each ticket in each state has been taken in every instance, so that discrepancies which may appear in other statements of the popular vote have been avoided. It will be remembered that Democratic-Greenback fusions existed in Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. Enough separate Butler electors were voted for in Iowa to indicate that the Butler vote reached 39,000. As there was no regular St. John ticket in the field in that state, several sets of St. John electors were voted for, the total St. John vote being 1561. In Michigan the separate strength of the democrats and greenbackers was carefully tested. One Cleveland elector, who was voted for separately, received 149,835 votes, and one Butler elector, voted for separately, received 41,390 votes. There was also a straight Butler ticket in the field which received 763 votes, making the total Butler vote 42,153. There were a few scattering votes for Butler in Nebraska—so few, however, that they seem to have afforded no test whatever of the Butler strength, and for that reason presumably have not been reported. A nominal fusion also existed in Missouri and West Virginia, but a very superficial examination of the returns will show that there was no complete coalition of the two elements of the party represented on the republican and greenback electoral tickets. The republican-greenbackers in West Virginia seem to have voted for the fusion ticket, but the democratic-greenbackers almost without exception voted for the democratic candidate for president, although in some instances they cast their votes for the fusion candidate for governor. Thus in Missouri, Ford, the fusion candidate for governor, is defeated by only a few thousand votes, while Cleveland's plurality is about 33,000. It is also proper to say that an immense silent republican vote is wholly suppressed in the sixteen Southern states, and the votes of these states are much lighter than those of the Northern states. The republican vote was not cast at all in the South because the voters of the party were conscious that if cast it would not be counted.

	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John
Alabama	59,411	92,973	762	610
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	
California	102,416	88,307	2,037	2,640
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,766		72
Georgia	47,603	94,667	125	184
Illinois	337,481	312,355	10,910	12,074
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,716	3,018
Iowa	197,089	177,286	39,000	1,561
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,857	3,106
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923
Michigan	192,669	149,835	42,153	18,403
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691
Mississippi	43,509	76,510		
Missouri	202,929	235,988		2,153
Nebraska	76,877	54,354		2,899
Nevada	7,176	5,578		
N. Hampshire	43,249	39,183	552	1,571
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,456	6,153
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,006
N. Carolina	125,070	142,950	10	454
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,862	24,593	726	488
Pennsylvania	474,268	394,717	16,992	15,306
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928
S. Carolina	21,733	69,890		
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	957	1,131
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont	39,514	17,342	785	1,012
Virginia	139,356	145,497		138
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	805	939
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total	4,844,011	4,848,318	175,365	150,369
Blaine's plurality	[illegible]			

Total vote, 10,041,268.

The total vote of Dakota at the late election for delegate to congress was 85,850, of which Judge Gifford (Blaine republican) received 71,030, and J. R. Wilson, a Cleveland democrat, 14,820; republican majority, 56,210. This magnificent majority Blaine was deprived of by democratic unfairness in refusing to admit the vast territory into the Union, while Cleveland is credited with the bogus Bourbon majorities manufactured in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina by the shotgun and count-out methods.

TALK OF THE DAY.

In Thibet one woman may have two, three, or even four husbands. When a Thibet woman wants a new bonnet she has only to let the fact be known, and the four husbands start on a race to the millinery store.

Butler got more votes than St. John in one state, and that is Oregon. Prohibition will never be popular in a place where they can hear the lone wolves howling on Coxcomb's stove.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Kansas City *Times* relates an interesting incident of the rate war: "Five ladies of Chicago, wives of prominent merchants, visited this city yesterday," it says. "Arriving in the morning they took carriages after breakfast and were driven all over the city. At night they returned home, and being enabled to secure a $1 rate both to and from Chicago, they thus paid only $2 each for about a thousand mile ride."

The carriage industry, including wagon and car factories, gives employment to 54,589 persons. The business has extended rapidly over the United States within the last quarter of a century. Fifty years ago it was mainly prosecuted in only four northern states. The number of firms, from the best information at hand, in the United States is 15,000, and more carriages are manufactured in this country than in all Europe.—*Troy Times.*

Dakota, Montana and Washington are all much further advanced both in population and in all the material evidences of progress than were half a dozen states that might be mentioned when their claims were recognized. It would be a proper and fitting act to add these three to the thirty-eight states that now arrogate to themselves a measure of exclusive power to which they have no title but that of superior force.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

It is a singular fact, and one which calls for explanation from the friends of St. John, that his heaviest vote was given in those states where the liquor power reigns supreme. In the prohibition states he was scarcely heard of. His own state of Kansas, where he was supposed to be especially popular, gave him but 4000 votes, and Iowa, another prohibition state, gave him but 2000. If his candidacy was really in the interest of constitutional prohibition, why did not the special friends of that policy recognize the fact and act accordingly?

Mulberry trees three and four years old will yield to the acre 50,000 pounds of leaves—enough to feed 1,000,000 silkworms. Each female produces an average of 300 eggs. The lowest calculation—one in ten—gives 100,000 females, yielding 30,000,000 eggs, weighing 40,000 eggs to the ounce—500 ounces. Eggs sell at from $1 50 to $2 an ounce. The lowest possible yield of eggs per acre is between $900 and $1000. If, however, the cocoons are reeled off, the profits, after deducting all accidents and expenses are safely calculated at $2000. These figures apply to California and the southern states.

The wealth of the church of England in worldly—not spiritual—goods is just now receiving considerable attention, but speculation has not much upon which to base itself, for the reason that no one knows precisely what its income is except the two archbishops, and they, probably wisely, keep the knowledge securely to themselves. Some of the most valuable property in England belongs to the church, which has held it ever since it was taken away from the Roman Catholics by Henry VIII. and bestowed upon the newly created bishops to make their fealty sure. The archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of all England, has an annual income of $75,000, in addition to Lambeth palace, his London or city residence. The archbishop of York, the primate of England, receives $50,000 a year, besides two residences and a large household of officials. The tithes of some of the other bishops are: London, $50,000; Durham, $35,000; Winchester, $35,500; Ely, $27,500, and Bath, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury, and Worcester, $25,000 each. The bishop of Sodo and Man, who has neither cathedral nor dean, gets $10,000 a year for doing nothing.

Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 20 cents, and each must be paid at the counter. No bill for collection less than 50 cents.

Deaths, Marriages and Births 5 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stone's, Yamhill, bet. 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wm. Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

Twelve Pounds
Of Dry Granulated Sugar for
ONE DOLLAR!
At MEACHAM & CROCKER'S, the People's Grocers, 281 and 283 Third st. cor. Jefferson. They always sell at lowest possible prices and give honest weights.

LADIES' SHAVING DRESSES TO BE CUT AND fitted or draped will please call on MRS. J. KING, 9 N. Fourth st. 916

THE LADIES OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL will give an oyster supper at the Parsonage on Wednesday the 10th inst., [illegible] for the benefit of the Chapel. [illegible] are requested to come. Admission, 25c. Also fancy work for sale.

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER cheese; new German pickles; sauerkraut; full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruit. MRS. BAUM, 86 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

GREAT CLOAK SALE—TOO MANY CLOAKS compel me to commence this day a sale such as Portland never saw, for low prices in those goods. T. A. SHANE, 174 First st.

Key-winding watches changed to stem-winders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henrichsen & Greenberg.

Imported Candies, Delicacies, Gold Fish, Globes. S. L. STONE'S, First and Ash.

PUNCH 5c. CIGAR SMOKERS ARE OFFERED TEN BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, TO be distributed Dec. 31. Large buyers have preference. See circular. PLUMMER & BYERLY, druggists, First and Main.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.
G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN BARLOW & Co. Orders promptly filled. Factory, Woolley's Saw Mill. Office, room 13, First National Bank building.

Wanted—30 men on Saturday or Tuesday for Canadian Pacific Railroad. Good wages and accommodations. Apply to R. D. Pitt, No. 9 Washington street.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.
BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth $10, best $15. FREHN BROS. Dentists, room 4 Union block.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
There will be a stated conclave of Oregon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening. [illegible] Work in the Temple degree. [illegible] requested to be present. R. G. WHITEHOUSE, E. C.

ORANGES! ORANGES!
25,000 SWEET LORETOS
Just Received, ex steamer "Columbia," direct from Mexico.
And from New York, via N. P. R. R.,
NEW SMYRNA FIGS,
NEW PERSIAN DATES,
SICILY LEMONS,
NEW CROP NUTS, all kinds.
For sale by
F. H. PAGE,
Wholesale,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Cor. Front and Washington sts.

[illegible]
SPECIAL LEADERS
IN
[illegible]

$1 50—Glace Emb'd Silks for...$1 00
2 50—Glace Emb'd Surahs...... 1 50
2 50—Silk Emb'd Serges........ 1 25
3 00—Fancy Emb'd Ottoman Silks 1 75
6 50—Emb'd Silk Clothing...... 4 50
20 00—Emb'd Dress Patterns..... 14 00
25 00—Broche Polonaise Patterns 15 00

All Choice Styles and Exceptional Qualities.

They are Bargains!
Look in this place for the next installment.
OLDS & KING.

FRAUD!
The public is notified that a spurious article of "Peruvian Bitters" is being offered in Portland and vicinity. In accordance with our United States Patent, no party can use the word "Peruvian" in connection with bitters put up for sale, without infringing upon our rights. This is to warn all persons selling any article, other than our own, called "Peruvian Bitters," that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
WILMERDING & CO.,
216 Front st., S. F., Cal.

SELLING OFF!
FOR 60 DAYS FROM DATE
[illegible]
FINE MILLINERY GOODS,
French Imported Hats and Bonnets,
ETC., ETC.
Regardless of Cost
MRS. G. H. CLARKE,
Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts., Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

REWARD—LADIES CULTURED IN FASHIONS [illegible]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—[illegible] H. B. LITT, The Land Alder.

NEW HACKS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 21 Morrison st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 74 E. st. Park.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR ONE or two gentlemen. Apply 49 N. [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; [illegible] Park, bet. Montgomery and Harrison sts.

ROOMS—171 TAYLOR ST; CENTRALLY LOCATED; convenient to postoffice.

FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS—A LODGING house with thirty well furnished rooms. [illegible]

CHRISTMAS BOOKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] O'CALLAGHAN & K., No. 90 Morrison st.

GEORGE M. SCHUCK—TEACHER OF MUSIC; piano and organ. Is prepared to receive private scholars. [illegible]

MARRIED LADY WISHES SEWING BY DAY or piece; reasonable rates. Address box [illegible] Portland.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH every convenience at moderate rates. Apply at [illegible]

$3000 TO $5000 WANTED FOR 6 MONTHS; [illegible] security; bankable endorsement. A. J. WELCH, attorney-at-law, [illegible]

$1500—PARTNER WANTED; WHOLESALE stationery; pays $3000 a year to the half interest. A. J. WELCH, law office, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY 15 years old in a store or office to learn business. Address W. H., 274 Second st., cor. Jefferson.

FOR RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, bathroom and cellar; gas, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Apply to B. F. GOODWIN, 93 N. Fifth st.

NOTICE—THE JEWELRY HELD AS SECURITY for board by Mrs. Bruce, [illegible] will be levied upon and sold if not redeemed by the owner within ten days. Portland Dec 8.

DR. HENRY JONES' HOUSE, NO. 71 FOURTH st., cor. Oak, will be for rent Dec. 16. Parties taking the house can buy the carpets and curtains at a sacrifice, if secured soon.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Masonic Building Association will be held at the office of J. B. CONGLE, in the city of Portland, on Monday, Dec. 22, 1884, at 4 P. M. I. W. PRATT, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FROM NEW York wish two rooms without board in private family; references. Address, by letter only, W. L. C., care Oregonian.

DANCING SCHOOL—PROF. HALPRUNER opens his dancing school in Merchant hall, Second st., between [illegible] this evening. Classes will be taught on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Regular soiree on Saturday evenings. Classes will be taught on other evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Conveyances mortgages and other documents cheaply and correctly drawn. R. D. PITT, Notary Public and Comm'r of Deeds for States and Territories, 9 Washington st.

WANTS.

BOARDERS—SINGLE MEN AT A STRICTLY temperance house; accommodations for single young men at $5 to $6 per week; quietness, neatness and home-like accommodations; reading room, bath room. Young men desiring a good table and wholesome surroundings will safely patronize the MARINER'S HOME, cor. Third and D sts. CHAPLAIN STUBBS, Lessee and Supt.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE in a good locality. Address MAJ. W. A. JONES, Ainsworth block.

WANTED—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in good locality. Address MAJ. W. A. JONES, Ainsworth block.

WANTED—HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED, rent about $25; will not object to taking furniture if good and new. Address A. Z., this office.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK MARE, NOT LESS than 1100 lbs in weight; must be cheap or easy. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, cor. Second and Yamhill. Mr. Mann's new building.

$600—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established mercantile business; [illegible] Apply to A. J. WELCH, [illegible] First street.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO., 27 Stark st.

HIDES WANTED.—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for green, salted or dry hides in good order. Address or call on LOUIS ARNOLD, Fulton, Multnomah county, or at tannery, on macadamized road, near Portland.

AGENTS WANTED.

HURRAH! HURRAH! AGENTS MAKE $6 to $15 a day now for the holidays. Finest line of Albums and subscription books on the Coast. Occidental Pub. Co. E. J. HARLEY, Manager, 151 First st., rooms 4 and 5.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO make money fast, call and see our elegant Plush and Morocco Albums; just the thing for holiday presents; sell at sight; agents are positively making from [illegible] Apply at once to F. CAMPION, [illegible]

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. APPLY at once [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL; NO EXperience needed; wages $40 to $75 per day. HALL, WEGEN M'F'G CO., 172 Fourth st., [illegible]

SURE EARNINGS—CASSELL & CO.'S GREAT [illegible] two agents experienced apply at once. J. K. GILL & CO., 25 First st.

AGENTS, HURRAH! MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, "Huckleberry Finn," Tom Sawyer's comrade. [illegible] Mark Twain has ever written; [illegible] "Innocents Abroad" or "Tom Sawyer" [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD SOLICITOR AND SALESMAN CAN hear of a permanent situation at [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED [illegible] PLACES; COMMISSION 25c. MRS. PLATO, [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A YOUNG SALESMAN, WITH GOOD [illegible]

GIRLS PLENTY WAITING FOR PLACES. MRS. PLATO, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. E. Park and Washington sts.
[illegible] Lessee and Manager
TO-NIGHT!
[illegible] production in this city of Offenbach's Comic Opera, The
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE!!
Admission 25c and 50c.
Reserved seats to be had at Morse's Palace of Art, corner Second and Washington, between the hours of [illegible]

FIRST CONCERT AND BALL
GIVEN BY THE
PORTLAND ZITHER CLUB.
ASSISTED BY
BESSIE LOUISE KING, who will sing, by request, "The Power of Love,"
PROF. [illegible] SAVONI, and the singing section of the P. S. Turn Verein,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1884,
AT TURN HALLE.
Tickets for sale at Prentiss's.

CONCERT!
AT
POPULAR PRICES
UNDER AUSPICES OF
The Young People's Association
OF
Taylor St. M. E. Church
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16th.
Instrumental quartette, composed of MESSRS. COURSEN, HARRIS, ENGLEMAN and VON OTTENFORFF, of the Orchestral Union, and music by MRS. COURSEN and MR. and MRS. WETZEL.
A full programme will be published in the papers of the 14th [illegible] No expense has been spared to secure talent [illegible] Admission: Adults, 50c; children, 25c.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders [illegible]
Factory at Weidler's Mill.
Salesroom cor. Third and E sts.

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT
Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT.
Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country orders sent C. O. D.
T. N. DUNBAR,
89 Front St., up stairs.

TO LET—ROOMS.

SUITE AND FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED, [illegible]

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 225 FIRST STREET, [illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete; all conveniences; [illegible]

FOR RENT—FRONT PART OF FLOOR; FIRST st., bet. Washington and Alder, up stairs. Inquire at Neptune Baths, [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT; gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 314 Morrison st., corner Park.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or more gentlemen, with board; bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Inquire 230 Yamhill st.

$6 WILL RENT A NICE SUNNY ROOM FOR A single gentleman, at 79 Salmon, bet. 3d and 4th.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FOR RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT; LOcation first-class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, foot of Ash st.

FOR RENT—IN A HOUSE AND COTTAGE on very reasonable terms to right parties, as owners wish to let [illegible]

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, 189 [illegible] INQUIRE OF J. R. BEAN, [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co.

FOR RENT—HOUSE 223 MAIN STREET, NEAR Sixth. Inquire [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH; modern improvements, [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT—502 SECOND, BET. CLAY and Columbia sts.; [illegible] J. BLOOM, [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, in private family; references required. Apply at [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE and newly furnished [illegible] Address A. L., care Oregonian office.

HOUSE FOR RENT—HARD FINISHED, AT $20 per month. Inquire of J. BROWN, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN GOOD locality. Apply 4 Washington st.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. ADdress H., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value, [illegible] C. R. McGEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND four miles from town on Columbia slough; will be sold in one body or in 5 or 10 acre tracts, [illegible] SOPHIA M. RALEIGH.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES IN POLK COUNTY, [illegible]

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $225 IN COWAN'S ADDITION to the town of La Camas, W. T. [illegible] R. COWAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms, [illegible] Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & Co., [illegible] First and A.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT bands, crowns stamped free of charge when bought of R. Harriman & Co. [illegible]

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANufactured at retail [illegible] R. Harriman & Co. [illegible]

ATTENTION, LUMBER DEALERS AND MANufacturers—[illegible] BROWN & REYNOLDS, [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW—THE AUTOMATIC LAMP [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—CHUNG YUNG, [illegible]

DR. F. MURPHY, 18 SIXTH ST.—CLASSES; English Alchemistes thoroughly taught.

W. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, [illegible]

RAG CARPETS MADE [illegible] RUGS WOVEN [illegible]

PURE WHITE [illegible] CIDER AND VINEGAR [illegible]

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING [illegible]

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING GOOD [illegible]

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL [illegible] Laboratory No. 36 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO. [illegible]

FRESH COMPRESSED YEAST [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: [illegible]

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO [illegible]

NOTICE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A [illegible]

ANNUAL MEETING—THE ANNUAL MEETING [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY, WITH white [illegible] of "Rowdy." A liberal reward will be paid on its return to 2[illegible] Ninth st., corner Salmon.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE LARGEST INTEREST FOR MONEY CAN be [illegible]

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WIZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in [illegible] 140 Front st., Portland, branch of Shleman, [illegible] & Co., San Francisco.

MACHINISTS.

FRENKMAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible] engine work, doors, railings, shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding, [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Co., 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, 143 Front street.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

W. F. [illegible] SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND FURNISHES.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, [illegible]

SADDLERY.

RISHER [illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

SAM. J. GORMAN—MERCHANDISE BROKER [illegible] 1 Washington st.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWE & CO., IMPORTERS, 52 and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland, Or.

New Barber Shop.
G. BAKER,
49 Ash street, between First and Second.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, [illegible] days: Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,
TUESDAY, DEC. 9, at 10 A. M.,
STEINWAY PIANO.
An Elegant Steinway Piano—3 fine instrument
ALSO
CABINET ORGAN, Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Mattresses,
ALSO
500 yards New Brussels Carpets.
ALSO
Furniture, sold on account of departure.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES AT AUCTION.
4 WORK HORSES WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, at 10 A. M.,
We will sell by public auction, at No. 75 [illegible], N. E. corner Fourth, the entire furniture and contents of the house, consisting of Parlor Sets, [illegible] and other articles pertaining to housekeeping. Everything in good order, and of first-class quality.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.
Auction sales of real estate and stock [illegible]

Free Exhibition
—OF—
BRIC-A-BRAC.
We will open, on Monday, Dec. 8, our stock of imported Fancy Goods, and, at the request of many friends, we will hold it intact for two days, giving the public an opportunity for seeing the finest collection of Bric-a-Brac ever brought together in this city. It consists of Brass ware, Forged Iron, Antique Leather, Solid Bronze, Wood and Clay, wrought into most beautiful and artistic designs.
Nothing of the kind has ever before been seen on this coast, for the goods are new this year in the European markets.
One of the most desirable features of this collection is that there are no duplicates of the selected pieces.
All goods that are purchased will be marked "sold," but will not be delivered until Wednesday.
W. B. AYER & CO.,
93 First st., Portland, Or.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the [illegible] patent protecting segments, which places [illegible] worthless imitations.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND Front st., Portland, Or. [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & CO.) [illegible] commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

J. CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible]

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

G. COHN & BRO., 176 FRONT STREET, [illegible]

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS [illegible] N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. L. PITTOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant [illegible] 41 Front st.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible]

MILLER & WISS (J. C. MILLER, W. H. WISS) [illegible] commission merchants in general [illegible] 141 Front st., between Washington and Alder.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION [illegible] grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

J. M. MULACK—SAW-MAKER. ALL KINDS [illegible] Portland, Or.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, [illegible] Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS [illegible]

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention Given to City Work.
[illegible] 4 Ainsworth block, Third and Oak.

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Labbe Building, Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. [illegible] LANE—OFFICE, [illegible]

W. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, [illegible] Portland.

DR. J. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence 398 Yamhill street.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

C. KOHN & CO., AGENTS FOR [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & [illegible] chemists' supplies a specialty.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS—SODA AND [illegible] eral waters, [illegible] phone 126, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., [illegible] 109 Front st., Portland, Or.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

[illegible] GILMAN & CO. C. M. STEVENS
tioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 12 First St. [illegible] Pine and Oak.
TION SALES of real estate, furniture, general
andise, horses, cattle buggies etc. Regular sale
Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

EGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE,
ll sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 8 Pine
street
TUESDAY, DEC. 9, at 10 A. M.
STEINWAY PIANO,
legant [illegible] Piano and fine instrument.
ALSO
[illegible] Lounges.
ALSO
600 yards new Brussels Carpets.
ALSO
[illegible] of departure
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ORSES AT AUCTION.
[illegible] HORSES WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION
[illegible] No. 1 First st.
DNESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

uction Sale.
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
EDNESDAY, DEC. 10, at 10 A. M.,
I sell [illegible] public auction, at No. 75 Salmon st.,
rner Fourth, the entire furniture and contents
house consisting of Furniture, Cooking Uten-
ther articles pertaining to housekeeping,
thing in good order and of first-class styles.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
tark and First sts., Portland, Or.
on sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

ee Exhibition
—OF—
RIC-A-BRAC.
e will open on Monday, Dec.
ar stock of imported Fancy
s, and, at the request of many
ds, we will hold it intact for
lays, giving the public an op-
unity for seeing the finest co-
n of Bric-a-Brac ever brought
her in this city. It consists of
s ware, Forged Iron, Antique
ner, Solid Bronze, Wood and
, wrought into most beautiful
rtistic designs.
hing of the kind has ever be-
een seen on this coast, for th
are new this year in the Ea
n markets.
e of the most desirable fea
of this collection is that there
o duplicates of the selected
s.
goods that are purchased
be marked "sold," but will
e delivered until Wednesday.

W. B. AYER & CO.,
93 First st., Portland Or.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW
[illegible] & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND
[illegible] Portland Or sole agents for the origi-
[illegible] Tooth Saw now made with our patent
[illegible] which places it far in the
[illegible] imitations.

MILL MACHINERY & ENGINES,
BOILERS ETC.
[illegible] & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND
[illegible] Portland Or. We have manufactured
[illegible] of this class of machinery in use on
[illegible] and our long experience and valuable pa-
[illegible] fully supply the wants of mill men.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
[illegible] MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MA-
[illegible] and successor [illegible] wholesale
[illegible] commission merchant Nos 2 and 4 North
Front and Or.

[illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
[illegible] fruits, etc. [illegible] Front
[illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT
[illegible] and dealer in foreign and domestic
[illegible] dates and
[illegible]

[illegible] TO FRONT STREET, FARM
[illegible]

[illegible] SHIP CHANDLERY AND
[illegible] Portland Or.

[illegible] LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
[illegible] Portland, Or.

[illegible] COMMISSION MER-
[illegible] street.

[illegible] SHIP BROKERS AND
[illegible] for San Juan
[illegible]

[illegible] WEST [illegible] MILLER, W. H. WEST
[illegible] and dairy pro-
[illegible] and Stark.

[illegible] SHIPPING AND COM-
[illegible] specialties—wheat, flour, salt,
[illegible] cor. Front and Ash sts.

[illegible] MACHINERY
[illegible] SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS
[illegible] Chisel Teeth inserted
[illegible]

[illegible] BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
[illegible] dealer in farm and mill machinery
[illegible]

[illegible] FLOURING MILLS EX-
[illegible] flouring mill machinery
[illegible] circular

[illegible] DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE
[illegible] Threshers, Mowers
[illegible] First and Vine sts.

BERKELL & CO. WHOLESALE FARM
[illegible] in agricultural imple-
[illegible] buggies, carriages
[illegible] saw mills and
[illegible] rubber and leather
machinery a specialty

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
H W & T H OGILBE
ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
[illegible] Attention Given to City Work.
[illegible] Third and Oak sts.
[illegible] LUPFER, C. E. La-
[illegible] College Penn'a.
HAWGOOD & LUPFER,
[illegible] ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
[illegible] Building, Washington St.,
Portland Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
[illegible] LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR-
[illegible] Front and [illegible] Portland, Or.
[illegible] & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS
[illegible] Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

[illegible] & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS
[illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 8
[illegible] street, Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
[illegible] F. H. TOBIN [illegible] Surgeon
[illegible] First and Alder sts.
[illegible] VETERINARY SURGEON,
[illegible] College. Office
[illegible] Fifth and Taylor
[illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible] Office in Union
[illegible] 209 [illegible]

[illegible] LIQUOR DEALERS.
[illegible] & CO. WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
[illegible]
[illegible] & CO. AGENTS FOR WILMERDING
[illegible]

MINING MACHINERY
[illegible] MILL, RAILWAY & MI-
[illegible] North Front
[illegible] supplies a specialty

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
[illegible] & STUART—SODA AND MIN-
[illegible] waters, 83 and 85 Oak st., cor. Fifth,
Portland Or.

SHOW CASES
[illegible] BERNSTEIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS,
[illegible] st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

[illegible] MORNING, DECEMBER [illegible], 1884

[illegible] at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as [illegible] class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
[illegible] INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

By mail (postage prepaid):
[illegible] per month [illegible]
[illegible] Sunday per month [illegible]
[illegible] per year [illegible]
[illegible] with Sunday per year [illegible]
[illegible] per year [illegible]
[illegible] and Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, per year [illegible]

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
[illegible] per week, delivered, Sundays excepted [illegible]
[illegible] per week, delivered, Sundays included [illegible]

The Oregonian in the East

[illegible] paper can be seen at the following places:
New York City—E. C. Lockwood [illegible]
[illegible] THE OREGONIAN 48 Tribune building.
Chicago—Lord & Thomas, McCormick [illegible]
[illegible] news agency
Philadelphia—[illegible] W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and
Chestnut sts., and Times office.
Cincinnati—Public Library.
Washington, D. C.—Library of Congress.
St. Paul—Pioneer Press office.
[illegible]—offices of Post and Advertiser.
[illegible]—Parvin & Sons, Olive st.
[illegible]—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., [illegible]
[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Dec. 8, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Chng last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inch	State of Weath
Portland	30.30	—03	38	[illegible]	00	Clear
[illegible]	30 [illegible]	00	44	Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]		00		Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]		00	0	[illegible]	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.48	0	4	SE	00	Clear
Sacramento	30.[illegible]	01	48	[illegible]	00	Clear
Roseburg	30.[illegible]	—05	42	[illegible]	00	Clear

[illegible] thermometer [illegible] minimum 30.

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE

[illegible] boxes cleared at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] and Eastern mails close at 4:40 P. M.
[illegible] 6:45 A. M. West Side, [illegible] 30 A. M. [illegible]
[illegible], Vancouver and Cascades, at midnight
[illegible] Kalama and Sound 8:40 A. M.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] this morning over the Northern Pa-
[illegible] Sanborn, G. J. Ramsden, O. E. Per-
[illegible] and Wm. Hawley.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

[illegible] familiarly known as Cornell
[illegible] is now in new hands, Mr. W. M.
[illegible] of Meddington, Woodard & Co.
[illegible] having purchased the stock and
[illegible] Mr. Wisdom, besides being
[illegible] is a shrewd, energetic busines
[illegible] to it that old and new patrons
[illegible] attention. The stock will be kept
[illegible] detail. A liberal share of patron-
[illegible] whose convenience will be studied.

The Oregon Short Line

[illegible] Sleeping Cars leaving Portland every
[illegible] through to Kansas City, and
[illegible] trains without change; berths fr
[illegible] the shortest and nearly two d
[illegible] When going east be sure and ask
[illegible] over the OREGON SHORT LINE AND
[illegible] RAILWAY, thus avoiding change of
[illegible] secure the very lowest rates going.
[illegible] ticket agent, Ash street Wharf
[illegible] general agent, No. 1 Washington st.

[illegible] Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and
[illegible] Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R's.
[illegible] transcontinental line you may travel
[illegible] for its principal connection the Chicago
[illegible] & St. Paul R. R. It runs the finest dining
[illegible] cars in the world. Emigrant passengers
[illegible] express trains by this line. [illegible] tickets
[illegible] Ticket Agent O. R. & N. and all
[illegible] Ash street wharf
T. T. MARSHALL, General Agent, corner 1st and
[illegible], Portland, Or.

WELL

[illegible] is over Cleve and is elected and the
[illegible] for business again.

THE LA CAMAS WATER POWER

[illegible] are complete and we are now giving
[illegible] and franchises as premiums to rich or
[illegible] enterprise who come to us to engage in man-
[illegible] We welcome those who use but one horse
[illegible] accommodate those who desire to use
[illegible] Our terms are positively unequaled in the
[illegible] and the advantages we give of themselves will
[illegible] handsome profit on any business, large or
[illegible] LA CAMAS COLONY. La Camas, W. T.
[illegible], General Agent.

At Alsky's Refreshment Parlors,

[illegible] delicacies of the season. Lunch from
11 [illegible] M. Regular dinners from 5 to 8 P. M.
[illegible] and Shoalwater, to order. Outside
[illegible] Choicest candies in the city.

[illegible] CONCERT—An Olla Podrida concert
[illegible] at the Hall street M. E. church cor. [illegible]
[illegible] streets this evening. Admittance 50 cents.
[illegible]

[illegible] the SHORT LINE from St.
[illegible] Minneapolis to the New Orleans Exposition
[illegible] for the round trip now on sale at Ash street
[illegible] A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
[illegible], General Agent.

[illegible] & Co. of San Francisco have a
[illegible] of cases of assorted California wines
[illegible] New York agency. A most suitable holiday
[illegible] East.

[illegible]—At most banquets, dinners and parties the
[illegible] Extra Dry is used by the elite, exclusive of all
[illegible] champagne.

Christmas at Wiley B. Allen's

[illegible] bound books, albums, cards [illegible]

Christmas Presents

[illegible] the artist will accept orders for [illegible]
[illegible] elegant free hand crayon portraits [illegible]
[illegible] presents.

[illegible] & T. Co. have [illegible]
[illegible] at the city stable [illegible]
[illegible] and Stark sts. Telephone 22.

[illegible] teacher of Violin, Piano, Guitar [illegible]
[illegible] drug store [illegible] furnish

[illegible] THE OPERA take lunch at Ernst's, [illegible]
[illegible] First-class in every particular.

[illegible] for all the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible] Music Store.
[illegible] for oysters,
[illegible] Boat House, south side of Stark
[illegible] Sewing Machines, 101½ Morrison st.
[illegible] beer kegs for sale at Marx & Jorgensen
[illegible] and honey cakes at Oregon Steam Bakery
[illegible] concert and party music [illegible] Morrison
[illegible] choice cuts Duffy, First and Jefferson
[illegible] Skating Rink open afternoon [illegible]
[illegible] WOOD YARD—At the old stand [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] English biscuit in 1lb boxes Oregon
[illegible] Bakery
[illegible] & Frazier's stables have been removed to
[illegible] and Taylor sts.
[illegible] pharmacy. Prescriptions carefully filled
[illegible] and Stark streets.
[illegible] grocer for assorted English biscuit of the
[illegible] Bakery
[illegible] hair-cutting headquarters No. 40 Stark
[illegible] man an artist.
[illegible] & Sons pianos—best in the world. [illegible]
[illegible] agent, 24 First street.
[illegible] Christmas cakes at the Oregon Steam
[illegible] corner Second and Ash.
[illegible] the best photographs go to Abell & Son [illegible] Wash-
[illegible] Take the elevator.
[illegible] sewing machine repaired at Barbey's, the
[illegible] machine repairer 83 [illegible]
[illegible] brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the
[illegible], corner First and Alder
[illegible] carriages from the Corbett stables. Only $2 a
[illegible] and from balls, parties and theaters.
[illegible] takes coffee at H. Gruble's Bon Ton coffee
[illegible] restaurant, 9 North First.
[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third
[illegible], Or.—General agent for the two fa-
[illegible] White and Household, dealer in all stand
[illegible] machines, oil, needles, attachments and
[illegible] Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
[illegible] streets [illegible]. Oysters in every style.

[illegible] to his money lending establishment
[illegible] and diamond salesroom [illegible] Myers will
[illegible] of his customers and the public
[illegible] a safe deposit in which merchants [illegible]
[illegible] private paper, wills, etc., and families in
[illegible] travel can place their plate, diamonds [illegible]
[illegible] forth, in his fire and burglar proof safe
[illegible] largest on the coast. The charge [illegible]
[illegible] very small at Uncle Myers' [illegible]
[illegible] street, between Yamhill and Taylor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

[illegible] a Vigorous and Healthy Growth of the
[illegible] It has been used in thousands of cases
[illegible] the hair was coming out and has never
[illegible] its decay.
[illegible] Flavoring Extracts—the be

[illegible] Extract, for both internal and external [illegible] In
[illegible] of the joints [illegible] In
[illegible] it alleviates the agony

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hy-
[illegible] in Incipient Consumption possesses
[illegible] powers of great efficacy. It heals the
[illegible] of the throat and lungs. Makes pure
[illegible] fortifies the system against further in-
[illegible]

[illegible] and Throat Disorders, "Brown's
[illegible] are renowned and marvel-
[illegible] immediate relief.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.—Residents at the corner of Ninth and Main streets were given some amusement about 12 o'clock Sunday night by the singular mistake of a young gentleman who, on his way home, seeing a house at that corner exactly a fac simile of the one he resides in, ran up the steps, opened the door with his latch key and trotted upstairs. He then saw to his horror that he was lost, and exclaiming "Excuse me, I guess I am in the wrong pew," shuffled down stairs again and let himself out. In one bound reached the street the master of the house was after him pistol in hand, and the command "stop or I'll fire" brought him to a stand. "Now don't you move," said the excited householder. The supposed burglar turned and said "Oh, you couldn't hit a barn. I merely wish to explain that I am a gentleman and not a thief." "Don't you move," was the rejoinder "or I'll shoot." "I am not afraid of your shooting; you couldn't pull the trigger and you couldn't hit anybody if you did." Several parties passed, but on being informed that the man covered by the pistol was a burglar they lost all interest in his fate. In the meantime a young man rooming in the house had slipped out and ran to the police office, and soon a hack came tearing up the street like mad. Two policemen jumped out and seized the "burglar." A gentleman who knew him told the officers that he was all right but they knew that he was all wrong and bundling him into a hack took him down to the city prison, where Chief of Police Parrish recognized him as an old and perfectly reliable citizen. The misunderstanding was explained, and the prisoner allowed to depart. In the meantime the burglar-catcher became convinced that he had made a mistake, and slipped around to the house of the victim, explained the matter and tendered his apologies to the women folks. Parties can draw the moral to suit themselves.

BUCKLEY AGAIN.—John Buckley, the young hoodlum with a record, distinguished himself again last evening by making a raid on John Collins' cigar and notion store on L street, East Portland. He went in the store in company with William Holdiman, who called to receive instructions about a job of carpenter work, and while the two men were engaged in conversation in the rear of the building where the work was to be done, Buckley improved the opportunity by filling his pockets from the shelves and windows in the store. Unknown to him, however, John Collins' little boy had been watching his operations, and gave his father a timely pointer. The men returned to the store and while Holdiman and Buckley were banter ing each other about treating to the cigars, Collins swooped down on the latter and treated him to a little surprise party. Instituting a search, Collins dug up one article after another from his pockets, such as pencils, collar-buttons, purses, etc., following each other in rapid succession. As Buckley received a sound cuff of the ears as each different article was produced, he evidently became fearful of his condition if this operation was continued until all the articles were enumerated, and after pleading for mercy and assistance in vain, suddenly broke and ran with about half the booty on his person. In his hurry he forgot his hat and two handkerchiefs, which are being tenderly cared for by Mr. Collins. In his flight down the street he ran foul of Peter May's boot and shoe sign, knocking it over and breaking one of his windows, collided with a buggy further on, but finally reached the railroad, down which he scooted at a lively rate, followed by cries of "Stop thief!" But the cries being all that did follow him, he made good his escape. A warrant for his arrest, however, will be sworn out forthwith, and he can hardly escape the clutches of the law.

WANTS SECURITY BY BONDS.—Said a councilman yesterday to an OREGONIAN reporter, referring to the extension for one year of the franchise to the Philadelphia crowd who say they want to build gas works here: "I think the council made a big mistake at the last meeting in extending the franchise. They made fools of us once, and we have voted to let them do the same thing again. If I can get a second, I will move at the next meeting to repeal the ordinance, and if it carries, I will offer an amendment requiring the gentlemen to give bonds that they will do $20,000 worth of work in one year. If they really intend to establish gas works, the bond will not injure them, and will show that they mean business. I am tired of this everlasting tinkering with the matter. If any set of men or any company come here and are really in earnest about furnishing cheaper gas, I will favor them, and it would not displease me if they run the old gas company out. I am told that the old company, now that city has 'sat down on' the electric light, steal are standing out for the old price of $1 a lamp per month. In that case we will have coal oil next year for street lighting. The fact is, the largest oil burners now in use are fully equal to the gas burners. I know it is a step backward, but in these hard times there isn't a taxpayer in Portland unless he is interested in some other system, but will approve the council if good coal oil lamps are used for one year. This is the time for economy, and it is the wish of a majority of the members of the council to make taxes next year as light as possible. We can lay aside our pride for one year and get down to an economical basis, just as every individual is doing."

A LONESOME DUCK.—Among the gang of shooters who went down to the island on Sunday was the quiet, silvery-toned Capen, the light weight champion. He shoots with Frank T. Dodge and [illegible], and he is laboring under the delusion that Dodge has a hoodoo on canvasbacks. The crowd found the lake skimmed over with ice, and after shoving a few decoys out on the ice with a stick and placing a few more in holes he broke in the ice and took a walk around the lake to start their blood circulating. As they reached a point opposite where the decoys were a lone canvasback was seen circling around overhead and at length he settled down among the decoys. "In one minute," said Capen, "you will see the very latest [illegible] duck you ever saw." But the lone canvasback must have been a [illegible] one also, for he walked around among the decoys and finally jumped in among those in the hole and appeared to be having a real sociable time. "He must be laid up for company," said Capen. Presently Mr. Dodge started around the lake, a twenty minutes' walk, to where the decoys were, and on arriving near the blind was astonished to see the lone canvasback rise up. Of course he was at once knocked over and Capen bawled across the lake, "By gracious, I don't understand this. You have killed the first bird for four Sundays 'hand-running,' and it was a canvas every time. You must be a hoodoo," and Capen sank behind his blind and discussed the matter so as, till a band of ducks came over.

THE OREGON SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO.—Capt. W. H. Besse, the well-known ship owner of New Bedford, Mass., arrived by the Columbia Sunday night, and is a guest at the Gilman. He is owner of the Western Belle and the Guy C. Goss, now in port, and of the Geo. S. Homer, due in a few days from Honolulu. Capt. Besse is largely interested in the Oregon Southern Improvement Co., and makes the trip to Portland this time just because he likes the country and the people, not on any special business. A reporter of THE OREGONIAN who met the captain in the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, inquired about the future movements of the Improvement company, and was answered that the company had 102,000 acres of first-class timber land, and, underlying it, were immense beds of coal. Just what quality the coal is will be determined by actual mining hereafter. The company have nearly completed a saw mill at Empire City, which will have a capacity of 50,000 feet a day. Work on the building is practically completed, and the machinery, which is of the latest improved pattern, will probably be in position before the end of the year. All the machinery was sent around the Horn in the new steamship Alki. The mill will cut a great deal of white cedar for export to San Francisco and foreign ports. Concerning the prospects of a railroad from Coos Bay to Roseburg, Capt. Besse said the company had the right of way for the entire distance and would no doubt build the road whenever the country was ripe for it.

PURDOM GIVES HIS AUTHORITY.—Yesterday in the office of County Clerk Saunders was filed the answer of ex-Sheriff J. S. Purdom of Roseburg, Douglas county, to the complaint of S. W. Crane, who has sued him in the state circuit court for Multnomah county for $10,000, alleging false imprisonment and consequent damage to business, health and character. Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory and Simon are attorneys for Purdom. He denies that he ever arrested Crane and put him in jail without due cause or in any other way except as hereinafter stated. He then goes on to say that at the time he arrested Crane in Roseburg on May 2d, 1884, he was the regularly constituted sheriff of Douglas county and made the arrest in obedience to an order from the state circuit court of that county, R. S. Bean sitting as judge. Purdom further sets forth that Crane was fined $100 for contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine until it was paid. This mandate of the court was copied by the county clerk, who gave it to Sheriff Purdom, and in his official capacity he had no alternative but to make the arrest. Crane remained only eight days in jail, but believes he can show an illegality somewhere in his arrest that will entitle him to recover $10,000.

LOSS TO COPPER CENTS.—Slowly but surely Oregon is approaching the penny as a basis for small change. There are hundreds in Portland who can remember, without taxing their brains, when "two bits" was the smallest available coin, when saloon keepers would throw "short bits" into the river, because they didn't like to see the insignificant little things. It hasn't been a generation since the dime came into common use, and nickels made their appearance as circulating coins less than seven years ago. For two years we have had copper cents, but hundreds of children have never seen one. There are few little ones in the city who would ask for a cent to buy a stick of candy. An illustration of how the smallest coin has obtained a foothold occurred at the Calvary Presbyterian Sunday school at the meeting last Sunday. Some time since, the need of a piano was felt, as an aid to the children in singing. No funds were on hand, so the superintendent, Mr. Wm. M. Ladd, advanced the money necessary for the purchase of an instrument with the understanding that it could be paid by five-cent contributions every week from teachers and scholars. Last Sunday five copper cents found their way into the basket, and the thought occurred to the officers that the limit might be too high, so the announcement was made: "Children, if you can't bring a nickel, bring a penny. Five pennies make a nickel."

OREGON CLIMATE VS. ENGLAND.—The climate of Oregon has often been compared with that of England. From the following extract from an English paper it would seem that the comparison is a good one, with the advantage slightly in favor of Oregon: "The weather is at the present writing more like the end of September than the middle of November. Primroses are in bloom and violets in bunches have been sold in the streets of London during the past fortnight. In Yorkshire it is reported that strawberries have been produced in the open air. Another curious result of the mild autumn is the feeding of sheep upon young wheat. It is seldom indeed that wheat is so forward or land so dry as to render feeding in November desirable. No doubt it will do good, not only by keeping the wheat back, but also by solidifying the soil about its roots. Nearly all the wheat is now sown in England, and a great deal of it in Scotland." The above was written in the middle of November. Here in Oregon not only primroses but roses and dozens of other flowers are blooming in the open air, and within the past week ripe strawberries grown in the open air were left at this office. The feeding of sheep and cattle, too, upon young wheat is no "curious result of the mild autumn" here, but is a common thing every season. England can hardly equal Oregon in the matter of climate.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISDEMEANOR.—The prisoners' dock in the police court yesterday was quite full of boys and men who were charged with various petty offences against the ordinances of the city, but the entire number did not take long to be disposed of when taken up seriatim in Judge Moreland's practised style. L. D. Scott, William Dougherty, James McCormick and Frank Baker were each fined $10 for drunkenness. Billy Anderson and Frederick Hahn, arrested for roaming the streets after midnight, were fined $20 each. Ah Yen, who threw some rotten vegetables into the street, was released on bail of $10, which he forfeited by not appearing in court when his name was called. A. Sheppard and Antone Reibe, for assaulting and beating each other were fined $15 and $10 respectively. John Teiz, charged with vagrancy, will be tried to-day. John Wilson, arrested for trespass, was sent to jail for five days. Snalden, Evans and Daily, the three boy hoodlums who were also caught trespassing on the dock at the foot of Washington street, had their cases continued until to-day. The same action was taken in the case of Thomas Gibson, arrested for disorderly conduct, and a Chinaman who had a fight.

OREGON FLOUR.—A gentleman once connected with THE OREGONIAN but now residing in England writes to a friend here that he often thinks of the pleasant days he spent in this state and that he is constantly reminded of it by seeing wherever he goes Columbia river salmon and Salem Mills flour for sale in the groceries. The low price of wheat here results in cheap bread there, which is hailed with delight by the laboring classes. "Bread has never been dear in this state, but it has seldom or never been so cheap as now, when flour is advertised for sale at $4 per barrel by the grocers of the city. And we have many varieties to choose from. A few years ago the Salem flour was about the only brand in the market, and it still remains a favorite. But now we have plenty of the new style made by the gradual reduction process, and a dozen or more brands from mills which have sprung up throughout the country, and people can have a choice of flour ground by rollers, by a combination of rollers and burr stones, and by the old method of burr-stones alone, which has furnished food for hundreds of generations. It would be safe to bet that the citizens of Oregon are supplied with better and cheaper flour than those of any other state in the union."

A BIT OF COLD.—One of those cold currents of air which occasionally take a sheer back in Montana and Dakota and scoot through the Bozeman and Mullan tunnels toward the Pacific ocean, struck Portland Sunday night and is still with us, though somewhat modified. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer dropped down to 30. Bright sun during the day made things comfortable. Last night at 8 the mercury marked [illegible], while at Roseburg it was down to 27. This is remarkable, as the climate of the Umpqua valley is seldom as cold as the lower Willamette and an east wind never turns very far south after reaching Portland. [illegible] caught one corner of the wave that struck San Francisco. In this city the sidewalks, docks and plank roadways were covered with heavy frost yesterday and [illegible] many persons [illegible] and fell, though no serious accidents were reported. The rattling of teams on the frozen [illegible] was a [illegible] occurrence during morning hours.

[illegible] RESISTING.—Yesterday afternoon an express wagon was seen [illegible] up Second street to the city jail. In the vehicle was [illegible] Arnold, who seemed to be holding down something which from the number of legs flying in the air was apparently a human octopus. At first half a dozen active men. On arriving at the jail the cargo was unloaded, and proved to [illegible] ordinary plain drunk. [illegible] was a big loafer, crazy drunk. He had been carrying on a revolution in a down town dive, and when arrested a lot of fellows had thrown him into the wagon and left Arnold to hold him level. He had kicked the officer in the head and in the face till he looked as if he had been standing up before Sullivan, but Arnold never let up till he landed his prisoner at the jail and booked several charges against him. The fellow was so drunk that he had forgotten that he ever had a name, but he will probably be able to recall it in court to-day.

SAILORS' ROW.—John Mahoney, a short, dumpy sailor who might do very well to run out on a yard arm but who would not cut much of a figure in the prize-ring, came up to the city jail yesterday morning with the blackest kind of a black eye, which he claimed was the result of an unprovoked assault on the part of Tom Ward, a notorious runner for sailor boarding houses. Mahoney said Ward came into his room at the Mariner's Home and without any warning struck him in the eye. He yelled for assistance, and others came in who took Ward away. He could not explain why he was assaulted. A warrant was issued by Judge Moreland, and Ward was arrested and locked up. His side of the story he proposed to keep to himself until he should have a chance to tell it in the police court to-day.

[illegible] AMPUTATED.—W. J. Pullen, of Seattle, who came over here a short time since for medical treatment on account of a trouble in his left foot, yesterday had his leg amputated just below the knee at Good Samaritan hospital by Dr. Saylor, assisted by Dr. Strong. The trouble originated from ossification of the arteries or some similar ailment. Some days since the great toe was amputated, but this did no good, and the foot gangrened so that it was yesterday determined to amputate the leg. Mr. Pullen is about 60 years old, and it is feared the operation may fail to effect a cure as the arteries in the left leg did not bleed at all after it was performed. A man is in attendance to give notice at once should the arteries start bleeding, when they will be taken up. The fact that the limb did not bleed is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom.

LOWER WATER.—The rivers are falling rapidly, owing to frosty nights and scarcity of rain, and shipmasters are taking on less cargo before starting down river. The Chesebrough will go down in a day or two drawing about nineteen feet, as her captain does not wish to run any chances of scratching the fine new sheathing of copper his ship wears. The Peter Stuart went down a few days since, drawing about twenty feet, but there will need to be several days' rain before that draught can be risked again.

WITHOUT INSURANCE.—San Francisco exchanges say that the damages to the collier Walla Walla, which ran aground in Puget Sound, and to the Willamette, which was somewhat battered several days ago on the Columbia river bar, will fall as a loss on the Oregon Improvement company, not upon the underwriters. The latter withdrew their insurance immediately after the trouble about the settlement of the Umatilla loss.

CROCKERY STORE SOLD OUT.—Yesterday Sheriff Jordan, by virtue of a judgment granted in the state circuit court in favor of Adolph Rosenthal, sold out the Arcade crockery store, formerly owned by A. Bradshaw, who recently became insolvent and made an assignment to R. [illegible], who claimed to be his principal creditor. Other creditors disputed this claim and several suits about the matter are now pending. It was finally agreed that the stock should be converted into coin, which is to be paid into court, the money to remain until all questions at issue have been settled and all suspicions of fraud thoroughly investigated. At the sale Rosenthal was the highest bidder and obtained the entire stock for $[illegible], which is considerably less than half the total amount which Bradshaw owes his creditors.

MRS. STRONG'S WILL.—Yesterday in the county court the last will and testament of Mrs. Lucretia H. Strong was admitted to probate. The document is a very short one covering but a few lines over a page of legalcap. The property consisting of the old Strong homestead on the macadam road, is bequeathed to her two daughters, Ellen and Caroline, and it is to be divided equally. Concerning the other heirs the will says: "To my beloved sons, Curtis C., Frederick B., Thomas N. and William J., I bequeath nothing, as they are capable of supporting themselves." This disposition of the property accorded fully with the wishes of the brothers as expressed at the time of the making of the will. Thomas N. and Frederick B. were named by the mother as her executors, without bonds.

PREVENTING DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—Amos N. King began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against Q. Voos and Frederika Voos, his wife. Many years ago what is now the Gambrinus brewery property was purchased of King and known as Voos' gardens. This and other business transactions between the two men were never settled satisfactorily to King. Not long ago the latter obtained a judgment against Voos for several hundred dollars, but has never been able to collect it, not finding any property on which he could levy. Recently King learned that Mrs. Voos had considerable property, and this last suit is to make her a party with her husband, and to prevent her from disposing of her property until the case is settled in this court.

TO LIE OR NOT TO LIE?—Charles E. Jones, the extensive and enterprising young burglar who had made a collection of watches and jewelry from residences in this city for exhibition in the San Francisco pawnshops when he was finally captured, will be brought up in the state circuit court this morning to plead guilty or not guilty. He has had about a week in which to ponder over the matter in the solitude of his prison cell and decide whether it will be better to tell the truth and run the risk of a light sentence, or lie and trust to the proverbial uncertainty of a verdict from a jury of twelve. The experience of others in Multnomah county has been in favor of telling the truth, and probably Jones will see it in that light, too.

NOT INFORMED ABOUT FINES.—He was just in from Montana where apples sell for $9 a barrel wholesale, and as he stopped in front of Stone's yesterday afternoon, and pointed to a box of rosy cheeked Baldwins, said he'd take four bits worth. When asked where he wanted them sent, he said he would take them along with him. He was paralyzed when three-quarters of a bushel were emptied into a forty-pound flour sack, and explained that he wanted only four bits' worth, just to eat. Every spare pocket was filled, and he had 40 cents change. And yet Oregon does not send her apples where people want them at extravagant prices.

MAIL DELIVERY ON CHRISTMAS.—A subscriber at Marion wants to know whether mail will be delivered by carriers in this city on Christmas day. Usually these matters are arranged only a day or two in advance, and it is likely that but one distribution will be made, i.e., after the mail from the east has arrived. Letter carriers like turkey and plum pudding as well as private citizens, and our good government allows them time to digest the heavy food. The half day's rest comes at a very appropriate time because for three or four days previous, the carriers are overloaded with Christmas cards. Will the subscriber please satisfy a curiosity by telling why he wanted to know.

CORN-FED HOGS.—Judging from the fine drove of hogs brought down from Pomeroy, W. T., yesterday by W. W. Spaulding, this section will soon be able to get along without importing hog products. There were 400 hogs in the drove and they would average 300 pounds each, and they were genuine corn fed fellows, too. The country round about Pomeroy produced fine crops of corn this year and plenty of corn means plenty of fat pork and beef. It is to be hoped that the area of corn may be increased yearly and that in time Oregon and Washington territory may export hams, bacon and lard, instead of importing them as now.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday Capt. J. D. Bliss and D. J. M. Fox, agent of the Oregon Improvement company were driving from Union to La Grande in a two seated spring wagon when the team scared at a passing train. The driver could not hold them, and the horses making a sudden lunge, Messrs. Bliss and Fox were thrown out. The former escaped unhurt, but Dr. Fox fell heavily on his side and sustained painful internal injuries. They are not, however, believed to be dangerous. He was brought home yesterday morning's train.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The special gospel meetings at the First Baptist church continue with increased interest. Last evening there [illegible] interest kept. The pastor preached [illegible] Who can tell [illegible] the [illegible] between Nineveh's and the sinner's [illegible] repentance, faith and hope. At the [illegible] five came forward for the first time [illegible] Christ. Service to-night, when [illegible] will preach on "Christ Our Passover." All are welcome.

[illegible]—Captain F. Sorenson met with a dangerous accident early yesterday morning. He was engaged in putting a pilot house on the Jefferson street ferry boat, Daisy Ainsworth, during the work at night, so as not to interfere with the trips of the ferry. About 1:30 A. M., by some accident, he fell from the top of the cabin to the deck, sustaining a bruising and injuring himself internally. A hack was called and he was sent to his home. It is hoped that his injuries may not lay him up for very long, but in such cases it is hard to tell what the result will be.

ARREST.—Last night special officer [illegible] Telcher arrested James Adams at the St. Lawrence hotel upon a telegram from F. B. Collard, sheriff of Yamhill county, to the chief of police. The crime alleged is not stated. Adams is a blacksmith by trade and has been running a shop for a man named Fletcher at Lafayette. He left suddenly a day or two ago, and it is supposed the charge is embezzlement. Sheriff Collard will come down to-day for his man, who has been locked up in the city jail.

"THE GOLDEN FUTURE."—Judge Maguire of Montana addressed the board of trade last evening by invitation, and in the course of his remarks referred to the needs of Portland, among which were classed a government assay office, reduction works, and a mining board, all of which he contemplates discussing fully in a broadsheet to be called "The Golden Future," to be published about New Year's.

SPOILED AN [illegible].—Meadorffer, the hatter, in crossing Sullivan gulch yesterday morning noticed the outward bound train and a hand car approaching each other. He called to the train engineer, who slackened speed. The four or five occupants of the hand-car got off on the edge of the trestle in time, but the car was carried some distance. No damage other than scattering of implements carried on the hand-car.

DIVORCE CASES.—A motion on the part of the defendant for an allowance of alimony in the case of Chas. F. Leeks, who has obtained a divorce from his wife Susie F. Leeks, has been set for hearing to-day in the state circuit court. The divorce suit of Louis Kueper against Arnie Kueper, has been referred to Sam. R. Stott to take testimony and report findings of facts and conclusions of law to the court.

ELECTION.—The North Pacific lumber and manufacturing company held their annual meeting last evening, and elected the following officers for the coming year: D. Mackay, N. Versteeg, R. D. Inman, E. Nichols and L. Therkelsen, directors; D. Mackay, president; R. D. Inman, vice president; L. Therkelsen, treasurer; D. W. Mackay, secretary.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Joseph Jorgenson of Walla Walla is in the city.

Mr. John Muir returned yesterday from New York.

Judge R. S. Strahan and family of Albany are at the Holton.

C. M. Coe, for some time local reporter on the *Evening Telegram*, has returned from a visit to his old home in Iowa.

Mrs. Capt. Wilson, wife of the master of the Clan Ferguson, arrived yesterday over the Northern, direct from Liverpool, and joined her husband at the Merchant hotel.

BRIEF MENTION.

The body of David Morris, who drowned [illegible] Seattle, will be sent to Seattle for burial.

A. Burckhard, a juror in the state circuit court, has been excused for the remainder of the term.

A few days and nights more of this kind of weather and there will be plenty of skating for the boys and girls.

Trimble's ability comes in good play in the penitentiary. He is assistant bookkeeper in the foundry.

The Arcade crockery store stock has been bought at sheriff's sale by A. Rosenthal, who will shortly offer it at a sacrifice.

The sale of seats for the Grismer-Davies engagement begins Thursday morning at Wisdom's (formerly Cornelius') drug store.

Thomas Gallagher was fined $20 in Justice White's court yesterday for throwing a dog through a window pane, corner [illegible] and Clay.

Captain Scott's new steamer, the Telephone, has most of her machinery in place, and it is expected a trial trip will be made on New Year's day.

A slight fire in the basement of Woodard, Clarke & Co's drug store yesterday morning was the occasion for a still alarm. Damage nominal.

The motion for a new trial in the case of F. R. Strong vs. Kamm and Brown, has been set down for a hearing in the state circuit court next Monday.

The Hotham club give their first ball to members and their ladies only at Pringle's hall, Second and Salmon streets, on next Thursday evening, December 11.

Sheriff Jordan goes to the Cascades this morning to foreclose a chattel mortgage of $1100 upon McLeod's fish wheel and adjoining property, at the suit of Watson, Wright & Co. of this city.

The estate of A. Blunder, an insolvent debtor, has been satisfactorily settled according to law, and the assignee was yesterday discharged by order of the state circuit court and his bonds exonerated.

"Something new under the sun" comes off at the Hall street M. E. church this evening. It is one of those delightful things that give the fullest satisfaction to those favored to be present—an Olla Podrida concert.

The final shooting for the champion state medal will take place at the South Portland range next Sunday. The score is now very close. W. J. Riley has 162 points, [illegible] Bonner 160 and E. J. Stuart 157.

J. W. Knowles, one of the creditors of A. Bradshaw, the bankrupt crockery dealer, yesterday obtained a judgment in the state circuit court for the amount of his claim, $14[illegible] 31, and the costs and disbursements of the action.

Edward McCune, who was brought down from McMinnville by Deputy U. S. Marshal Shipley, had an examination before U. S. Commissioner Paul R. Deady, yesterday, upon a charge of selling liquor to Indians, and was held to answer.

On receipt of the news of the Spanish-American treaty yesterday, sugar dropped one cent a pound in San Francisco, the biggest fall in one day on record. A good many merchants in this section of the country who laid in large stocks recently were quite blue over the news.

U. S. TRIAL JURORS

Men from Different Sections of the State who will form the Juries in U. S. Cases During the Present Term

United States Marshal Penumbra Kelly yesterday made return to Captain R. H. Lamson, clerk of the U. S. courts, of a list of thirty names, being those of prominent citizens throughout the state whom he has summoned to appear in the U. S. circuit court this morning at 10 o'clock, to be sworn as trial jurors for the present, unless excused for cause by the judge. Following are the names of these jurors, with their occupations and residences:

Presley Comegys, farmer, Springfield, Lane Co.
L. M. Herren, farmer, Salem, Marion Co.
John T. Benson, farmer, Corvallis, Benton Co.
John A. Crawford, capitalist, Albany, Linn Co.
R. S. Burkhart, farmer, Lebanon, Linn Co.
John Schramm, Merchant, Oregon City, Clackamas Co.
Silas W. Smith, merchant, Independence, Polk Co.
Robert Foster, farmer, Albany, Linn Co.
A. Labbe, merchant, Portland.
J. O'Brien, merchant, Portland.
Samuel Brown, farmer, Albany, Linn Co.
H. A. Tucker, farmer, McMinnville, Yamhill Co.
John C. Flook, miller, Roseburg, Douglas Co.
R. W. Carey, farmer, Salem, Marion Co.
W. H. Kellogg, farmer, Oregon City, Clackamas Co.
Caswell Glenn, farmer, Eola, Polk Co.
W. Johnson, merchant, Perrydale, Polk Co.
W. G. Johnson, farmer, Dilley, Washington Co.
David McArthur, New Era, Clackamas Co.
Joseph Watt, farmer, Amity, Yamhill Co.
George Brown, farmer, West Chehalem, Yamhill Co.
Levi Robbins, farmer, Molalla, Clackamas Co.
John M. Lady, farmer, Sheridan, Yamhill Co.
John Meek, farmer, St. Johns, Multnomah Co.
Robert F. Hall, merchant, Portland.
John Perkins, farmer, North Yamhill, Yamhill Co.
J. A. Newell, merchant, East Portland.
C. W. Olds, farmer, McMinnville, Yamhill Co.
S. A. Bridgett, farmer, Harrisburg, Linn Co.
A. C. McIlkey, farmer, Corvallis, Benton Co.

THE STAGE.

GRISMER-DAVIES.—Next Monday Mr. Joseph R. Grismer and his talented wife open a season of two weeks at the New Market theater with "Monte Cristo." The version is that used by James O'Neil during his engagement in San Francisco, and still played by him with great success throughout the east. Of a recent performance in Sacramento the *Record-Union* says: "In truth there is no work of fiction by any author more difficult to dramatize than Monte Cristo, Dumas' greatest work of fiction. It so abounds in incidents, is so complicated in interwoven details, that he who undertook to condense and adapt it to the stage was a heroic soul. But he succeeded in furnishing room for the display of dramatic talent and dress, and last night the Grismer-Davies combination succeeded well in entertaining a well filled house. The play increases in interest from the beginning to the end, until, in the closing scenes the audience becomes wrapt with the vivid portrayals of the scene and the climax of the story. Mr. Jos. R. Grismer, whether as Edmund Dantes, Abbe Busoni, or Count of Monte Cristo, exhibits histrionic talent of the highest order. He is evidently a careful student, faithful in endeavor, and one who improves in every presentation. He is an actor of great promise, whose completion will enlarge not only his abilities but his repertoire, and will 'make his mark.' Miss Davies, as Albert de Morcerf, son of Mercedes, is very attractive, and does her part well. She makes as 'nice a young man' as one can find anywhere. Stockwell, as Caderousse, the innkeeper, has decided talent of the Rip Van Winkle order. Miss Mable Bert and Miss Sarah Stephens deserve mention for their portrayal of their respective characters. It is not necessary to give the plot, but when we say that the entertainments we have had from this company have given great satisfaction here, and that it leaves with the kindest of feelings and respect of this community, it is only the simple truth. It should be stated that the scenery provided by the managers is very superior, and we can't refrain from adding that there are no truer gentlemen in the profession than the managers, Louis A. Morgenstern and J. R. Grismer."

THE CASINO.—"The Princess of Trebizonde" began its second week to a big house last night.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

A VERY FINE LINE OF REAL SEAL AND REAL ALLIGATOR BAGS AND SATCHELS, WITH BELTS AND SHOULDER STRAPS TO MATCH. EACH CAN BE SOLD SEPARATE.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN. ALSO JAPANESE AND CHINESE.

KID GLOVES, GENUINE JOUVIN, ETC.

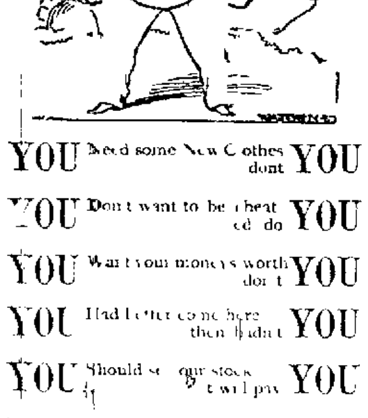
INSPECTION INVITED.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

Golden Rule
Bazaar
DOLLS!
WAGONS,
Doll Carriages,
Tool Chests,
Tin Toys, Wooden Toys,
ALBUMS,
BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
SCRAP BOOKS,
PLUSH CASES,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Gold-Head Canes,
Holiday Goods
For Young and Old.
POSITIVELY LOWEST PRICES
ALL IN PLAIN FIGURES
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
First and Morrison.
Wholesale and Retail.

KOHN & STEINBACH.



YOU Need some New Clothes dont YOU
YOU Don't want to be cheated do YOU
YOU Want your money's worth don't YOU
YOU Had better come here then hadn't YOU
YOU Should see our stock it will pay YOU
YOU Can select Clothes to please YOU
YOU [illegible] YOU
YOU Will find our Suits Stylish. Don't [illegible] YOU
YOU Will will find a price to suit YOU
YOU Should read, consider and act as we advise YOU

CLOTHIERS
KOHN & STEINBACH
AND HATTERS
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

G. NEIMEYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
FINE TRADE ONLY!
Old National Bank Building.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE DELMONICO!
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
[illegible] THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE Northwest. Kept on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
[illegible] in the Pullman [illegible] to the contrary
Fire proof building, large and comfortable rooms. Sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Finest Restaurant in the city attached to the House
Open Day and Night.
FREE CONVEYANCES attend the arrival of all trains. Secure your rooms by telegraph.

PARKER HOUSE
ASTORIA, OREGON
Has changed hands and is now
The Best House in the City
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
On the ground floor for Commercial Travelers.
FREE COACH to and from the House
J. B. CLOSE, Prop.
Formerly of Walla Walla [illegible]

SOL'S
Holton House Restaurant,
No. 69 Alder Street.
FINEST APPOINTED IN THE CITY.
Conducted on the European Plan

GILMAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
LOUIS EPPINGER
FIRST CLASS ONLY

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

WINNEBURG'S

GRAND
Exhibition
—AND—
Presentation
THURSDAY
—AND—
FRIDAY
EVENINGS,
Dec. 11 and 12.
Every Lady will receive
A PRESENT
Unconditionally.
Commencing at 7 o'clock.
No Goods Sold.
123 and 125 First St.

NOTICE.
Meier & Frank
HAVE REMOVED
Their entire Business to their
Large Elegant New Building
185 and 187 First,
RUNNING THROUGH TO
184 & 186 Second St.,
With Entrances on Both Streets.

We have now the largest Salesrooms on the Pacific coast, 50 feet front by 200 in depth, with an area of 20,000 square feet.

Free Delivery System!

WE PROPOSE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES.

We solicit an inspection of our immense stock of every line. It will be to your advantage. Goods cheerfully shown.

BEAR IN MIND,
Our First St. entrances are directly opposite our former First St. stores.

Meier & Frank
185 and 187 First
THROUGH TO
184 and 186 Second st.,
With Entrances on Both Streets

YESTERDAY COMES NOT

I had a diamond ring,
Radiant with love's bright promise long ago
But oh! it could not bring
Its fulfilment—love and life are laid low

I gave it to a friend
Its sparkle seemed so mocking unto my tears
A tried and faithful friend
And lived a dingy [illegible]

Then lately hope began
To throb within me feebly once again
The morrow had its plan,
And memory was not altogether pain

And with this new found life
Came a great longing for the radiant ring
My fancies were rife
With what of olden joy it yet might bring

My friend the wish had guessed
And sent it back right generous to me
How shall I tell the rest?
Look at my hands—their story you may see

With widow's toil rough grown
The ring will clasp my finger now no more
Ah youth and joy have flown!
And earth can never hopes once lost restore

The past comes never back
Thank heaven for the old glamor though it's o'er
Something the days to come must lack
The ring will fit the finger never more

DEACON GIBBS' THANKSGIVING.

"An so you've sold your farm, Belindy?"

"Yes, an' I must say I'm glad of it. A lone woman ain't got no business a-trying to farm noway. Though I must say I've made out pretty well this year. I cleared $600 on the wheat over an above payin' for the harvestin', threshin' an' the like. An' I've sold the hay, clover an' timothy mixed, fur about $200 more. But it's awful wearin' on a woman, 'tending to things an' watchin' that them hands don't shirk nor nothin'. As I was a-sayin', a lone woman ain't got no business with a farm. 'Twas different before Aaron died," and Mrs. Belindy B[illegible] some gave a grateful sigh to the memory of the dead and gone Aaron.

"You never un't to be a lone woman no longer 'n you want to, Belindy," quietly observed her sister, Mrs. Jerusha Hatch. "There's Deacon Gibbs now would give his eyes to——"

"Don't say Deacon Gibbs to me," retorted the widow. "Don't I know what he's after? Don't he know as well as I do that I've got $8000 put away safe an' snug in the Bluegrass bank? I haven't a doubt he'd like to git the handlin' of it, but he never will. I kin tell him that."

"Sho now, Belindy," remonstrated Mrs. Hatch. "What's the use o' makin' the poor man out wuss'n he is? I don't know as he's any likelier to be after the money than Lawyer Greene."

"Lawyer Greene's got money himself, an' it stands to reason 'tain't so much of an object to him. Besides I ain't said——"

"O no, you hain't said, I know, but a body kin put two an' two together, I reckin. Well, all I've got to say, I'd rather have Deacon Gibbs any day, if 'twas me, than that smooth spoken, oily looking lawyer. But I must be a gittin' home. Josiah 'll want his supper time it's ready," and Mrs. Hatch rolled up her knitting, wrapped it carefully in a cloth and put on her sun bonnet and her blue yarn half hands.

"You might of stayed to supper, Jerusha," said the widow reproachfully. "I was going to have cream cookies an' some of them Lawton blackberry preserves you're so fond of."

"Well, I'd like mighty well to stay, Belindy, but Josiah he'll be a-lookin' fur me to hev supper ready when he comes in from the field. He's allus as hungry as a bear at night, an' I ain't left nothin' cooked so he could get himself a bite. I reckin I better go. You goin' to Mrs. Lucom's quiltin' next week?"

"Oh, I s'pose so. Mrs. Lucom wouldn't git half done if I hain't," and after another five or ten minutes of conversation Mrs. Hatch got started for home.

Mrs. Belinda Blossom was a widow, fair, fat and not quite 40, and was known as the best housekeeper in [illegible] the neighborhood [illegible]

With even less personal attraction and good qualities than [illegible] she might have [illegible] widow [illegible] long ago, but she [illegible] However, for [illegible] herself.

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible] the widow [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Maria Wilkins [illegible] look like [illegible] Lawyer Greene [illegible] the widow.

Dorcas tittered [illegible]

[illegible]

The meal [illegible] conversation had lagged considerably [illegible] hungry people eating and talking [illegible] arrival came in the person of Hiram Prim, the store keeper's clerk.

Hiram was soon seated at the table, helping himself right and left to the still abundant substantials and luxuries on the board.

"Heard the news?" he asked, looking around after partaking of a few mouthfuls. "Hain't? Wall, the Bluegrass bank has busted—smashed clean up. Creditors won't git five cents on the dollar."

Exclamations of surprise greeted the unexpected tidings from all sides.

The widow Blossom turned pale and gazed wildly at the speaker.

Lawyer Greene also changed countenance as he glanced furtively at Mrs. Blossom's face.

"Is that really so, Hiram?" he asked anxiously.

"It's really so," declared Hiram. "It'll be in the papers to-morrow morning."

"Why, Lawyer Greene, you hain't got money there, hev you?"

"Oh no, certainly not. My funds are secured on real estate. I don't trust to banks," responded the lawyer, complacently.

"Wal, I'm thankful to say my money ain't there neither," said Hiram gravely, thereby causing a general laugh, as it was a well known fact that Hiram spent his wages as fast as he earned them.

No one noticed the widow's [illegible] though she still looked pale and declined the second piece of squash pie.

But Lawyer Greene seemed suddenly to have changed his tactics and was now evidently bent on getting up a flirtation with Malvina Williams.

The widow's money affairs were not generally known among her acquaintances, consequently she escaped that condolence [illegible] Jerusha Hatch though did manage to whisper a few words of sympathy in her ear.

"Don't worry about it, Belindy," she urged. "I'll come over and see you to-morrow an' we'll talk it over." But Mrs. Blossom did not recover her spirit.

Lawyer Greene did not appear to notice when the widow rose to leave, compelling her to accept the protection of half grown [illegible] much to the surprise of all who noticed the circumstance.

"He's awful sweet on the widder, ain't he?" they whispered. "She must of give him the mitten," and the next day it was currently reported that Lawyer Greene had proposed to the widow Blossom and been rejected. So much for the truth of what they say.

Jerusha paid the promised visit bright and early the next morning. She found her sister looking pale and dejected.

"How bad is it, Belindy?" she asked. "Did you put all your money in the bank?"

"All—every cent of it," groaned the widow.

"Wal, it is too bad, but never mind, you don't have to give up the house right away, do you?"

"No, not till March."

"So much the better then, though of course you could have a home with us right away. But there's your cows an' chickens an' such things. They'll bring a better price after you've wintered 'em an' you can sell 'em in the spring an' there'll be so much gained."

After considerable more conversation on the subject the widow seemed to brighten up a little and her sister prepared to take her leave.

"Now you'll be sure to come an' eat a Thanksgiving dinner with us to-morrow, won't you, Belindy?" she urged, and Belinda promised.

Jerusha's footsteps had died away and the widow was still sitting forlorn and despondent when her reverie was disturbed again.

"Morning, Miss—Miss Blossom," said a hesitating voice, and there stood Deacon Gibbs, nervously twisting his hat in his hands.

The widow placed a chair for her visitor, who sat down looking more nervous and embarrassed than ever.

"I—I've jest heerd," he began, "that the Bluegrass bank has busted an' you've lost all your money, an' I—I—oh, Belindy, won't you have me? [illegible] you shan't want for nothin'! I know I ain't rich, but my farm is a good one an' I've got it all in middlin' good shape now, an' I'm [illegible] you shouldn't never know you'd lost a cent. Will you, Miss Blos—Belindy?"

And this was the man she had accused of wanting her money! The widow hid her face in her hands and cried.

[illegible]

"A wedding?" Mrs. Hatch [illegible] in wonder. "Who was it she married?"

[illegible] with [illegible] glance at Belinda.

[illegible] just drove round to the parson [illegible] right off. An' now [illegible] Thanksgiving [illegible] dinner."

[illegible]

The turkey was roasted [illegible]

[illegible]

There was nobody [illegible] but Belindy herself! [illegible] to open the front door.

But it wasn't until dinner [illegible] that she confessed to her sister a little secret [illegible] namely that she had drawn all her money out of the Bluegrass bank the day before [illegible] Lawyer Greene [illegible]

[illegible]

Deacon Gibbs [illegible] with a wife for keeping the [illegible] And Mr. Deacon Gibbs [illegible]

And the lawyer [illegible] truth of the matter [illegible]—Ella Wheeler [illegible] Magazine

Lord Palmerston Finds the Fox

The love of hunting is not confined, as some imagine, to persons who have nothing else to do. Some of England's most illustrious sons have taken delight in the sport. The late duke of Wellington was a keen fox hunter and the late Lord Palmerston some times had a day with the Hambledon hounds. His lordship was in the field one day when a fox was found at Bittern. Reynard ran to the water at Bursledon, but did not cross, instead, he turned short back to Bittern, where he ran to earth with the hounds close to his brush. All the horses had had enough, and all the field left immediately except Lord Palmerston, who appeared anxious that the fox should be got out, saying that the hounds deserved to have him. He was told that it would be a long job, as the soil was sandy, and the fox could dig as fast as the men. "Never mind," was the reply, "I will stay and help to the end." All hands accordingly dug away as long as daylight lasted, then lanterns were got, and at 10.45 the fox was got at, after which Lord Palmerston had a ride of fourteen miles in the dark to Broadlands. The explanation of his anxiety was that his horse was entered for the Hampshire Hunt Cup, to qualify for which it was necessary that he should have been in at the death of three foxes, and this made the third.

Use REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, and you will never be without, as it is superior to all others. G

THE BLACK MAN'S PROSPECT.

A Colored Editor's Views of the Position of the Negroes in the South—Uncertainty as to the Future

New York Mail and Express

T. Thomas Fortune, the well known colored editor of this city, was asked by a *Mail and Express* reporter yesterday for his views on the effect of Cleveland's election upon the southern negroes.

"The immediate effect," said he, "is one of consternation and is not likely to be dispelled until after Cleveland is inaugurated. Politically the colored people of the south have no confidence in southern democracy. Men like M. C. Butler and Wade Hampton have never made any promises to colored men before the election that were not ignored or disregarded after election. The leaders of the democracy of the south have set an example to the bulk of the Democratic vote to break faith with colored men after the election. This policy has been pursued by the violent suppression of honest majorities, as in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the enactment and enforcement of invidious class laws, and in giving full reign to lynch law and irresponsible individual murderers and incendiaries. This policy has created distrust among the colored people. It has paralyzed the productive energies of the south and curtailed consumption; it has repelled immigration and the investment of capital, and in every sense has produced a feeling of unrest and insecurity that has militated disastrously to the progress of that section."

"What is the trouble between the colored man and the white man in the south?"

"I am firmly convinced that the prime cause of all the violence and opposition in the south is the outgrowth of the objection to the black man's right to vote. The black man so understands it, hence his fear and trembling when a democratic president, with 15 Bourbon electoral votes behind him, comes into power. During the next four years I believe a split in the solid south is more possible under a democratic than under a republican administration. The doctrine of state rights had its inception in the south, and it is as strong there to-day as it was in 1860. When the democrats of the south are no longer interfered with by the authorities at Washington, when they have absolute control not only of state but federal patronage, discord will certainly arise. These men, in their efforts to compass their ambition, will fall off from party ties and in time develop into other parties. Colored men will split in favor of men, not principles. They will vote for the best white men who appeal to them for their support. Personal dislike being the basis of preference, the colored vote will split. When you split the white vote and the colored vote, you split the solid south. When the white leaders of the south stop growling about carpet-baggers leading the ignorant negroes and do the leading themselves, as they should have done from the beginning, the race discord will terminate."

"Will the educational facilities be increased for the colored people?"

"Not unless the national government takes hold of the matter, which is improbable, highly so, under a democratic administration. The settled conviction among a part of the rural population is that education incapacitates the black man for manual labor, and the hostility to the maintenance of ample school privileges for colored children does not come from the intelligent men of the South. Here and there an intelligent newspaper voices the sentiment of the voters. Such men as Henry Watterson of the *Courier-Journal*, Grady of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the editor of of the Memphis *Appeal*, are strong advocates of public schools for colored children. The white land owners, the moneyed men of the South, proceed largely upon the false theory that they pay the taxes, when it is well known that capital, whether of lands or money, is non productive, and that the brawn and muscle of a country not only produce all the wealth, but consume most of the production. These false economists of the south think it better policy to man large penitentiaries at enormous cost of maintenance, than support liberal public schools as educators. They think a pound of cure is better than an ounce of prevention. I taught school once in a certain state in the south and I received a salary of $30 per month, while the guard of the chain-gang working on the highways received $60 per month."

"But about the material condition of the colored population in the south. Will that be changed for the better?"

"I hardly think so. A great many newspapers and magazines are flooded with elaborate letters showing that the average black man of the south is improvident, mendacious and lascivious. To a certain extent these charges are true as to the mass. Great pains have been taken to paint these faults in all their hideousness, but very few correspondents undertake to show why these things are as they are. Surely, a man would prefer to remain idle than to work for nothing, or be swindled out of it after he has worked, and frequently shot for asking for what he has earned. The laborers of the south receive poorer pay and are cheated out of a greater proportion of it by scheming contractors and merchants than any other people on the face of the globe. Everything for consumption is 50 per cent. dearer in the south than in the north. Think of it, 25 cent calico for 50 cents per yard, and other articles in proportion. These are the cost prices planters generally charge to the people they advance to for a year. Imagine how the poor negro wins his way when the crop is gathered and a settlement comes. The negro has lived through the year, but that's about all. He is not charged for the air he breathes; that is about the only item omitted. A better system than this must prevail, and the laborer get what he earns and pay no more than a living profit to the merchant or landlord who advances. When this is done the era of prosperity will set in and political hatred will die away."

"What do you think of the civil condition of the colored people of the south?"

"It could be no worse than it has been since 1876. It is all [illegible] to talk about the democratic party turning somersaults. It doesn't believe in the capacity of the black man for anything higher than hewing wood and drawing water. A man like Cleveland at the head of affairs could, in a great many instances, coerce his party into modifying its unreasonable prepossession, and he may do it. On the contrary, a man like Hendricks, I believe, would go his whole heart in opposition to any such modification. He was a life-long pro-slavery democrat, and he never uttered, so far as I am able to read, one generous, enlightened and liberal sentiment on the negro question. I don't expect the old democrats, who have grown up in pro-slavery, to look through Charles Sumner's eyeglasses."

How Temperance Has Fared

New York Tribune

To all sincere advocates of temperance it will be a matter of duty as well as of interest to consider what has been accomplished by the support of St. John. Those who urged the nomination of a separate ticket reasoned that it would manifest the power of the temperance movement, particularly in Maryland, Missouri and other Southern states. Those who especially urged the nomination of St. John held that it would carry the state of Kansas and secure a heavy vote in Iowa. Mr. St. John himself pretended to believe that it least 1,000,000 votes would be polled for him. Had any of these expectations or promises been realized, the effect of the performance upon the temperance cause would not be what it is.

Instead of one million votes, Mr. St. John has received about 150,000. He has been a practised politician, and it is not possible that he was deceived to that extent. The truth is that he [illegible] to be sure of a large vote in order to get a few more, and thus serve the democrats more effectually.

But there were others who were honestly mistaken in their beliefs. Instead of carrying Kansas the St. John ticket polled there about 4 in 100 of the temperance vote previously cast and less than 15 in 1000 of the total vote of the state. This did not tend to display the strength of the cause. Instead of a heavy vote in Iowa, he ticket had about 1 in 100 of the temperance vote previously cast, and less than 1 in 200 of the total vote of the state. These and similar results in many other states tended not to manifest the strength of the cause, but to make it appear insignificant in importance and destitute of rational management.

But the most striking failure was in the southern states. The temperance cause really has much strength in Maryland and Missouri. But the St. John ticket polled only 1½ votes in 100 of the total vote of Maryland, and less than 1 in 200 of the total vote of Missouri. Moreover, it received only 11,8?7 votes in the whole south, so far reported, though the number may be slightly increased by full returns. It is evident, at all events, that about nineteen twentieths of the vote for St. John was cast at the north and only about one-twentieth at the south, though cunning democratic managers promised a great vote from that section in order to induce northern republicans to throw away the power to govern the country. A part of them listened and were deceived. Now they can see that they were simply used as catspaws by the southern politicians who promised much, but on election day carefully concentrated their whole vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

If the sincere advocates of temperance can find any satisfaction in having been thus used, they are not of the mind we suppose. It can hardly give them pleasure to feel that the temperance cause has been rendered insignificant in appearance, has been used as a tool by the solid south and the party of free liquor, and has made hosts of enemies instead of friends.

THAT INLAND SEA

A Canadian Paper on Mr. Bignell's Reported Discovery of Lake Mistassini.

Toronto Globe

Lake Mistassini was known 200 years ago. Father Albanel in the "Relations des Jesuites," tells how, while journeying to the far north, he entered Lake Mistassini on the 18th day of June, 1672. His description of it is quite as interesting as Mr. Bignell's. The lake, according to the good missionary, is called Mistassini by the Indians, because of the huge rocks with which it is studded. It is full of every kind of fish; elk, bears, cariboo, beavers and porcupines abound on its shores, and it takes twenty days in fine weather to sail round it. Father Albanel had sailed six leagues through the islands with which the lake is covered when he saw rising up on the distant horizon a gigantic cliff or eminence, and on asking the Indians of his company if they were making for it, was entreated to hold his tongue. "Pray be silent," said one of the guides, "and do not, as you value your life, look at that rock," the savages, adds the missionary, having a superstition that this mountain had the power to raise storms, and that to placate it travelers must not exhibit any curiosity concerning it. In 18?7 Jerome St. Onge, a voyageur who had spent years in this region, visited Lake Mistassini, and according to M. Arthur Buies' excellent work on the Saguenay, described it as three days sail across in its narrowest part, going from island to island, adding, however, that in its whole area the lake was said to rank next to Lake Superior. St. Onge goes on to tell that the Rupert river, which flows from Mistassini into Hudson's bay, is larger than the Saguenay river and that altogether there is more water than land in this part of the country. The soil is worthless, or rather there is none, the surface of the earth being strewn with gigantic bowlders of gneiss, and broken by huge precipices and swamps, with nothing in the shape of timber but here and there a tamarac, while caribou wander in herds through the lone land feeding on the moss which grows on the rocks. In olden times the Indians, the Mistassins, who dwelt on the shores of the lake, which, by the way, was known also as Lac des Baies, used to descend the Mistassini river to Pointe Bleue, the uppermost post in the north, to which missionaries as well as traders repaired. At the present time the Indian population on Lake Mistassini does not number more than fifty souls, and the Hudson's Bay post on the lake, which was an important one in the time of the early missionaries, is now a ram-shackle office, doing a meager business. Buies says the distance from Lake St. John to Lake Mistassini is from 450 to 500 miles, and that there are forty-one portages, sixty rapids and thirty-seven lakes on the way up the Mistassini river, which connects the two lakes. "The whole country has been visited time and again, among others by Michaux, the French naturalist, who at the end of the last century traveled the region lying between Quebec and Hudson's bay. Michaux says Lake Mistassini is a vast inland sea, composed of a succession of broad sheets of water and islands, and that it covers two degrees between 71 deg. and 74 deg. longitude, and in latitude 51 deg., and that it discharges itself into Hudson's bay by the Rupert river. He speaks also of a vast cave of limestone formation near the lake which the Indians call the Maison du Grand Genie, and of the enormous isolated cliff that looks over the lake, adding Father Albanel's legend concerning it. "The whole of this region," says Michaux, "is cut up by thousands of lakes, covered with gigantic masses of rock piled one on top of the other, and covered with black lichens, which make the desolation still more sombre and gloomy."

Mr. Bignell's discovery, then, is no longer more than a report upon a region already as well known to the world as it is ever likely to be. The statement that the Hudson Bay company has sought to keep the existence of the lake a secret is apparently thrown in to heighten the mystery of his visit to a wilderness of water and glacial moraine, where missionaries, traders and voyageurs have been wandering these two centuries. In fact, Mr. Bignell's story, in so far as it professes to describe discoveries, is either a hoax or something worse. Those members of the British association for the advancement of science who are discussing the exploit in the English papers, had better turn their attention to Mr. Pickwick's discovery at Cobham.

DEMOLISHING THE BIBLE

[illegible]

The Bible is a book which has been more demolished [illegible] times than any other book [illegible] Every little while somebody [illegible] this book, and it is like [illegible] of granite. It is just as [illegible] [illegible] up the Bible, but when [illegible] through the world. [illegible] century ago Voltaire [illegible] [illegible] hundred years [illegible] Christianity will have been swept from existence and will have passed into history. Infidelity [illegible] France [illegible] [illegible] printing press [illegible] used to print the word of God, and the very house where he lived is packed with Bibles [illegible] Thomas Paine demolished the Bible, but finished it [illegible] drunkard's grave in 1809 the book took such a leap that since that time more than twenty times as many Bibles have been made and scattered through the world as ever were made before since the creation of man. Up to the year 1800 from four to six million copies of the scriptures in some thirty different languages comprised all that had been produced since the world began. Eighty years later in 1880, the statistics of eighty different bible societies which are now in existence, with their innumerable agencies and auxiliaries, report more than 165,000,000 bibles, testaments and portions of scripture, with two hundred and six new translations distributed by the bible societies since 1804, to say nothing of the unknown millions of bibles [illegible] which have been issued and circulated by private publishers throughout the world. [illegible] has been exploded [illegible] many times it still shows signs of considerable life.

I have heard of a man traveling around this country exploding this book and showing up "the mistakes of Moses" [illegible] It is easy work to abuse Moses at [illegible] especially as Moses is dead and cannot talk back. It would be worth something, after hearing the infidel on "the mistakes of Moses," to hear Moses on "the mistakes of the infidel." When Moses could talk back, he was rather a difficult man to deal with. Pharaoh tried it, and met with poor success. Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, and, it is said, found a grave in the Red sea. Korah, Dathan and Abiram tried it [illegible]

How a Congregation was Dispersed

New York Ledger

Uncle Jerry—he would hardly forgive it if his full name were used, in view of what follows—carted feathers for many years for the "swamp" people, his stand being in Jacob street, and his little thoroughfare not much known to those outside the great center of the New York leather trade.

Just as honest as the day is long was Uncle Jerry, and as truthful as need be, but as full of fun as an egg is of meat. His boyish pranks have always stuck to him. One Sunday when his horses and carts were cared for and at rest he took it into his head to go into the country and hear the birds sing and watch the flowers grow, for he was born in the country and his old habits stuck to him. As he started for home he spied a hornet's nest. He knew what a hornet's nest was. He had fought hornets often enough when a boy, and he immediately saw that this nest belonged to the [illegible] variety, the really fierce warriors of the family. The nest was large and of perfect form and hung on a branch within reach.

Uncle Jerry waited until the hornets had settled down pretty well, most of them having gone inside through the only passageway, a hole in the bottom. Then he quietly crept up and with a wad of paper plugged the hole, cut off the twig which held the nest and started with it for his home in the lower part of the city. It is safe to say that a lot of the people whom he met hadn't an idea as to what he was carrying. He got down by Trinity church just as the evening service was over and the large congregation was coming out. The old spirit of fun got hold of him; he quietly unplugged that hornets' nest, gave it such a vigorous shake as would have maddened any set of hornets, dropped it right among the crowd and innocently walked on. Well, boys, to cut it short, it is perfectly safe to bet that few church congregations have ever dispersed in a greater hurry.

THE INSIDE OF THE OIL-RING.

New York Herald

In a conversation with a *Herald* reporter yesterday a gentleman formerly well known as a petroleum broker in this city made a statement purporting to be an expose of the inner workings of the so-called petroleum ring.

"If you need the commodity for refining or actual consumption," said this gentleman, "buy the oil—the actual stuff—and take it in your possession as you would a barrel of flour, but don't buy United Pipe Line certificates, either on margins or by paying for them in full, or you put yourself in a dangerous position and your head in the lion's jaws the moment you do it. There are many reasons. First—These certificates are not registered, and there is nothing to prevent an over-issue by skillful and designing manipulating monopolies. In the second place, the United Pipe Line company is virtually the Standard Oil company, a complete monopoly in every branch of the petroleum trade. Third—The storage and interest, or 'carrying charges,' will cost you per day from 50 cents to 63 on each and every thousand barrels you hold. Fourth, if any oil should be destroyed in any way by fire, you would be assessed according to the amount of oil you were holding at the time of the fire. Fifth and finally, the Standard Oil company sells the oil to the public and if the public succeeds in getting the price up a few points the Standard may issue thousands of certificates and throw them on the market, therefore breaking the price down, so they can buy in their certificates and retire them. On the other hand, if they want to put up the price, they can call in the certificates, make them scarce and loan at a premium, and up goes the price and the public gets whipsawed again. Then, too, if you are a speculator, your broker, nine times out of ten, will bucket your deal, charge you heavy carrying rates and very perceptibly reduce your margin in that way. Again, if the price is higher in Oil City than in New York the price is often held back in Oil City until the members of the New York ring buy all they wish. Then the Oil City prices are telegraphed, and up goes the price, and vice versa. This may be done by bribing an operator at either end or getting some one to disconnect or cut the wires.

"The operators often say that the wires work badly, and from fifteen to thirty minutes will elapse before you can get prices from Oil City. During all this time, however, the ring sharps are at work bidding or selling, as the case may be, as they know that Oil City makes the price of oil at all times. Then, too, the rings work the market for all it is worth in another way, through the producers of oil, the latter getting their share of the pie as well."

"How is that accomplished?" asked the reporter.

"Well, for instance, a new well comes in—perhaps a gusher, flowing a hundred barrels an hour. Down goes the price ten cents or more and everybody gets short, say at 80. At night the well is plugged, and it ceases to flow the next morning; in other words, it is given out that the well is good for nothing. Then up jumps the price to 90 or 70, the shorts all trying to cover their oil at top prices. Then, after they have covered and got long, the plug is pulled out, a torpedo is put in the well and it flows better than ever—perhaps five hundred barrels per hour. Then, as a matter of course, down goes the price, say to 60 this time. The public sell out again at the bottom, and this time get heavily short and feel sure of their position. But unfortunately the producers get together at night and agree not to produce any more oil for one year, and then up goes the price again to seventy, at which price the shorts all cover again and go along. Unfortunately the producers' combination breaks, and down goes the price again to fifty, and then Europe comes in as a heavy buyer, and up it goes to sixty. Next a cablegram comes from Russia at night that large oil fields have been discovered and that Europe will want no more of the American product. Then down it goes to fifty, and so on. The public under various pretexts is continually whipsawed."

"Of course, the Standard company is the largest holder?"

"At present the Standard Oil company has probably seven-eighths of all the crude petroleum in America, and I predict that even this great monopoly will come to grief ere long if its promoters continue to take the big petroleum snowball which is being rolled up for them by all the producers in the land. Besides there is no use to deny the fact that Russia has immense oil fields, the quality of which is far superior to that which was discovered a year ago. Hence the great desire of the Standard to relieve itself of the great burden it is now carrying. In my opinion oil is dear to-day at 70 cents per barrel, and I predict, ere long, 40 cents for the stuff. Jay Gould, Drew, Villard and Gould have had their day and the Standard oil monopolists are fast having theirs."

THE TELEPHONE WAR.

[illegible] the commercial world what the sewing machine [illegible] James W. McDonough, now in Detroit, claims that he is the first inventor of the telephone [illegible] is the foundation of the speaking telephone. His patent on a receiver covers the combination of [illegible] McDonough also has a patent on a [illegible] that the [illegible] transmitters infringe his patents. [illegible]

The first name given to his patent by Mr. McDonough was a teleloge, or farspeaker, and his application was filed April 10, 1876. The first instrument was actually made in May 1867. In his application he said, "The object of my invention is to provide a means for transmitting articulate sounds from one place to another through the medium of electricity."

The patent through which Bell claims priority of invention of a telephone was taken out March 7, 1876, and was for "improvements in telegraphy." The nearest Bell comes to describing a telephone in his application for a patent is where he claims for his invention "a method and apparatus for transmitting vocal or other sounds telegraphically, as herein described, by causing electrical undulations similar in form to the vibrations of the air accompanying the said vocal or other sounds." It has been maintained that Bell never succeeded in doing this with his invention, but that Elisha Gray, of Chicago, did, in his harmonic system of telegraphy, which is in use by the Postal telegraph company between Chicago and New York. [illegible]

Bell's [illegible] was filed January 15, 1877, and he got his patent in January. [illegible]

The fight between the McDonough and the Bell and other telephones has now been going on for seven years. The usual [illegible] has been taken on both sides, and the case is now reaching just where a final decision will be reached. [illegible] McDonough's behalf [illegible] the Bell telephone, [illegible] Church, an eminent [illegible] and the [illegible]

The New [illegible] already published another [illegible] McDonough patent, although McDonough said the decision had reference only to a single point on the patent from which he has an appeal.

It is said that Bell adopted his idea of a telephone from Gray, and even then it had commercial value only as a receiver. The Bell telephones have the Blake transmitter, it being much superior to Bell's.

Dr. William F. Channing, of Providence, R. I., an eminent electrician, has been one of the most witnesses that have testified to the reality of McDonough's first method, which the rival companies claimed was impossible. Charles R. Cross, an expert for the Bell telephone, has testified that no form of transmitter which operated by making and breaking the circuit could possibly transmit articulate speech. Dr. Channing contradicts this assumption of impossibility and says Bell's assumption that his is the only method by which speech can be electrically transmitted is set aside. Other eminent professors of physics have testified to the same tenor.

Crops in the neighborhood of Tangent, Linn county, are exceptionally fine looking.

DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY

[illegible]

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Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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Trouble [illegible] so much so that I [illegible]
[illegible]
For two or three hours at a time I had to go through
[illegible]
And the only way I ever got
relief
[illegible]
About your Hop Bitters
[illegible]

BALL'S CORSETS

[illegible] PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY [illegible]

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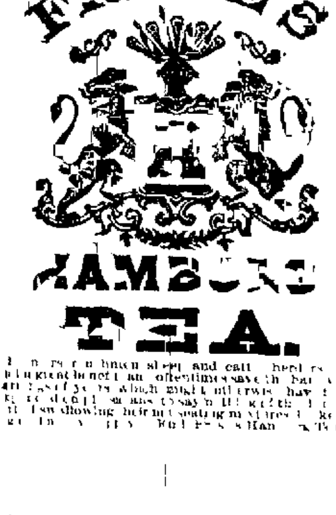


FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

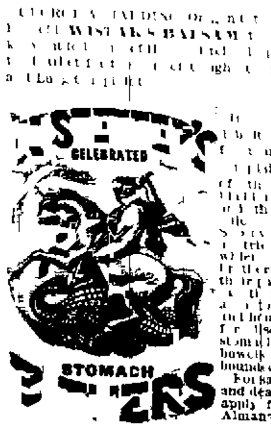
[illegible]

OREGON AGAIN.

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]



[illegible] of the stomach, liver and bowels, has an unbounded popularity.

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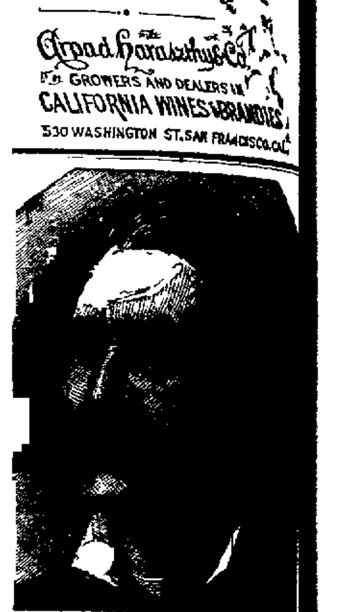

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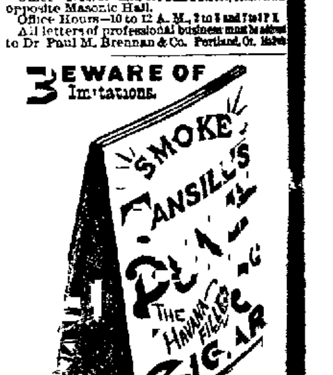

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[illegible] removed from the system in one or two hours [illegible] HOLDEMAN [illegible] JOHN WILHELM [illegible]

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PATRONIZE HOME [illegible]

The Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

[illegible]

CHICKENS—Stocks are being worked off, the market is less heavy though not improved as regards values.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Weather [illegible] north [illegible] per hour.

Freights—The market is quiet but steady [illegible]

Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] flour [illegible] oats 1000 centals; potatoes 1900 sks.

Wheat—[illegible] market weaker. Sellers would offer [illegible] Quote No. 1 [illegible] buyer season $1 ?0½.

Barley—Easier and lower. No. 1 feed [illegible] futures, smaller business doing. [illegible]

Flour—[illegible] demand continues light [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO [illegible] Wheat lower [illegible] pork [illegible] short ribs lo[illegible]

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Floating cargoes [illegible]

On passage and for shipment—Wheat [illegible] maize [illegible]

Mark Lane—Wheat quiet; maize firm [illegible] English country markets turned dearer. Farmers' deliveries past week—Wheat [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Spot market [illegible]

PARIS MARKETS

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Spot—Wheat and flour [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Sterling exchange [illegible] London bankers, 60 days' sight $4 [illegible] mercantile, [illegible] $4 80. Telegraphic transfers [illegible]

Bank of England rate of interest, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Sterling exchange [illegible] bankers long $4 8[illegible] short $4 8[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Silver bullion [illegible] English [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SAILING NOTES

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

[illegible]

The woman who seeks [illegible] finds what she seeks only [illegible] destroyed or temporarily suspended. [illegible] ever wrought by such means, and the [illegible] are employed the more hopeless the case [illegible] Leave chloral, morphia and belladonna [illegible] use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

YESTERDAY COMES NOT

I had a diamond ring
Radiant with love's bright promise long ago
But ah! it could not bring
Fulfillment—love and life alike lay low!

I gave it to a friend—
Its sparkle seemed so mocking 'mid my tears
A tried and faithful friend
And lived a dim gray life through lonesome years

Then fitfully hope began
To throb within me feebly once again
Each morrow had its plan,
And memory was not altogether pain

And with this new found life
Came a great longing for the radiant ring
My fancies now were rife
With what of olden joy it yet might bring

My friend the wish had guessed
And sent it back right generous to me
How shall I tell the rest?
Look at my hands their story you may see

With widow's toil rough grown
The ring would clasp my finger now no more
Ah youth and joy have flown!
And earth can never hopes once lost restore

The past comes never back!
Thank heaven for the old glamor that gilds it o'er—
Something the days to come must lack
The ring will fit the finger never more

DEACON GIBBS' THANKSGIVING

"An so you ve sold your farm Belindy?"

"Yes an I must say I m glad of it A lone woman ain t got no business a trying to farm, no way Though I must say I ve made out pretty well this year I cleared $600 on the wheat over an above payin fur the harvestin thrashin an the like An I ve sold the hay clover an timothy mixed fur about $300 more But it s awful wearin on a woman a tending to things an watchin that the hands don t shirk nor nothin As I was a sayin a lone women ain t got no business with a farm 'Twas different before Aaron died" and Mrs Belinda Blossom gave a regretful sigh to the memory of the dead and gone Aaron

"You needn t to be a lone woman no longer n you want to B'lindy" quietly observed her sister Mrs Jemima Hatch "There's Deacon Gibbs now would give his eyes to——"

"Don t say Deacon Gibbs to me" retorted the widow "Don t I know what he s after? Don t he know as well as I do that I ve got $8000 put away safe an snug in the Bluegrass bank? I haven t a doubt he d like to git the handlin of it, but he never will I kin tell him that"

"Sho, now Belindy" remonstrated Mrs Hatch "What s the use o makin that poor man out wuss'n he is? I don t know as he s any likelier to be after the money than Lawyer Greene"

"Lawyer Greene s got money himself an it stands to reason tain t so much of an object to him Besides I ain t said——"

"O no, you hain t said I know but a body kin put two an two together I reckin Well, all I've got to say I d ruther hev Deacon Gibbs any day if 'twas me than that smooth spoken oily looking lawyer But I must be a gittin home Bijah ll want his supper time it s ready" and Mrs Hatch rolled up her knitting wrapped it carefully in a cloth and put on her sun bonnet and her blue yarn half hands

"You might of stayed to supper Jemima" said the widow reproachfully "I was going to have cream cookies an some of them Lawton blackberry preserves you re so fond of"

"Wal I d like mighty well to stay Belindy but Bijah he ll be a lookin fur me to hev supper ready when he comes in from the field He s allus as hungry as a bear at night an I ain t left nothin cooked so he could git himself a bite I reckin I better go You goin to Mis Larcom's quiltin next week?"

"Oh I s'pose so Mis Larcom would get miffed if I didn t" and after another five or ten minutes of conversation Mrs Hatch got started for home

Mrs Belinda Blossom was a typical widow fair fat and not quite 40 and well known as the best housekeeper in and around the neighborhood where she lived

With even less personal attractions and good qualities than she possessed she might have exchanged her widow's weeds for bridal attire long ago had she so desired However for some reason best known to herself she had preferred to remain a lone woman as she called it so far Whether she would remain one much longer was a question which puzzled herself quite as much as it did some other people

* * * * *

It was the day of Mrs Larcom's quilting and supper was almost ready The quilt was already out and by a little preconcerted maneuver on the part of the fun loving girls it had been thrown over the widow's head when taken out of the frame—a proceeding which afforded a little amusement as according to time honored tradition whoever the quilt is first thrown over is soon to become a bride

Mrs Blossom wore her honors blushingly and her cheeks were still covered with crimson when the gentlemen began to drop in just before supper

Lawyer Greene was among the first arrivals and was profuse in his attentions to the blooming widow much to the discomfiture of his less fortunate rival who could only sit in a corner and cast despairing glances at the object of his affection

"Just look at Deacon Gibbs" whispered Mahala Williams to Dorcas Larcom "He looks like a hen on a hot griddle while Lawyer Greene is a courtin the widow"

Dorcas tittered out loud whereupon the deacon grew red in the face as if aware that he was the object of their mirth

"Wal I reckin I ll be a goin'" Mr Larcom he announced approaching the hostess a short time later "I only just dropped in to see how you was all a gitting along"

"O you mustn t try to go deacon, it s most ready now an I ain t let you go before that" declared the hostess determinedly But the deacon was equally determined and go he did

"Deacon Gibbs! Deacon Gibbs! stop a minute I want to speak to you" cried Mrs Hatch rushing out to the porch where he stood looking a little bewildered at the unexpected [illegible]

"I want [illegible] after to morrow [illegible] know [illegible] don t say no—there won t nobody there only the folks Belindy and our [illegible] Say you ll come!"

"Wal I dunno Mis Hatch" said the deacon uneasily "I think yer kindly fur the invite but I ve been a feelin kind of blue fur a good spell now an I dunno as I d be fittin company to go in to eat Thanksgivin dinners with folks when I m blue"

"Sho! that s all nonsense deacon You must come now and I ll look fur you" And good hearted little Mrs Hatch [illegible] into the house before Deacon Gibbs could make any further protest

If Mrs Hatch [illegible] the deacon [illegible] the fact [illegible] confirmed her [illegible] with the lawyer

Supper [illegible] of the day was ready [illegible] and the guests were doing ample justice to the plentiful array of viands set before them Roast chicken pot pie mashed potatoes and turnips [illegible] apple sauce squash pie [illegible] jelly cake, cookies and doughnuts all were placed on the table together and the guests invited to help themselves which they did with a will

The meal was well under way and conversation had lagged considerably for with hungry people eating and talking are not to be carried on together when a new arrival came in the person of Hiram Putnam the store keeper's clerk

Hiram was soon seated at the table, helping himself right and left to the still abundant substantials and luxuries on the board

"Heard the news?" he asked, looking around after partaking of a few mouthfuls "Hain't? Wall, the Bluegrass bank has busted—smashed clean up. Creditors won't git five cents on the dollar"

Exclamations of surprise greeted the unexpected tidings from all sides

The widow Blossom turned pale, and gazed wildly at the speaker

Lawyer Greene also changed countenance as he glanced furtively at Mrs Blossom's face

"Is that really so Hiram?" he asked, anxiously

"It s reely so," declared Hiram "It ll be in the papers to morrow morning"

"Why Lawyer Greene, you ain t got money there hev you?"

"Oh no certainly not My funds are secured on real estate I don t trust to banks" responded the lawyer, complacently

"Wal I m thankful to say my money ain t there either" said Hiram gravely thereby causing a general laugh as it was a well known fact that Hiram spent his wages as fast as he earned them

No one noticed the widow's changed demeanor though she still looked pale and declined the second piece of pumpkin pie

But Lawyer Greene seemed suddenly to have changed his tactics and was now evidently bent on getting up a flirtation with Mahala Williams

The widow's money affairs were not generally known among her acquaintances consequently she escaped that condolence Jemima Hatch though did manage to whisper a few words of sympathy in her ear

"Don t worry about it Belindy" she urged, "I ll come over and see you to morrow, an we ll talk it over" But Mrs Blossom did not recover her spirits

Lawyer Greene did not appear to notice when the widow rose to leave compelling her to accept the protection of half grown Tom Larcom much to the surprise of all who noticed the circumstance

"He was awful sweet on the widder at first" they whispered "She must of give him the mitten" and the next day it was currently reported that Lawyer Greene had proposed to the widow Blossom and been rejected So much for the truth of what they say

Jemima paid the promised visit bright and early the next morning She found her sister looking pale and dejected

"How bad is it Belindy?" she asked "Did you put all your money in the bank?"

"All—every cent of it" groaned the widow

"Wal it s too bad but never mind you don t have to give up the house right away do you?"

"No no till March"

"So much the better then Though of course, you could have a home with us right away But there s your cows an chickens an such things They ll bring a better price after you ve wintered em an you can sell em in the spring and there ll be so much gained"

After considerable more conversation on the subject the widow seemed to brighten up a little and her sister prepared to take her leave

"Now you ll be sure to come an eat a Thanksgiving dinner with us to morrow won t you Belindy?" she urged, and Belindy promised

Jemima's footsteps had died away and the widow was still sitting forlorn and despondent when her reverie was disturbed again

"Morning Miss Miss Blossom" said a hesitating voice and there stood Deacon Gibbs nervously twisting his hat in his hands

The widow placed a chair for her visitor who sat down looking more nervous and embarrassed than ever

"I—I ve jest heerd" he began "that the Bluegrass bank has busted an you ve lost all your money and and I—oh Belindy won t you have me? Say you will an you shan t want fur nothin [illegible] but my farm is a good one an I s got it all in medder an pastur n [illegible] kin raise right smart o stock an you shouldn t never know you d lost a cent Will you Mis Blossom, Belindy?"

And this was the man she had suspected of wanting her money! The widow hid her face in her hands and cried

"Come in Belindy! Deacon walk right in So you did conclude to come after all"

The deacon smiled complacently

"Wal yes you see I ain t so blue as I was Miss Hatch And then I ve got [illegible] to be thankful for now Wish I d of got here sooner only we ve been to a weddin"

"A wedding!" Mrs Hatch opened her eyes in wonder "Whose wedding?" [illegible]

Our own" told [illegible] with loving glance at Belinda

"Delays is dangerous you know So we just drove around to the parson an had the preacher jine us right off An now your Thanksgivin is turned into a weddin dinner Jemima"

Mrs Hatch was as much pleased as surprised and her roast turkey and pumpkin pie with the other concomitants of a Thanksgiving dinner answered quite as well for a wedding feast

Mrs Jemima was in her element cooking the Thanksgiving dinner [illegible] But in the pauses between basting the turkey and turning the pumpkin pies she made frequent trips to the door, shading her eyes with her hand and gazing far down the winding country road

"I wonder if nary one of em ain t a coming after all" she muttered more than once in tones of vexation

The turkey was roasted at last the pies were done and the table set when on looking down the road again she was rewarded [illegible] discovery

"That the deacon [illegible] now" she cried "an B'lindy not [illegible] Do tell! I wonder if he ain t a comin at all? I ve a notion to send Bijah over to [illegible]"

Then she took another look

"There s somebody with him why if it ain t Belindy herself! I m so glad They ll make a match yet I jest do believe" and she ran to open the front door

But it was not until dinner was over and Belinda had helped to wash up the dishes that she confessed to her sister a little secret which they had suspected namely that she had drawn all her money out of the Bluegrass bank the day before it broke the lawyer's first instant change of base on hearing [illegible]

"I [illegible] I was awfully [illegible] I heard the bank had broke I couldn t help thinking what a narrow escape I d had"

Deacon Gibbs had no reason to quarrel with his wife for keeping the [illegible] had saved her from her rival And Mr Deacon Gibbs is never regretted the occurrence which decided her fate

[illegible] the lawyer [illegible] the truth of the matter may [illegible] the margin [illegible] described [illegible] Whitney [illegible] in Demorest's Magazine

Lord Palmerston Finds the Fox

The love of hunting is not confined as some imagine, to persons who have nothing else to do Some of England's most illustrious sons have taken delight in the sport. The late duke of Wellington was a keen foxhunter, and the late Lord Palmerston some times had a day with the Hambledon hounds His lordship was in the field one day when a fox was found at Bittern Reynard ran to the water at Bursledon, but did not cross instead, he turned short back to Bittern, where he ran to earth with the hounds close to his brush All the horses had had enough, and all the field left immediately except Lord Palmerston who appeared anxious that the fox should be got out, saying that the hounds deserved to have him He was told that it would be a long job, as the soil was sandy and the fox could dig as fast as the men. "Never mind," was the reply, "I will stay and help to the end." All hands accordingly dug away as long as daylight lasted, then lanterns were got, and at 10 45 the fox was got at after which Lord Palmerston had a ride of fourteen miles in the dark to Broadlands The explanation of his anxiety was that his horse was entered for the Hampshire Hunt Cup, to qualify for which it was necessary that he should have been in at the death of three foxes, and this made the third

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"THE BLACK MAN'S PROSPECT

A Colored Editor's Views of the Position of the Negroes in the South Uncertainty as to the Future

New York Mail and Express

T Thomas Fortune, the well-known colored editor of this city, was asked by a *Mail and Express* reporter yesterday for his views on the effect of Cleveland's election upon the southern negroes.

"The immediate effect," said he "is one of consternation and is not likely to be dispelled until after Cleveland is inaugurated Politically the colored people of the south have no confidence in southern democracy Men like M. C Butler and Wade Hampton have never made any promises to colored men before the election that were not ignored or disregarded after election The leaders of the democracy of the south have set an example to the bulk of the Democratic vote to break faith with colored men after the election, This policy has been pursued by the violent suppression of honest majorities, as in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi and in the enactment and enforcement of invidious class laws, and in giving full reign to lynch law and irresponsible individual murderers and incendiaries. This policy has created distrust among the colored people It has paralyzed the productive energies of the south and curtailed consumption It has repelled immigration and the investment of capital, and in every sense has produced a feeling of unrest and insecurity that has militated disastrously to the progress of that section"

"What is the trouble between the colored man and the white man in the south?"

"I am firmly convinced that the prime cause of all the violence and opposition in the south is the outgrowth of the objection to the black man's right to vote The black man so understands it, hence his fear and trembling when a democratic president, with 153 Bourbon electoral votes behind him, comes into power During the next four years I believe a split in the solid south is more possible under a democratic than under a republican administration The doctrine of state rights had its inception in the south, and it is as strong there to-day as it was in 1860 When the democrats of the south are no longer interfered with by the authorities at Washington when they have absolute control not only of state but federal patronage, discord will certainly arise. These men, in their efforts to compass their ambition, will fall off from party ties and in time develop into other parties. Colored men will split in favor of men, not principles They will vote for the best white men who appeal to them for their support. Personal dislike being the basis of preference, the colored vote will split When you split the white vote and the colored vote, you split the solid south When the white leaders of the south stop growling about carpet-baggers leading the ignorant negroes and do the leading themselves, as they should have done from the beginning, the race discord will terminate."

"Will the educational facilities be increased for the colored people?"

"Not unless the national government takes hold of the matter, which is improbable, highly so, under a democratic administration The settled conviction among a part of the rural population is that education incapacitates the black man for manual labor, and the hostility to the maintenance of ample school privileges for colored children does not come from the intelligent men of the South Here and there an intelligent newspaper voices the sentiment of the voters Such men as Henry Watterson of the *Courier-Journal*, Grady of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the editor of of the Memphis *Appeal*, are strong advocates of public schools for colored children The white landowners, the moneyed men of the South, proceed largely upon the false theory that they pay the taxes, when it is well known that capital, whether of lands or money, is non productive, and that the brawn and muscle of a country not only produce all the wealth, but consume most of the production. These false economists of the south think it better policy to maintain large penitentiaries at enormous cost of maintenance, than support liberal public schools as educators. They think a pound of cure is better than an ounce of prevention I taught school once in a certain state in the south and received a salary of $30 per month, while the guard of the chain-gang working on the highways received $60 per month"

"But about the material condition of the colored population in the south Will it be changed for the better?"

"I hardly think so. A great many newspapers and magazines are flooded with elaborate letters showing that the average black man of the south is improvident, mendacious and lascivious. To a certain extent these charges are true as to the mass Great pains have been taken to paint these faults in all their hideousness, but very few correspondents undertake to show why these things are as they are Surely a man would prefer to remain idle than to work for nothing, or be swindled out of it after he has worked, and frequently shot for asking for what he has earned The laborers of the south receive poorer pay and are cheated out of a greater proportion of it by scheming contractors and merchants than any other people on the face of the globe Every item of consumption is 50 per cent. dearer in the south than in the north Think of it, 5-cent calico for 25 cents per yard, and other articles in proportion These are the modest prices planters generally charge to the people they advance to for a year Imagine how the poor negro winds up when the crop is gathered and a settlement comes. The negro has lived through the year but that is about all He is not charged for the air he breathes that is about the only item omitted A better system than this must prevail, and the laborer get what he earns and pay no more than a living profit to the merchant or landlord who advance When this is done the era of prosperity will set in and political hatred will die away"

"What do you think of the civil condition of the colored people of the south?"

"It could be no worse than it has been since 1876 It is all flapdoodle to talk about the democratic party turning somersaults It doesn't believe in the capacity of the black man for anything higher than hewing wood and drawing water A man like Cleveland at the head of affairs could, in a great many instances, coerce his party into modifying its unreasonable prepossession, and he may do it On the contrary a man like Hendricks, I believe would go his whole heart in opposition to any such modification He was a life-long pro-slavery democrat, and he never uttered, as far as I am able to read, one generous, one humane and liberal sentiment on the negro question I don't expect the old democrats, who have grown up in pro-slavery, to look through Charles Sumner's eye-glasses"

How Temperance Has Fared

New York Tribune

To all sincere advocates of temperance it will be a matter of duty as well as of interest to consider what has been accomplished by the support of St. John Those who urged the nomination of a separate ticket reasoned that it would manifest the power of the temperance movement, particularly in Maryland Missouri and other Southern states. Those who especially urged the nomination of St John believed that he would carry the state of Kansas and secure a heavy vote in Iowa Mr St John himself pretended to believe that at least 1,000,000 votes would be polled for him Had some of these expectations or promises been realized, the effect of the performance upon the temperance cause would not be what it is

Instead of one million votes, Mr St. John has received about 150,000 He has been a practical politician and it is not possible that he was deceived to that extent The truth is that he pretended to be sure of a large vote in order to get a few more, and thus serve the democrats more effectually

But there were others who were honestly mistaken in their beliefs Instead of carrying Kansas the St John ticket polled there about 1 in 100 of the temperance vote previously cast and less than 18 in 1000 of the total vote of the state This did not tend to "display the strength of the cause" Instead of a heavy vote in Iowa, the ticket had about 1 in 100 of the temperance vote previously cast, and less than 1 in 100 of the total vote of the state These and similar results in many other states tended, not to manifest the strength of the cause, but to make it appear insignificant in importance and destitute of rational management

But the most striking failure was in the southern states The temperance cause really has much strength in Maryland and Missouri. But there St John ticket polled only 1½ votes in 100 of the total vote of Maryland, and less than 1 in 200 of the total vote of Missouri Moreover, it received only 14 367 votes in the whole south, so far reported, though the number may be slightly increased by full returns It is evident, at all events, that about nine tenths of the vote for St John was cast at the north and only about one-tenth at the south, though cunning democratic managers promised a great vote from that section in order to induce northern republicans to throw away the power to govern the country. A part of them listened and were deceived. Now they can see that they were simply used as catspaws by the southern politicians who promised much, but on election day carefully concentrated their whole vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

If the sincere advocates of temperance can find any satisfaction in having been thus used, they are not of the mind we suppose It can hardly give them pleasure to feel that the temperance cause has been rendered insignificant in appearance, has been used as a tool by the solid south and the party of free liquor, and has made hosts of enemies instead of friends

THAT INLAND SEA.

A Canadian Paper on Mr Bignell's Reported Discovery of Lake Mistassini.

Toronto Globe

Lake Mistassini was known 200 years ago Father Albanel, in the "Relations des Jesuites," tells how, while journeying to the far north, he entered Lake Mistassini on the 18th day of June, 1672. His description of it is quite as interesting as Mr Bignell's The lake, according to the good missionary, is called Mistassini by the Indians, because of the huge rocks with which it is studded. It is full of every kind of fish elk, bears, caribou, beavers and porcupines abound on its shores, and it takes twenty days in fine weather to sail round it. Father Albanel had sailed six leagues through the islands with which the lake is covered when he saw rising up on the distant horizon a gigantic cliff or eminence, and on asking the Indians of his company if they were making for it, was entreated to hold his tongue "Pray be silent," said one of the guides, "and do not as you value your life look at that rock" the savages, adds the missionary, having a superstition that this mountain had the power to raise storms, and that to placate it travelers must not exhibit any curiosity concerning it In 1857 Jerome St. Onge, a voyageur who had spent years in this region, visited Lake Mistassini, and according to Mr Arthur Bules excellent work on the Saguenay, described it as three days sail across in its narrowest part, going from island to island adding however, that in its whole area the lake was said to rank next to Lake Superior St Onge goes on to tell that the Rupert river, which flows from Mistassini into Hudson's bay, is larger than the Saguenay river and that altogether there is more water than land in this part of the country The soil is worthless or rather there is none, the surface of the earth being strewn with gigant bowlders of gneiss, and broken by huge precipices and swamps, with nothing in the shape of timber but here and there a tamarac, while caribou wander in herds through the lone land feeding on the moss which grows on the rocks In olden times the Indians, the Mistassins who dwelt on the shores of the lake, which, by the way, was known also as Lac des Bases, used to descend the Mistassini river to Pointe Bleue, the uppermost post in the north, to which missionaries as well as traders repaired. At the present time the Indian population on Lake Mistassini does not number more than fifty souls, and the Hudson's Bay post on the lake, which was an important one in the time of the early missionaries, is now a ram-shackle edifice, doing a meager business Buies says the distance from Lake St. John to Lake Mistassini is from 450 to 500 miles, and that there are forty-one portages, sixty rapids and thirty-seven lakes on the way up the Mistassini river which connects the two lakes. The whole country has been visited time and again, among others by Michaux, the French naturalist, who at the end of the last century traversed the region lying between Quebec and Hudson's bay Michaux says Lake Mistassini is a vast inland sea, composed of a succession of broad sheets of water and islands, and that it covers two degrees between 71 deg and 74 deg longitude, and in latitude 51 deg , and that it discharges itself into Hudson's bay by the Rupert river He speaks also of a vast cave of Limestone formation near the lake, which the Indians call the Maison du Grand Genie, and of the enormous isolated cliff that looks over the lake, adding Father Albanel's legend concerning it. "The whole of this region," says Michaux, "is cut up by thousands of lakes, covered with gigantic masses of rock piled one on top of the other and covered with black lichens, which make the desolation still more sombre and gloomy"

Mr Bignell's discovery, then, is nothing more than a report upon a region already as well known to the world as it is ever likely to be The statement that the Hudson Bay company has sought to keep the existence of the lake a secret is apparently thrown in to heighten the mystery of his visit to a wilderness of water and glacial moraine, where missionaries, traders and voyageurs have been wandering these two centuries In fact, Mr Bignell's story in so far as it professes to describe discoveries, is either a hoax or something worse Those members of the British association for the advancement of science who are discussing the exploit in the English papers, had better turn their attention to Mr Pickwick's discovery at Cobham

DEMOLISHING THE BIBLE

By H [illegible]

The Bible is a book which has been refuted, demolished, overthrown and exploded more times than any other book you ever heard of Every little while somebody starts up and upsets this book and it is like upsetting a solid cube of granite It is just as big one way as the other and when you have upset it, it is right side up still Every little while somebody blows up the Bible but when it comes down it always lights on its feet, and runs faster than ever through the world They overthrew the Bible a century ago in Voltaire's time—entirely demolished the whole thing In less than hundred years, said Voltaire, Christianity will have been swept from existence and will have passed into history Infidelity ran riot through France red handed and impious A century has passed away Voltaire has "passed into history" and not very respectable history either but his old printing press it is said has been used to print the word of God and the very house where he lived is packed with bibles, a depot to the Geneva bible society Thomas Paine demolished the bible and finished it off finally but after he had crawled despairingly into a drunkard's grave in 1809 the book took such a leap that since that time more than twenty times as many bibles have been made and scattered through the world as ever were made before since the creation of man Up to the year 1800 from four to six million copies of the scriptures, in some thirty different languages, comprised all that had been produced since the world began. Eighty years later in 1880, the statistics of eighty different bible societies which are now in existence, with their unnumbered agencies and auxiliaries, report more than 165,000,000 bibles, testaments and portions of scripture, with two hundred and six new translations, distributed by the bible societies alone since 1804 to say nothing of the unknown millions of bibles and testaments which have been issued and circulated by private publishers throughout the world For a book that has been exploded so many times it still shows signs of considerable life

I have heard of a man traveling around the country exploding this book, and showing up "the mistakes of Moses" at about $200 a night It is easy work to abuse Moses at $200 a night especially as Moses is dead and cannot talk back. It would be worth something, after hearing the infidel on "the mistakes of Moses" to hear Moses on "the mistakes of the infidel" When Moses could talk back, he was rather a difficult man to deal with Pharaoh tried it, and met with poor success. Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, and, it is said, found a grave in the Red sea Korah, Dathan and Abiram tried it and went down so deep that they have not yet got back. But now Moses is dead and it is easy to abuse him It does not take a very brave beast to kick a dead lion

How a Congregation was Dispersed

New York Telegram

Uncle Jerry—he would hardly forgive it if his full name were used in view of what follows—carted leather for many years for the "swamp" people, his stand being in Jacob street, a busy little thoroughfare not much known to those outside the great center of the New York leather trade

Just as honest as the day is long was Uncle Jerry, and as truthful as need be but as full of fun as an egg is of meat His boyish pranks have always stuck to him One Sunday, when his horses and carts were cared for and at rest he took it into his head to go into the country and hear the birds sing and watch the flowers grow, for he was born in the country and his old habits stuck to him As he started for home he spied a hornet's nest He knew what a hornet's nest was he had fought hornets often enough when a boy, and he immediately saw that this nest belonged to the yellow tipped variety—the really fierce warriors of the family. The nest was large and of perfect form, and hung on a branch within reach

Uncle Jerry waited until the hornets had settled down pretty well, most of them having gone inside through the only passageway, a hole in the bottom Then he quietly crept up, and with a wad of paper, plugged the hole cut off the twig which held the nest and started with it for his home in the lower part of the city It is safe to say that a host of the people whom he met had an idea as to what he was carrying He got down by Trinity church just as the evening service was over and the large congregation was coming out The old spirit of fun got hold of him he quietly unplugged that hornets' nest, gave it such a vigorous shake as would have maddened any set of hornets, dropped it right among the crowd and innocently walked on Well, boys, to cut it short, it is perfectly safe to bet that few church congregations have ever dispersed in a greater hurry.

THE INSIDE OF THE OIL-RING.

New York Herald

In a conversation with a *Herald* reporter yesterday a gentleman formerly well known as a petroleum broker in this city made a statement purporting to be an expose of the inner workings of the so-called petroleum ring

"If you need the commodity for refining or actual consumption," said this gentleman, "buy the oil—the actual stuff—and take it in your possession as you would a barrel of flour but don't buy United Pipe Line' certificates, either on margins or by paying for them in full, as you put yourself in a dangerous position and your hand in the lion's jaws the moment you do it There are many reasons First—These certificates are not registered, and here is nothing to prevent an over-issue by skillful and designing manipulating monopolies. In the second place, the United Pipe Line company is virtually the Standard Oil company, a complete monopoly in every branch of the petroleum trade Third—The storage and interest, or 'carrying charges,' will cost you per day from 50 cents to 63 on each and every thousand barrels you hold Fourth, if any oil should be destroyed in any way by fire, you would be assessed according to the amount of oil you were holding at the time of the fire Fifth and finally, the Standard Oil company sells the oil to the public, and if the public succeeds in getting the price up a few points the Standard may issue thousands of certificates and throw them on the market, therefore breaking the price down, so they can buy in their certificates and retire them On the other hand, if they want to put up the price, they can call in the certificates, make them scarce and loan at a premium, and up goes the price and the public gets whipsawed again Then, too, if you are a speculator, your broker, nine times out of ten will buck your deal, charge you heavy carrying rates and very perceptibly reduce your margin in that way Again, if the price is higher in Oil City than in New York the price is often held back in Oil City until the members of the New York ring buy all they wish Then the Oil City prices are telegraphed, and up goes the price, and vice versa This may be done by bribing an operator at either end or getting some one to disconnect or cut the wires

"The operators often say that the wires work badly, and from fifteen to thirty minutes will elapse before you can get prices from Oil City During all this time, however, the ring sharps are at work bidding or selling, as the case may be, as they know that Oil City makes the price of oil at all times Then, too, the rings work the market for all it is worth in another way through the producers of oil, the latter getting their share of the pie as well"

"How is that accomplished?" asked the reporter

"Well, for instance a new well comes in—perhaps a gusher, flowing a hundred barrels an hour Down goes the price ten cents or more and everybody gets short say at 50 At night the well is plugged, and it ceases to flow the next morning In other words, it is given out that the well is good for nothing Then up jumps the price to 60 or 70, the shorts all trying to cover their oil at top prices. Then, after they have covered and go long, the plug is pulled out, a torpedo is put in the well and it flows better than ever—perhaps five hundred barrels per hour Then, as a matter of course, down goes the price, say to 40 this time the public sell out again at the bottom, and this time get heavily short and feel sure of their position But unfortunately the producers get together at night and agree not to produce any more oil for one year, and then up goes the price again to seventy, at which price the shorts all over again and go along Unfortunately the producers' combination breaks, and down goes the price again to fifty and then Europe comes in as a heavy buyer, and up it goes to sixty Next a cablegram comes from Russia at night that large oil fields have been discovered and that Europe will want no more of the American product Then down it goes to fifty, and so on The public, under various pretexts is continually whipsawed"

"Of course, the Standard company is the largest holder"

"At present the Standard Oil company has probably seven-eighths of all the crude petroleum in America, and I predict that even this great monopoly will come to grief ere long if its promoters continue to take the big petroleum snowball which is being rolled up for them by all the producers in the land Besides, there is no use to deny the fact that Russia has immense oil fields, the quality of which is far superior to that which was discovered a year ago Hence the great desire of the Standard to relieve itself of the great burden it is now carrying In my opinion oil is dear to-day at 50 cents per barrel, and I predict ere long 40 cents for the stuff Tom Drew Villard and Gould have had their day and the Standard oil monopolists are fast having theirs

THE TELEPHONE WAR.

The telephone war now raging all over the country has points in resemblance with the sewing machine war of years ago The telephone is to the commercial world what the sewing machine is to the industrial world James W McDonough, now in Detroit claims that he is the first inventor of the telephone, and that every telephone now in use is a direct infringement of his patent His invention, he declares is the foundation of the speaking telephone His patent on a receiver covers his combination of a magnet, a helix, a diaphragm an insulating case, and a binding post with an ear recess for conforming sounds. Mr McDonough also has a patent on a transmitter and electrodes with adjustment to keep them in place and he claims that the adjustments used in all transmitters infringe on his patents. For though his adjustment is by a nut, screw and the action of gravity the Bell telephone by a screw and spring and others by the use of mercury, the courts have held that a patent for an adjuster covers every possible way in which the adjustment can be made as for instance the mercury is equivalent to a spring, or that a nut or screw are equivalent to a screw and nut

The first name given to his patent by Mr McDonough was a "teleloge, or farspeaker, and his application was filed April 10, 1876 The first instrument was actually made in May, 1875 In his application he said "The object of my invention is to provide a means for transmitting articulate sounds from one place to another through the medium of electricity"

The patent through which Bell claims priority of invention from a telephone was taken out March 7, 1876, and was for "improvements in telegraphy" The nearest Bell comes to describing a telephone in his application for a patent is where he claims for his invention "the method of and apparatus for transmitting vocal or other sounds telegraphically, as herein described, by causing electrical undulations similar in form to the vibrations of the air accompanying the said vocal or other sounds" It has been maintained that Bell never succeeded in doing this with his invention, but that Elisha Gray, of Chicago, did, in his harmonic system of telegraphy, which is in use by the Postal telegraph company between Chicago and New York By this system they are enabled to send and receive six messages at the same time by the same wire

Bell's application for a patent on a telephone was filed January 13 1877 and he had his patent granted January 30 The speed in which the application was rushed through is claimed to have been phenomenal This instrument would transmit the sound of the voice, but as such it was an unqualified success It was a fair receiver, but a poor transmitter

The fight between the McDonough and the Bell and other telephones has now been raging for several years Thousands of pages of testimony have been taken on both sides, and there is no telling just when a final decision will be rendered McDonough has had one decision in his favor and Bell has had one Speaking of the Bell telephone, J B Church, an official examiner of interferences, said in his official report on telephones that "there were certain suspicious circumstances attending the production and development by Bell of his liquid resistance of water telephone that demanded attention" The *News* has already published another decision that is meant to bear equally hard on the McDonough patent, although McDonough said the decision had reference only to a single point on the patent from which he has an appeal

It is said that Bell adopted his idea of a telephone from Gray, and even then it had commercial value only as a receiver The Bell telephones have the Blake transmitter attached, much superior to Bell's

Dr William F Channing of Providence R I, an eminent electrician has been one of the noted witnesses that have testified to the availability of McDonough's first method, which the rival companies claimed was impossible Charles H Cross, an expert for the Bell telephone, has testified that no form of transmitter which operated by making and breaking a circuit could possibly transmit articulate speech Dr Channing contradicts this assumption of impossibility, and says Bell's assumption that his is the only method by which speech can be electrically transmitted is set aside Other eminent professors of physics have testified to the same tenor

Crops in the neighborhood of Tangent, Linn county, are exceptionally fine looking

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer
With sick headache when it can be [illegible] cured
[illegible]
With Hop Bitters

Having experienced a great deal of
Trouble from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my life
My trouble always came after eating any food—
However light
And digestible
For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most
Excruciating pains
"And the only way I ever got
Relief!
Was throwing up all my stomach contained No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until
At last
I was taken! So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain their
Efforts were no good to me
At last I heard a good deal
About your Hop Bitters
And determined to try them
Got a bottle—In four hours I took the contents of
One
Next day I was out of bed and have not seen a
Sick
Hour from the same cause since
I have recommended it to hundreds of others You have no such
Advocate as I [illegible] —George Kendall Allston Boston Mass

Columbus Advocate Texas April 21 85 Dear Editor I have tried your Hop Bitters and find they are good for any complaint The best medicine I ever used in my family H TALENER

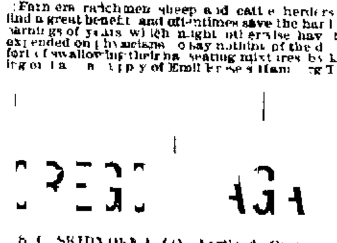
None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BALL'S

CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect [illegible] Sold by first-class dealers everywhere [illegible]
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRESE'S



HAMBURG TEA.

Farmers ranchmen sheep and cattle herders will find a great benefit and oft-times save the hard [illegible] earnings of years which might otherwise have to be expended on physicians to say nothing of the discomfort of swallowing their nauseating mixtures by keeping on hand a supply of Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea

OREGON AGAIN.

S C SKIDMORE & CO, Portland Oregon write that they have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible] the [illegible] that it gives universal satisfaction to those that use it [illegible] to recommend it

A I SAYLER Dayton Oregon writes I have been using [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible] of the best [illegible] in the market

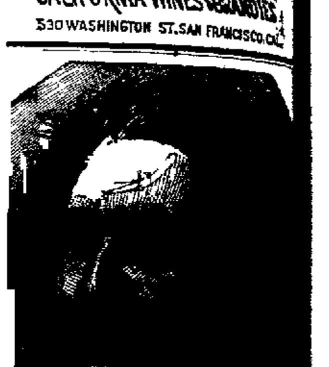
GEORGE A HARDING Oregon City writes that he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM twelve years and knows it to be one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs Colds and Throat and Lung Complaint

In a [illegible] debility rheumatism [illegible] of the kidneys and bladder [illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible] remedy to which the medical profession [illegible] as a tonic alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach liver and bowels, has an unbounded popularity For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

The Most Acceptable Holiday Gift—[illegible] Champagne or a case [illegible] Pure Cal California Table Wine.

Wine of the [illegible]
UNEXCELLED FOR
DELICACY
PURITY
DRYNESS EQUAL TO ANY AND SUPERIOR TO MOST IMPORTED BRANDS
Arpad Haraszthy & Co
ONLY PRODUCERS OF NATURAL SPARKLING WINES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
If intended for friends East, we can deliver from [illegible] Agency Send orders early

Pure Zinfandel and other CHOICE TABLE WINES.
Arpad Haraszthy & Co
GROWERS AND DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES
530 WASHINGTON ST. SAN FRANCISCO CAL



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Is THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN of the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease, if the patient will follow his advice and treatment.
He has become an expert in the treatment of [illegible] ease [illegible] Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality [illegible] Medical Profession.
Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease [illegible]
Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear Stomach and Bladder [illegible]
Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance [illegible] Enclose postage stamp for reply.
Office—Nos. 132 and 134 Third street, corner of Alder, opposite Masonic Hall.
Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.
All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brennan & Co., Portland, Or.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

One Agent (Dealer only) wanted in every town. [illegible]

PLUMMER & RIEBLY, Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING
The Original. Beware of Imitations.
Paris Medal on Every Bottle
AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

Oregon Electrical Works
JULIUS DILG,
Electrical, Optical and Surveying Instruments
[illegible] made to order [illegible]
164 Fourth st. bet Morrison and Yamhill, P O Box [illegible], Portland, Or.

[illegible] CHECKS Copper plate [illegible]

TAPE-WORM WITH HEAD
[illegible]

KEE CHONG CO.,
[illegible] Third st. near Alder
MERCHANT TAILORS
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods
[illegible] made to order in short time at lowest prices

HOP KEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
—AND—
Manufacturers of Underwear,
Shirts made to order Dealers in Fancy Goods Hand[kerchiefs] etc. Very lowest prices
81 Second st. cor Oak and Second, Portland

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER
The Brightest, Purest and Best Flavored in the Market.
Brewed in Portland
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

The Oregon

[illegible] MORNING, DECEMBER [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

[illegible]

CHICKENS Stocks are being worked [illegible] the market is slow [illegible] though not in [illegible] regards values

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec [illegible]—Weather [illegible] north [illegible] per hour

Freights The market is quiet but [illegible] port for grain [illegible]

Receipts Wheat [illegible] flour [illegible] oats [illegible] potatoes [illegible]

Barley Easter and lower [illegible]

Flour—The demand continues light [illegible] shippers [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO [illegible]

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON Dec [illegible]—Floating cargoes [illegible]

On passage and for [illegible] Wheat [illegible]

[illegible] Lane—Wheat quiet [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL Dec [illegible]—Spot market [illegible]

PARIS MARKETS

[illegible] Wheat and flour [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Dec [illegible]—Sterling exchange [illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible]—Sterling exchange [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SAILING NOTES

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

[illegible]

The woman who [illegible] suffered from [illegible] Pinkham's Vegetable Compound [illegible]

Most Acceptable Holiday Gift—a case of Champagne or a case assorted if desired of California Table Wine.

Wine of the Elite
UNEXCELLED FOR
DELICACY
PURITY
DRYNESS
EQUAL TO ANY
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MOST IMPORTED BRANDS
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ONLY PRODUCERS OF
NATURAL SPARKLING WINES
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
tended for friends East, we can deliver from our Agency. Send orders early.

Pure Zinfandel Clarets
AND OTHER
CHOICE
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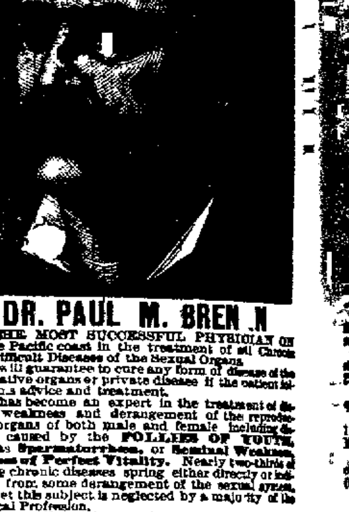

DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs. ... will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease if the patient follows his advice and treatment. ... has become an expert in the treatment of the weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including those caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession. Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and shame, or from ignorance, and permit those diseases to run until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail, if they are curable, and if not, he will tell you so.
Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.
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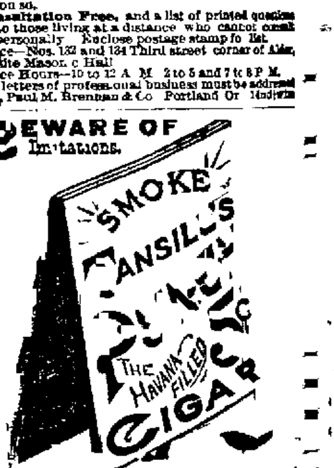

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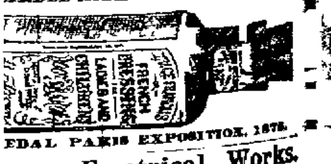

MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

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JULIUS DILG,
Electrical, Optical and Surveyors' Instruments
... to order and repaired.
... mental Work a Specialty.
... bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
Fourth st., ... Portland, Or.

TAPE-WORM WITH HEAD
... in from one or two hours ... [illegible]

KEE CHONG CO.,
... Alder.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.
... to order in short time at lowest prices.

HOP KEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
—AND—
Manufacturers of Underwear.
Dealers in Fancy Goods, Silk ... Very lowest prices.
... Second st., cor. Oak and Second, Portland.

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The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market.
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PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTIONS.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.

The E. L. Pettengill has sailed for Cork with 35,767 ctls wheat valued at $29,... shipped by Sibson, Church & Co.

The Carrie Winslow sailed for Cork with 30,4.. ctls wheat valued at $25,013, shipped by Sibson, Church & Co.

The Br bk Kelvin has sailed for Cork with ... ctls wheat valued at $41,400, shipped by C. Cesar & Co.

The Br bk Cochrane has cleared for Cork with ... ctls wheat, valued at $30,000, shipped by C. Cesar & Co.

The Br bk Mary Low has finished with 30,0.. ctls wheat valued at $35,..., shipped by C. Cesar & Co.

The Am bk Guy C Goss has finished for Cork with 4,620 ctls wheat valued at $40,000, shipped by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS. Past 48 hours: 19 ... ctls wheat, 470 bbls flour, 15.. ctls oats, 10 ... ctls barley, ... millstuff, 116 sks potatoes, ... hops, 6 sks flaxseed, ... lbs hides, 22,300 lbs hops, ... fruit, 80 pkgs butter. Also ... ctls wheat, ... barley, 70 sks potatoes, ... hides. ... flaxseed, ... bxs fruit, 2 pkgs butter from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—Per str Oregon to San Francisco: ... sks flaxseed, 2 sks onions, 381 ctls oats, 100 ... bxs fruit, 40 bxs pears, 90 bxs apples, ... sks potatoes, 5... lbs wool, 862 lbs hops, ... ctls wheat, ... sks flour, 1 bbl 1 kg ... dried apples, 3 bls blankets, 2 cs flannels, ... cs cassimeres, ... tallow, 78 dry ... green hides, ... skins, 7 bls calfskins, 10 bls sheepskins, ... butter, 4 bxs horseradish, 2 kits, 1 bbls salmon, $..., treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Br ship Anne M. Law came under prior charter to C. Cesar & Co. for grain loading. The Ulock arrived in today with ... tons of coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., but we are not advised as to her outward business. The market is inactive, with no spot tonnage ... in port.

WHEAT—The British market ... quiet, private cables report ... the ... New York, Chicago and San Francisco ... Our own market is without change. ... is nothing doing at last ... prices. ... must be regarded ... nominal.

OATS—Receipts growing again ...

EGGS—Quote 35c. Receipts fair, with usual demand.

CHICKENS—Stocks are being worked off and supply is less heavy, though not improved in values.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Weather hazy; wind ... 30 miles per hour.

Freights—The market is quiet but steady. Regular tonnage in port for grain 47,000 tons ...; disengaged 1,3,000; to arrive 204,000 tons. The ... Chilena arrived off the Heads yesterday and ordered to Portland.

Receipts—Wheat, 16,500 ctls; flour 2,900 bbls; ... potatoes 1,000 sks.

Wheat—Spot, the demand has eased off and the market is weaker. Sellers would offer freely but continued dry weather. Quote No 1 shipping, 1.2¾; $1 30 might be possible from a few buyers ... in urgent want. Futures very slow; No 1 ..., buyer season $1 38⅞.

Barley—Easier and lower. No 1 feed ...; ..., smaller business doing; No 1 feed ... buyer season $1 1...

Flour—The demand continues light. Oregon superfine extra $3 ...; Oregon superfine ...

Oats—Quiet. Very small demand. ... quotable a $1 25@1 ...

Salmon—Columbia river brands nominal at $1 ... on the river. Choice brands held higher. Market slow.

Wool—There is more interest taken in wool and considerable sampling going on. ... Eastern Oregon 15@19c; valley ...

Hams—Lower. Eastern choice to fancy ...

Bacon—Rather easier. California ... extra ...

Lard—Lower. Eastern refined ...

Potatoes—The market is ... Oregon Garnet Chile ... Early Rose ...

Hops—Weak and sellers anxious. ... choice offering on the market at ...

Butter—Heavy stocks and a lower market. Fresh roll choice to extra ...

Bran—Firm at $18@1 ...

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—What unsettled ... fleece ... four easy, wool dull; fall ... fine spring ... ; fall burry ... spring burry ... pulled ... Hides quiet and steady at ...

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Wheat lower, ... January; pork lower $11 15 January; lard lower $...; lower $5 60 January; short ribs lower $...

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet.

On passage and for shipment—Wheat quiet, firm.

Mark Lane—Wheat quiet, maize firm. English country markets—turn dearer. French ... deliveries past week—Wheat between 15,000 and 20,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Spot market—steady with fair demand.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Spot—Wheat and flour quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Sterling exchange on London, banks, 60 days, selling $4 81, documentary, buying $4 80. Transfers 15.

Bank of England rate of interest, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Sterling exchange, prime bills, long, $4 82½; short $4 8...

Silver bullion 1000 fine, per fine ounce 107 4/...

... commercial, from 1 to ... lower documentary ... lower.

U S Bonds—3s 101½; 4½s 113⅜; 4s 1 ...

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Silver bullion English standard ... fine, per fine ounce 49⅞.

U S bonds—4s, 117; 4½s 12...

Consols 99 5-16 money; 99½ account.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The str Coos Bay is loading wheat for San Francisco at the Montgomery dock.

The bark Geo S Homer, 11.. tons, will be due at this port from Honolulu in a ... day.

The Oregon carried out 110 tons freight.

The Br ship Montgomeryshire Castle, 8.. tons, comes to this port from Valparaiso. She carried a cargo of wheat out of this port in 18.. or 18.., which there was less shipping done than now.

The Br bark Monmouthshire, 1,1.. tons, also comes to this port from Buenos Ayres.

The Br bark Chilena arrived off S F yesterday and was ordered to this port.

Capt. W H. Besse has purchased four sixty-fourths of the ship Henry Failing, now at San Francisco, from Bath parties.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8—Arrived—H M S ... ; the Victoria str ... Victoria; ... Tacoma.

Sailed—Br str Wellington, Departure Bay.

The Br bk St Lawrence ... Black ... for Sydney ... put in to-day leaking five inches per hour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Sailed Dec ..., ship York for Pickelinque and put back leaking, badly, being struck on the bar.

ASTORIA, Dec 8.—8 A. M.—Clear, wind east. ... 11 A. M.—Alice with Clan ... in ... ; Mountain Queen with Annie M ...; Gov. Ross anchored in the stream.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec 8—Passed in—B ... 2 P M; 4 P M.—Bar rough, clear, wind ... 10 miles. Three vessels outside.

ASTORIA, Dec 8.—Str Willamette arrived down and went out 10 ... P. M.; Br bk Ulock arrived in ... 8 P. M.—Clear, wind east.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec ...—Arrived—Ship Red Cross, Portland via Cork.

MONTEVIDEO—Arrived Nov ...—Tug Sea Lion, Philadelphia for San Francisco and sailed 6th.

NEWCASTLE—Sailed Oct. 2.—Br bk Mendosa, for Honolulu.

SPOKEN.

Nov 3—Lat 30 N lon 40 ... Br ship Britisher ... Liverpool for San Francisco.
Oct 2—Lat 17 S lon 73, Br ship Bacchus, ... for San Francisco.

MINING STOCKS.

	SAN FRANCISCO, Dec ...	
Alta ...	25 Hale & Norcross	80
Belcher	50 Mexican	30
Best & Belcher	1 00 Mono	65
Bodie Con	— 50 Ophir	30
Bulwer	40 Potosi	90
Chollar	2 50 Savage	65
Con Cal & Virginia	35 Sierra Nevada	80
Crown Point	75 Union	
Gould & Curry	1 30 Yellow Jacket	

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	NEW YORK, ...	
Northern Pac Com	17¾ Pacific Mail	
Northern Pac Pfd	40¾ Northwestern	
Or & Trans	1.. Lake Shore	
Or Imp Bonds	68 Erie	
Western Union	61	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Northern Pac Com	17 Pacific Mail	
Northern Pac Pfd	39 Northwestern	
Or & Trans	13 Lake Shore	
Or Imp Bonds	68 New York Central	
Western Union	60¾ Erie	

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs finds that she seeks only so far as sensibility is ... temporarily suspended. No cure was effected by such means, and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. ... morphia and belladonna alone, and ... Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Dec. 9, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST

Adams Miss Lula
Arlington Miss Carrie
Anderson Mrs O H
Black Miss Addie E
Brady Mrs Lorenzo
Brebner Bridget
Baker Mrs E A
Baxter Florence A
Bates Mrs Ida
Bacon Mrs G W
Chapman Miss B
Collins Mrs Kate
Corley Mrs Lydia
Copley Mrs Octavia
Davis Miss Tune
Davidson Mrs M J
Dickson Mrs Eliza
Dickey Mr Cassi
Fullerton Miss J
Garfield Mrs I
Gifford Miss Mary
Griffith Miss Hattie
Green Miss Lou
Garrett Mrs W T
Haynes Miss Kate
Hollister Miss Kittie
Houghton Mrs Jas
Hurd Mrs Hetty
Hill Mrs Mary
Harniss Mrs Addie
Hall ...
Hanson Mrs Mary
Jordan Mrs Emily
Jackson Mrs M
Kerr Mrs M M
Kennedy Miss ...
Lillard Mrs ...
Lewis Mrs ...
Miss Mary ...
Myers Mrs H
Muir Mrs W
Moy Miss Mary
McGee Mrs Jas
McEwan Mrs J
Murray Mrs Anna
Munroe Mrs H
North Marietta
North Mrs A
Noonan Mrs ...
Nelson Mrs J W
Pittman Mrs Nettie
Price Mrs Wm
Ross Mrs ...
Sponer Mrs Thos
Sprague Mrs J A
Springer Miss Ella
Sewell Miss Lilli
Straub Caroline
Tabor Miss Della
Turner Mrs Ella
Thayer Mrs M
Wetherill Mrs Mary
Wetherill Mrs Kath S
Wright Mrs Stella

MEN'S LIST

Anderson Carl
Arntz O H
Attell ...
Allen Lewis ...
Blackwell Dr J
Bose Andreas
Black Lloyd A
Bradley Ed
... A F
... Ch ...
Brooks Chas
Butler A F
Bull Elliott
Buell Dr
Brown Chas
Cameron Dan
Clerk ...
Clark ...
Curtis ...
Cook ...
Carter A ...
Cunco Angelo
Cohen & Lyon
Cuthbert Wm
Calumet Times
Clark J C
Clark D M W
Calderon Thos
Craig A F
Davis Esher
D'Angelo F
Dewald ...
Dudley Dr A F
Dunn ...
... John F
... Jas
... Malli
... & Co
Hose Hiram
Healy Joseph
Hotaling W H
Hobart H
Hudson Wm
Harper W
Hauser ...
Henze Fran ...
Hughes Mathew
Hughes ...
Herrick F J
Howard Jas
Josefson J K
Johnson ...
Johnson C W
Johnson Harry
Klein Chris ...
Kueler Gustav
Kemmerer ...
Kornish Joe
... S
Kipp ...
Kell Harry A
Lake J
Lang ...
Lang P
Lash Henry
... John
... Leonard J O
Lincoln C D
Lowenstein F
Louis James
Logan ...
Lewis Henry
Lewinger John
Lawrence C ...
Mayo ...
Mesher Wm
Munch ...
Moor ...
Buckmaster ...
Mitchell G W
Montreal ...
Mulcahey D
Martindale ...
Marsh ...
McCrum Thos
McHenry John
McNamee ...
McRandle S
McLeod Thos
Martin J A
Miller Geo
Moon ...
Murchison ...
Niss ...
North ...
O'Neil Michael
Osborn S
Perry B F
Pearl ...
Pendleton ...
Plummer W J
Quinn ...
Quail ...
Reid S
Rohl ...
Roberts ...
Russell ...
Ring J H
Ray ...
Stillwell ...
Stout ...
Spraque Frank
Spinner Chas
Springer ...
Schroder Wm
Scammon ...
Shirley Wardlaw
St ... Oskar
Stewart Benj
Smith Ja...
Smith H
Smith Sven
Smith ...
Turman ...
Turnbull ...
Tuttle C M
Tucker ...
Tolier Philip
Thiel ...
Thayer W ...
Unger Heinrich
Unger Henry
Van Velden Otto
Vincent ...
Weber J W
Walwin ...
Woodward ...
Warren W C
Watson W W
Watson ...
Whittle Arlew
Walker N B
Williams ...
Williams J A
Wright H J
Willike Thos
Williams C H
Wald ...
Wakware ...
Emery J
... Frank
Eades ...
Flynn John
Flynn ...
Freed ...
Flood W H
Faulkner S
Fitch ...
Frenier ...
Frederickson ...
Caney W P
... Frank H
Calvert Patrick
Griffith Jos W
Griffiths ...
Gratton ...
Guthrie ...
Gallagher Jas
Napier ...
Naufts Henry
Nickels P A
Nitzschmann F
Nichols Hamly
Neil & Co

PACKAGES

Barnett O
... Frank J
Brown M S ...
Burke ...
Frey George A
Cordon Mrs ...
Hanson ...
Hicks Burt
Koppler ...
Wilcoxon ...

GEORGE A. STEEL, P. M.

THE HOTELS

HOLTON HOUSE.

... Pt Townsend	... Church, ... City
... Chamberlain & w ...	M Kaminsky, ...
...	A I ... Yakima City
J W Staple, ...	A Michler, Dalles
W Blum, do	J W Crider, do
Chas Salig, Hillston	Jo Watt, Amity
C J Lynn, do	Mrs Woods, Corvallis
N Cundell, do	M ... Dixon, do
S J McCann, ... Yamhill	H J McIntyre, ...
C McMulty, Corvallis	R ... Strahan & fam, Albany
W D Scott, Seattle	... Talbot, Sodaville
J D Irvine, do	Mrs Hunter, Ilwaco
C McMonagh, do	Dick Easlin, Corvallis
E M W ... A ... M Bridge	J G Thompson, Eugene
W S Brown, Prineville	R F McIntyre, Portland
Jos Day, St Helens	W B Wilshire, S F
W D Fenton, Lafayette	D Van Vleet, do
T J Cole, St Louis	G W Faulk, do
J C Meglor & Browns ... ville, W T	J M Kaufman, do
J J Casey, Woodburn	D P Hammond, do
Mrs G D Gray, ... Petaluma	M M Block, do
Miss Alice Munday, do	I R Forester, do
Miss Fannie Munday, do	J O Shepard, do
C J Munday, Seattle	R Hamilton, do
C W Hambright, Olympia	A E Hausmann, do
F Risley, Lona	E Shea, Vancouver

QUIMBY.

Miss Brodbeck, ...	A J Goodrich, Oregon
Mrs Broderick, do	J W Smith, ...
... Lane, Salem	W I White, do
Henry Brown, Salem	Martin Wilson, do
A E Spartin, Albany	C W Jones, do
C S Johnson, ...	D Marshal, Montana
H Wehrung, Hillsboro	P Harding, do
I Fulton & wf, St Paul	H Hoffman, do
Miss Fulmer, do	James White, do
R M Laurie & wf, Oreg	Ben Holgate, Tacoma
O N Fawcett, Corvallis	P A Wood, do
H G Mulke, do	L F Smith, Lowell, Mass
C H Carter, do	J Q Palmer, Tacoma
J J Benson, do	Henry Yarl, Monmouth
W L Hinkle & wf, Oreg	S W Smith and daughter, Independence
Emil Schanno, The Dalles	Miss Pitt, French ...
I Usher, Bay Co	Miss S Pitt, do
M Stinson & wf, Albany	Miss L Mahon, do
H N Cobb, Hornellsville	G H Bolten, W W
W S Lord & wf, Pendleton	H H Dever, Oregon
W H Kennedy, S Prairie	

ST CHARLES

I W Wendel, San Fran	Theo Pring, Dalles
Dr G I Drucker, do	H I Brooks, Chehalis, WT
O R Levens, Amity	Jas Duffy, Astoria
J D Shaw, Philadelphia	G A Dorris & wf, Astoria
C B Harris, Sauvie's Isld	Mrs B Killen & ch, do
P S Powen, do	Mrs Sea ... & chn, Cathlamet
W A Carty, Oregon City	G I Baker, McMinnville
Mrs Egan, N Yamhill	H A Tucker, do
S T Smith, Dallas	Jas Thorn, Salem
J Burrow, Bachelor's Isld	Robt Larkee, Albany
Chas Kron, Dalles	C Barnes, do
J H Watson, Ashland	E Popple, ... Independence
J T Tufts, Grant's Pass	Chas Mungold, Vancouver
D Q Bridgford, ...	E A White, do
J D Kelly, McCoy	E A Burrows, Knappton
Levi Robbins, Molala	Rev J H Hanna, Union Rdg
D McDonald, Oregon	J H Ottinger, Bunno
J Reardon, Kalama	
G F Tyskowicz, Bachelor's Island	

MERCHANT HOTEL

I T B Lee, New York	G H Thompson & wife, Dalles
Capt R Alexander, Ship Mary Law	S C Vaughn, Dayton
J Hamlin, Denver	B Mardell, St Paul
J H Bigle, Seattle	A Simmons, do
J J Armstrong, do	W Mullide, Lewiston
J Smith, Colfax	J H Brown, Brownsville
H D Kelly, Olympia	B F Reed, ...
Bert Kelly, do	I G Laman, do
W R LaMorst, ... Paris	W L Raz, do
Miss Minnie ... S I	

THE GILMAN

J Jergenson, Walla Walla	A Franklin, S F
Isaac Chilcore, do	J Keelig, Boston
W H Carmain, Sprague	W Lair Hill, Dalles
Mrs C E Stowell, W W	W Porter, Cottage Grove
T H Reese, Butteville	Tom Parker, Spokan
S I Morgan, Canyon City	J J Smith, Vancouver
J R Dickenson, Turner	W H Bessa, New Bedford
R Williams, S F	

A Boy or a Girl

All women, the world over, who expect to become mothers are curious as to the sex of the unborn child, and every old wife has a bundle of unfailing signs and omens which determine the question out of hand without leaving room for doubt. In Sicily these signs are as follows —among others of dubious modesty, which it is as well to leave in obscurity. If you suddenly ask an expectant mother, "What is the matter with your hand?" and she holds up or turns out the palm of her right hand, her child will be a boy. If she holds up her left hand or turns out the back of her right, it will be a girl. If she strews salt before the threshold, the sex of the first person who enters at the door determines that of the unborn—a man for a boy, a woman for a girl. If she goes to draw water from the well, and throws a few drops over her shoulder without looking back, the sex of the first person who passes, after the performance of this "sortilegio," in like manner determines the sex of the child. After the first child the line in which the hair grows at the nape of the neck of the preceding is an unfailing sign of that which is coming after. If it grows in a peak it presages a boy; if straight a girl. This is also one of the infallible signs in India. If the woman sees an ugly or a deformed creature, and does not say in an audible voice "Dio cu lu fici" (God has made it), she will produce a monster. If she repeats the charm, devoutly as she ought, she had saved her child from deformity. The patron saint of expectant mothers in Sicily is St. Francisco di Paola. To secure his intervention in their behalf they go to church every Friday to pray especially to him. The first time they go they are blessed by putting on the cord or girdle proper to this saint, by receiving, before their own offering, two blessed beans, a few blessed wafers, and a small wax taper, also blessed, round which is twisted a slip of paper whereon is printed, "Ora pro nobis Sancte Pater Francisce di Paola." The cord is worn during the time of pregnancy. The candle is lighted during the pains of childbirth, when heavenly interposition is necessary, and the beans and wafers are eaten as an act of devotion which results in all manner of good to both mother and child.

The Question of Nationality

You meet with it everywhere in the ... national empire. It is the great preoccupation of the present, and it will be in fact the chief agent in determining the future of the population of the banks of the Danube and the Balkan peninsula. You Englishmen cannot well understand the full force of this feeling which is so strong in Eastern countries. England is for you your country, for which you live, and for which, if needs, you die. This love of country is a religion which survives even when all other faith or religion has ceased to exist. It is the same in France. M. Thiers, who, as a rule, so thoroughly grasped situations, never realized the immense force of these aspirations of races which completely rearranged, before his eyes, the map of Europe on the nationality footing. Cavour and Bismarck were, however, well aware of this, and knew how to take advantage of this sentiment in creating the unity in Italy and of Germany. One evening Jules Simon took me to call on M. Thiers in rue St. Henore, who asked me to explain the Flemish movement in Belgium (and did so), and he seemed to consider the question as most unimportant, quite childish, in fact, and very much behind the age. He was at once both right and wrong. He was right because true union is one of minds, not of blood. Christ's saying is here admirably applicable: "Whosoever shall do the will of God the same is my brother and sister and mother" (St. Mark, iii, 35.) I grant that mixed nationalities which, without consideration of diversity of language and race rest, as in Switzerland, on an identity of historical reminiscences of civilization and liberty, are of a superior order; they are types and forerunners of the final fusion when all mankind will be but one great family, or rather a federation. But M. Thiers, being ... like a true son of the French revolution, was wrong in not taking things into account as they actually are, and the exigencies of the transitory situation. The awakening of nationalities is the inevitable outcome of the development of the democracy, of the press, and of literary culture. An autocrat may govern twenty different peoples without in the least troubling himself as to their language or race; but if once assemblies be introduced everything is changed. Speech governs. Then what language is to be spoken? That of the people, of course. Will you educate the young? It must be done in their mother tongue. Is justice to be administered? You cannot judge a man in a foreign language. You wish to represent him in parliament and ask for his vote; the least he can claim in return is that he may understand what you say. And thus by degrees the language of the multitude gains ground and is adopted in parliament, law courts, and schools of every degree. In Finland, for instance, the struggle is between the Swedes, who form the well-to-do classes and live in the towns on the coast, and the rural population, who are Finns. When visiting the country with the son of the eminent linguist, Castren, who died in Asia while seeking out the origin of the Finn language, I found that the latter was more spoken than Swedish, even in the suburbs of large towns such as Abo and Helsingfors. All official inscriptions are in two languages. The instruction in the communal schools is almost entirely in the Finn tongue.

Peter the Great at Karlsbad

Peter the First visited Karlsbad in October, 1711, doing so with a view to drink the water, but nothing definite is known about his malady. From a picture of the period a notion may be formed of the manner in which he took the water. A room is there shown in which there is ..., and on the wall a board on which to chalk the number of glasses taken. There are three rows of figures, the third is blurred, but the second indicates the number 23. An anecdote is preserved, which shows why the Czar Peter had to be careful in noting the number of glasses. When the doctor first saw him he ordered that the czar should begin by drinking three glasses. The czar understood him to mean three pitchers, and selected out of the pitchers used for bringing water from the "Sprudel" to his lodging, the one which he thought the best for the purpose of drinking. Lying in bed he swallowed the contents of one pitcher and had nearly finished those of a second when the doctor entered the room. The czar said to him: "I think I shall empty the second pitcher, but I cannot possibly manage to get down the contents of the third." The doctor was astounded and hastened to explain the mistake. As the archives of Karlsbad were destroyed by fire in 1759, many of the particulars concerning the czar's sojourn are lost, but the records of Teplitz have been preserved, and they contain the following anecdote of the czar, who went thither from Karlsbad to take the baths. He arrived at Teplitz on the 5th of November, 1712, and took a bath that day. Although the temperature of the water was 110 deg. Fahrenheit, he ordered a stove to be placed in the bathroom and heated to a high pitch, and, before entering the hot water, he swallowed a large quantity of brandy. Each time he took a bath he remained several hours in it. In the absence of more precise information, it may be inferred that overdoses of brandy may have occasioned the czar's ailment. He was as assiduous at his devotions as in drinking. There being no Greek church at Karlsbad then he was accustomed to go daily up the side of the valley, kneel before a cross placed there, and say his prayers, while his attendants kept away intruders. He worked as a mason at a house then building, and he competed for and carried off the prize at a shooting match. On both occasions he displayed his hasty temper. A mason regarding him, as he thought, in a contemptuous fashion, he threw a trowel full of mortar in the poor man's face. Learning afterwards that, instead of meaning disrespect, the mason meant to express his astonishment at seeing so great a man working with a trowel as a mason, the czar repented him of his haste and of the injury done to the mason and made him a present. In like manner he was so enraged at the applause of a spectator of his shooting, who was really surprised at his skill but was supposed by the czar to have made so much noise in order to distract his attention, that he fired at, but happily missed him.

John A. Logan.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—Although nearly four years will pass before the republicans of this country will meet together in convention to nominate a standard bearer for the campaign of 1888, the friends of Gen Logan are already laying plans to secure the honor for the Illinois statesman. It is urged that Gen Logan gave more strength to the ticket with which his name was identified than Mr Blaine did. His intercourse with the people wherever he went added greatly to his reputation as a man of force and character. There is no doubt that Gen Logan's quiet and manly course during the few exciting days following the election has won for him innumerable friends among that large class of voters who had regarded him coldly, or at least with passive indifference. The senator is comparatively poor and it is represented that his familiarity with matters legislative and his wide acquaintance with large corporate interests would give him a legal practice worth not less than $25,000 yearly. Those who are closest to the general say he will continue to reside in Chicago, and divide his practice equally between that city and Washington. He needs money as a provision for his old age. He is said, too, to have developed a penchant for money getting. This is as sudden as it is surprising. Logan is one of the few poor men in the senate. The fortunes of most of his confreres mount up into the millions, while there are few, indeed, who are not worth $100,000 or so. Excepting his property in Chicago and a farm in southern Illinois, Logan has nothing.

The Vote in New England.

BOSTON, Nov 29.—The Journal compares the total New England vote in the last election with that of 1880. Garfield's plurality was 103,.04 in a total vote of 739,551. This year the total vote was 745,036, an increase of only 5,484 over 1880, and Blaine's plurality was 61,482. Cleveland's vote was less than Hancock's by 1089. The republican vote fell off 3.,101 from 1880 but the figures show that these voters did not go to Cleveland. Most of them went to St. John. The Journal concludes:

First—That a falling off of 30,000 from the republican vote is a pretty small net outcome from all the mugwump clamor and malice.

Second—That the fact that this falling off was no larger points to considerable offsetting defection of workingmen from the democracy who have come into the republican party, and have come to stay.

Third—That the loss from the republican ranks has not resulted in strengthening the democracy, which actually polled fewer votes in 1884 than in 1880.

MADAME DE STAEL

From Croker's Letters.

Moore in his lately published "Life of Sheridan," has recorded the laborious care with which he prepared his bons-mots. Madame de Stael condescended to do the same. The first time I ever saw her was at dinner at Lord Liverpool's at Coombe Wood. Sir James Mackintosh was to have been her guide, and they lost the way, and went to Addiscombe and some other places by mistake, and when they got at last to Coombe Wood they were again bewildered, and obliged to get out and walk in the dark, and through the mire up the road through the wood. They arrived consequently two hours too late and strange draggled figures, she explaining by way of apology, "Coombe par ci, Coombe par la, nous avons ete par tous les Coombes de l'Angleterre." During dinner she talked incessantly but admirably, but several of her apparently spontaneous mots were borrowed or prepared. For instance, speaking of the relative states of England and the continent at that period, the high notion we had formed of the danger to the world from Bonaparte's despotism, and the high opinion the continent had formed of the riches, strength and spirit of England, she insisted that these opinions were both just, and added with an elegant ... "Les etrangers sont la posterite contemporaine." This striking expression I have since found in the journal of Camille Desmoulins.

The conversation turned on the court of Berlin, and Lord Liverpool asked if M de Segur, then ... there, was related to the old family of Segur, of whom his lordship mentioned one whom he had known. She answered laughingly that they were related "du cote des syllabes," meaning that they were not related, though their names were the same. Lord Liverpool did not see what she meant, and repeated his inquiry in the form of asking whether they were of the same family. She replied with great readiness, "Milord, ils sont du meme alphabet." Nothing could appear more extemporaneous than this double jest, yet it must have been prepared, for every one now knows that the M. Segur of Berlin was one of the old Segur, and he was in fact the very man Lord Liverpool was inquiring about. Madame de Stael had the phrase, cut and dry, as the expression is, ready to be used on any of the occasions then very frequent, when strangers inquired if such or such of Bonaparte's chamberlains or diplomatists were of the old stock whose names they bore, and the phrase of "du meme alphabet" I have since seen somewhere in print.

She was ugly, and not of an intellectual ugliness. Her features were coarse, and the ordinary expression rather vulgar, she had an ugly mouth, and one or two irregular prominent teeth, which perhaps gave her countenance an habitual gayety. Her eye was full, dark and expressive, and when she declaimed, which was almost whenever she spoke, she looked eloquent and one forgot that she was plain. On the whole, she was singularly unfeminine, and if in conversation one forgot she was ugly, one forgot also that she was a woman.

"We should say the whole trouble originated in bringing the clergy into the campaign at all. From first to last they were a disgrace to their profession, and a positive injury to the candidate they endeavor to help." This sounds like a dead ... stab at Beecher, but as it is taken from the columns of the New York Post it must be concluded that it is not intended to crush the Plymouth pastor, and is only an additional whack at the already much berated Burchard.

How ... [illegible] ... with SOZODONT we may Keep all the ... at bay.

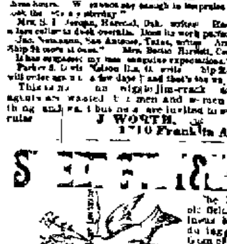
A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.
Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every Blemish on Beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit. The distinguished Dr. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
BEARING THIS MARK ARE THE FINEST GOODS EVER MADE.
... All Linen both Inside and Exterior.
A... for them.

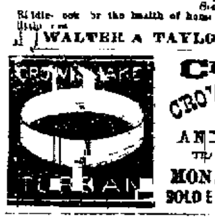
I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer
and to intelligent men and women of good character will afford a liberal chance to test it before paying and return at my expense if not satisfactory. It works on a new principle and is by common consent, the only washer worthy the name. ... [illegible]
J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN



The Mullein Stalk of the old fields contains a ... healing and ... principle. The sweet Gum of the southern swamps possesses a stimulating expectorant, which loosens the phlegm and cuts the false membrane that forms in catarrh and bronchial tubes. These two simple remedies combined after the Cherokee recipe produce a Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough, Colds, and Consumption. For sale by all druggists at 25 cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Send 2c stamp for Taylor's Riddle-book for the health of home and amusement of the ... WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

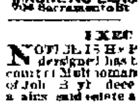
CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS



RUPTURE
Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento st., cor Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Multnomah county, Or., executor of the estate of John ..., deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified to the undersigned at the office of First & Ho... corner of Second and Washington streets, Portland, Or., within six months from the date hereof. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate settlement of their accounts.
Portland, Or., Dec 4, 1884. FRANZ ELLIG,
Executor of the estate of John Barth, deceased.



SKATES! SKATES!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Prices reduced on Club and Rink Skates.
WEBSTER & CO., 7 New Montgomery St., S. F.

A CARD.—To all suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send ... addressed envelope ...

BANKS.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. ... BAUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
Transacts a general Banking Business. Receives Accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.
Directors
D. P. Thompson, I. W. Trutz, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, F. Eggert, W. ... Spencer,
F. K. Arnold, R. M. Wade, W. L. Smith,
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham.
Union Block, cor Second and Stark Sts.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
President: HENRY FAILING
Vice President: H. W. CORBETT
Cashier: G. E. WITHINGTON
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED
Capital and Reserve ... $2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch 48 First st.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, President. | W. W. THAYER, Vice President. | C. P. HOGUE, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Rates—3 per cent per annum on deposits for three months, four per cent per annum on deposits for six months, 6 per cent per annum on deposits for 12 months.
Directors
W. W. Thayer, F. D. Shattuck, VanB Delashmutt,
C. H. Dodd, J. E. Smith, Ira F. Powers,
H. W. Scott, R. Williams, C. P. Hogue,
H. W. Monastes.
N. E. cor First and Stark Sts.

O. & W.
Mortgage Savings Bank
OF OREGON
31 First street, Portland, Or.
WILLIAM REID, President. | WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
ROBERT BELL, Vice President.
INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.
Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½
Nine months 5
One Year 6
SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 1874
Loaned over Farm and City Properties.

AINSWORTH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Third and Oak.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
A Safe Deposit Department
Connected with the Bank.
SAFES RENTED on easy terms.
Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve ... $3,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches: Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received in current account, subject to check, or on ... time rate.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

JAMES STEEL, President. | W. C. JOHNSON, Vice President. | A. MACLEAY, Cashier.

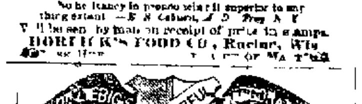
Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
No. 26 Washington Street,
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
RATES—3 per cent per annum on deposits for three months, 4 per cent per annum on deposits for six months, and 6 per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors
J. Loewenberg, Jas. W. Cook, S. D. Smith,
L. Fleischner, J. I. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson, James Steel, H. L. Hoyt,
J. A. Macrum, Jos. A. Strowbridge.

MARKETS.

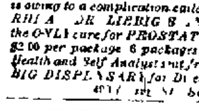
PACIFIC MARKET.
M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

"OUR BABY
thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS is
HORLICK'S
ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Send for Book on the Treatment of Children, free.
Easily digested and nutritious."—G W Bailey, M D, Elizabeth, N J.
Find it all that could be desired.—F W Reid, ...
So far ... superior to any thing extant.—E S Cahoon, M D ...
Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.



The reason that Thousands cannot get cured of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD and the result of abuse, disease or excesses, is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHŒA ... DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHŒA. Price $2 00 per package, 6 packages $10 00. Guide to Health and Self Analysis sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men, 400 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

When you have had Catarrh long enough and want to be cured, just ask your Druggist for "DR. SYKES Sure Cure for Catarrh," and "Atmospheric Insufflator."—price only $1 50—or order direct from us. Pamphlet free.
S. G. SKIDMORE & CO.,
Druggists, 151 First st., Portland, Or.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
OF THE HUMAN BODY ENLARGED, DEVELOPED, STRENGTHENED, Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

... FOR MEN ... [illegible]

RIVER STEAMERS.

Steamer Salem
Will contract to carry Wheat at lowest rates ... TOWING on lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. Charters for Hunting and Excursions cheap. Apply on board or Post Office Box 844, Portland.

NOTICE—STEAMER JANONA LEAVES TAYLOR street wharf daily (Sundays excepted) for Oregon City and intermediate points at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Oregon City for Portland at 8 A. M.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.
The Steamer "City of Sellwood"
Leaves SELLWOOD at 6 30, 8 30 A. M., 1 30, 5 P. M.
Leaves Portland at 7 15 A. M., 4, 6 P. M. Extra trips on Sunday.

	FARES	
To Sellwood	15c Round trip	25c
Milwaukie	25 Round trip	40
Oswego	30c Round trip	50c
Twenty trip tickets (for residents of Sellwood)		$1

For Cowlitz River.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carrolton, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. Returning Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer Manzanillo
Leaves Morrison street at ... every ... morning at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted). On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and ... landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Portland and LaCamas Route.
Change of Time.
On and after Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison street dock, Portland, for LaCamas on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Will leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings.
For freight or passage apply at ... or on boat.
W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria—Fast Line.
The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and ... Saturday at ... o'clock P. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days and ... Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 2 P. M.
Passengers by this route connect with the trains for Sound ports.
U. B. SCOTT, President.

INSURANCE.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	£3..,000
Deposit in Oregon	£10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP SCHUYLER, Agent.

RAILROAD INSURANCE!
The Commercial Union Insurance Company,
OF LONDON
Are now prepared to issue special policies on time risks of loss on General Merchandise ... shipped ... by rail ... East or to Europe ... via Eastern ports.
SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., Agts., Portland.

THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$220,000 00
Cash Assets	266,87. 94

M. W. FECHHEIMER, President
M. S. BURRELL, Vice President
EDWARD HALL, Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital ... $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS,
General Insurance Agent,
9 FIRST ST.
Phenix Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. | R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,
Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receive constant shipments of
Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal. | WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.
Shipping and Commission Merchants
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.
FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.
Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (330 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.
Pamphlets sent free on application.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.,
109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.
Vital Weakness and Prostration from over work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 30 years,—is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illust'd Catalogue free. 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

DR. SALFIELD'S REJUVENATOR
THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decay, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies. IT NEVER FAILS. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD, HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10, sent upon receipt of price or C O D to any address, strictly private, by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, 1 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.
Trial Bottle Free sufficient to show its merit will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age. Communication strictly confidential by letter or at office.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

PILES.—$1,000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, BLEEDING or protruding piles DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., agents, Portland, Or.

Men who suffer through indiscretions, remember Allen's Brain Food restores former vigor to brain and body. $1.—6 for $5, at Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First avenue, New York.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
As this is the only line ... through ... emigrant ... from Portland.
Leave Portland at 5.30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12.30 P. M. fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily ... A. M.; arrive ... connecting with Co.'s boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT ... MIDNIGHT	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Queen ... Friday Dec 2	Columbia ... Friday Dec ...
Oregon ... Saturday Dec 6	Queen ... Wednesday Dec 10
Columbia ... Thursday Dec 11	Oregon ... Monday Dec 15
Queen ... Tuesday Dec 16	Columbia ... Saturday Dec 20
Oregon ... Sunday Dec 21	Queen ... Friday Dec 26
Columbia ... Friday Dec ...	Oregon ... Tuesday Dec 30
Queen ... Thursday Jan 1	Columbia ... Sunday Jan 4

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
On and after Nov. 2., 1884, transfer steamer connecting with ... the Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily at ... 30 P. M.
Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8 10 A. M.
Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.
Through Sleeping Cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.
Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 6 30 A. M. and arrive at 7 10 P. M. daily.
Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul without change. Between Huron, Mon. and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria and Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	..
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM		..

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.
For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
WEST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.
Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions respectively.
General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. | A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
59 Hours between Portland and San Francisco.
Only 2. hours Staging.
Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30.
Leave Portland at ... 30 A. M. daily (except Sunday).
Arrive at San Francisco 4 30 P. M. third day.
Close connection made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Ashland	4 45 A. M.
Ashland	8 45 P. M.	Portland	4 25 P. M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9 00 A. M.	Corvallis	4 30 P. M.
Corvallis	9 30 A. M.	Portland	3 20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5 00 P. M.	McMinnville	8 00 P. M.
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	8.30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
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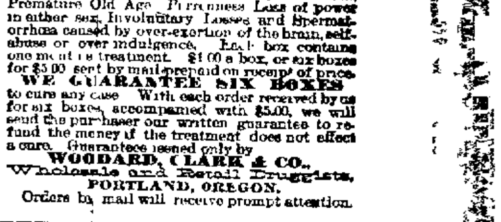

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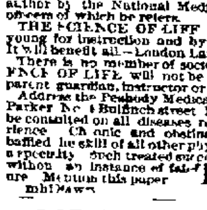

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Effort to get a Government Assay Office in Portland

Discussion of the National Bankrupt Law Address by Judge Maguire of Montana upon Accessions of Trade from the East

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held last evening at its rooms, President Macleay in the chair

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

The secretary read a communication from J E Shepard, regarding employment in connection with the immigration board Referred to immigration committee

From M C George acknowledging receipt of a copy of Mr Lloyd's letter also, from J N Dolph, to the same effect

From the secretary of the national board of trade giving date of next meeting as January 14 next

From the New York board of trade and transportation in reference to the national bankrupt law, favoring the Lowell bill and asking the Portland board of trade to take some action in assisting it to become a law

OTHER BUSINESS.

A resolution adopted at a previous meeting favoring the Lowell bankrupt bill was discussed and Mr Dodd moved to forward a copy of the resolution to our senators and representatives, with a second approval of the same

Mr. White spoke against the resolution, being opposed to new bankrupt laws. He favored the present assignment law, except that he thought the creditors should select the assignee

Mr. Dodd cited instances lately coming under his observation in Oregon and Washington He thought late experiences would be taken into account, and they show the necessity of a new bankrupt law The present attachment law of Washington and the Oregon assignment law are almost inoperative and are wrong

The motion of Mr Dodd was carried

Mr Dodd moved that a committee of three be appointed to select delegates to national board of trade. Messrs. Dodd, Arnold and White were appointed as such committee.

Messrs. Lang & Co and Mr B Campbell were elected members of the board

George L Figg applied for membership in the board Referred

The committee on immigration presented a report, covering the work already done and the organization effected This report has already been given in substance by THE OREGONIAN through its news columns The report was received and adopted

The committee on rail freights was granted further time to report.

Mr D C Ireland introduced Judge Maguire, of Montana, who addressed the board upon Portland as a trade center, present and prospective, and more particularly the country east of Portland He spoke of the possibility of extending trade with Idaho Montana, and even more distant sections of the northwest, and claimed that the mines of Montana will in time furnish a very large trade

Mr Dodd spoke in favor of working toward the establishment of a government assay office at Portland He moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial asking congress to furnish this city with an assay office Messrs. Dodd, Thompson and Kapus were appointed as such committee

The president was empowered to appoint a standing committee on mines and mining

It was moved that the change in by-laws proposed at the last meeting concerning the voting, be adopted motion carried.

The president and secretary were instructed to call attention of the senators and representatives to the memorial adopted last year, asking for the erection of a new custom house here Adjourned

BOOKS PRESENTED TO THE LIBRARY

Yesterday Mr H Thielsen presented the following books to the Portland Library association

The New Age and its Messenger, by Rev W F Evans

The Miracles of Jesus Christ, explained according to their spiritual meaning in the way of question and answer, by the Rev J Clowes, M A

Gems from the writings of Swedenborg, with a memoir, by Rev O Prescott Hiller vols)

Essays by Theophilus Parsons (2 vols)

The Feminine Soul Its Nature and Attributes, with thoughts upon marriage and friendly hints upon feminine duties, by Elizabeth Streett

Footprints of the New Age, being a verification of Swedenborg's disclosures respecting the last general judgment, by B F Barrett.

Letters on the Future Life, addressed to Henry Ward Beecher, by the same

Light on the Last Things, by William B Hayden

Ten Chapters on Marriage, its Nature, Uses, Duties and Final Issues, by the same

The Mystery of Life, and other papers, by Theophilus Parsons

The Bible, its Free Character and Spiritual Meaning, by L P Mercer

Discourses on the Rationality of the Christian Religion and the Harmony of its Doctrines, by Rev Abiel Silver

The Doctrine of Charity and Faith, from the Arcana Coelestia of Emanuel Swedenborg, a new translation, by Rev T B Hayward

Angelic Wisdom Concerning the Divine Providence, by Emanuel Swedenborg

The New View of Hell, Showing its Nature, Whereabouts, Duration, and How to Escape it, by B. F Barrett.

Great Truths on Great Subjects, six lectures delivered at Brighton, by the Rev Dr Bayley.

The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine from things heard out of Heaven, to which is prefixed something concerning the new heaven and the new earth, by Emanuel Swedenborg a new translation by Rev S B Hayward

The Athanasian Creed and Modern Thought, by the Rev Thomas Murray Gorman, M A.

Light on Life, essays by Robert R. Rodgers

The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem Concerning the Lord from the Latin of Emanuel Swedenborg

The Last Judgment and Second Coming of the Lord, by the Rev E. D Rendell

Lectures on the Book of Revelation, by William B Hayden Two copies.

The Phenomena of Plant Life by Leo H Grindon

The Journeys of the Israelites in the Wilderness Considered as to its Spiritual Meaning, by D. H Howard.

Playing Santa Claus and Other Christmas Tales, by Mrs S P Doughty

The Life of Jesus, from the gospel record vindicated and defended against the attacks of Dr Strauss, and of infidelity in general, from the German of the late Dr L F Immanuel F Tafel

The Golden City, by B. F Barrett.

Mental Medicine, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Medical Psychology, by Rev W F Evans.

The Holy Word, in its own defense addressed to Bishop Colenso and all other earnest seekers after truth, by Rev Abiel Silver

Lectures on the Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures, by the same

The Catechism or Decalogue Explained as to its External and Internal Senses, by Emanual Swedenborg

Notes on the Psalms, chiefly explanatory of their spiritual sense, with a new translation from the Hebrew, by the Rev O Prescott Hiller Vol. 1.

Commentary on the Gospel According to St John, by Rev William Bruce

Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Matthew, by the same

The Four Leading Doctrines of the New Church, signified in the Revelation Chapter 21, by the New Jerusalem, translated from the Latin of Emanuel Swedenborg

The New Eschatology Showing the Indestructibility of the Earth and Wide Difference Between the Letter and Spirit of Holy Scripture, by J G Broughton Legg

God Manifest, a treatise on the goodness, wisdom and power of God as manifested in his works, word and personal appearing showing also, how the permission of moral and physical evil is reconcilable with the divine attributes, by the Rev O Prescott Hiller

Y M C A CONCERT LAST NIGHT

A short time since several musically inclined young men members of the Y M C A of this city, formed an orchestra for their own improvement and to render assistance to the association in its meetings, socials, entertainments, etc Last evening they made their first appearance before the public in an entertainment given in the hall of the association, the proceeds of which are to be used in paying tuition fees and for instruments. The first number of the programme was a schottische by the orchestra of nine pieces, Professor F A. Smith, director. The selection was played in good time and tune, and for so recently organized a company, creditably performed The Wardell glee club then gave a solo and chorus, "The Old Photo," the solo being well given by Mr. Wardell. Mdme. Gaylord Bell met with a warm welcome, and in a solo displayed great ability upon that almost forgotten but sweetest of all instruments, the harp. In response to an encore another selection was given. Mrs. Gay, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Smith, then rendered in fine voice and style "How was I Wrong?" Then followed a duet harp and piano Mme Bell and Miss Lula Dalton, in which both displayed talent of a high order Messrs Lee and Coffin followed in a duet, "When I Know thou art near me." Both gentlemen were in good voice and did justice to the selection The glee club then gave 'The Soldiers Chorus' in response to an encore the "Drum Chorus" was repeated The Marcello march was then given by the orchestra this selection was given with more decision and brilliancy than the previous one, and reflected great credit upon both orchestra and conductor "Supposing" was then given by Mrs Gay The lady's enunciation is very good, and her voice a mezzo soprano of power, showing high cultivation In response to an encore she gave "In the Gloaming" Then followed a harp solo by Mrs. Bell, and a closing selection, 'Artist's Life Waltz,' by the orchestra

BY RAIL TO CALIFORNIA

Possibilities of Work being Resumed on the two Roads which are to Meet at the State Line

The people and press of northern California, as well as some of those in southern Oregon, are beginning to cherish hopes once more of seeing the Oregon and California and California and Oregon railroads united at the boundary line of the two states, as was originally projected Some things happened recently of little importance in themselves, but which are taken as evidences that work will be resumed upon both roads in the spring The Yreka *Journal* in its last issue has the following to say upon the subject

"By passengers from below we learn that supplies are being forwarded to Delta for the Hood surveying force of the C P R R Co., which indicates that surveying is to be resumed again soon, so as to start road building in the spring, which is due probably to the Oregon company making arrangements to finish their end, the C P having always insured the public they would be at the line as soon as the Oregon company would build The C P were prepared to keep right on above Redding, when the Oregon company stopped at Roseburg, and unless the Oregon company finished their end the California branch would not pay to run for the small amount of local travel"

After writing the above the editor of the *Journal* evidently had some further conversation in regard to the matter, for in another place he says

"In conversation with Dr Autenrieth we learned that he received a letter from chief of railroad surveyors, Hood, but he said nothing about commencing surveys again on road above Delta The doctor doubts very much whether work will be commenced again on railroad next summer, as the C P Co will not build it unless capitalists advance money and railroad stock is down so low now that moneyed men will not invest He does not think the Oregon company will resume work as reported, for lack of means and trouble to secure any but if it should start up, work will of course be commenced on the California branch

In regard to work being commenced upon the Oregon end of the through line it is known here that everything is waiting upon the result of the meeting of the Oregon and California stockholders which is to be held this month Bids have been received and opened in London by the company, but there the matter stands However, the Redding *Press* says

"There seems to be a general impression in Oregon and Siskiyou counts that railroad work on both ends of the road will resume in the spring The Oregon company will probably make the first start at Ashland, when the California company will follow suit at Delta, as it is claimed that they are under bonds to effect a junction together In this connection we will state that Mr Dorsey of Smithson, has been employed to haul the wagon bridges in the third crossing above Elmore's, and at the fourth crossing, or Scottsville, to the railroad, when they will be loaded on the cars and shipped to the front, to be used in the construction of other wagon bridges This move seems to foreshadow active operations, and it will be remembered that Colonel Scoble's entire outfit is stored near by and can be utilized at a moment's notice "

THE COURTS.

MONDAY, Dec 8 1884

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J

Barnhart and Anderson—Demurrers to pleas of former acquittals sustained.

Balfour et al vs. Rankin et al—Final decree, Adjourned till 10 A M to-morrow

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, SMITH, J

S A Shattuck vs E Shydecker—Confirmation of sale

Nicolai et al vs Hawthorne et al—Referred to H H Northup

Louis Kueper vs Arnat Kueper—Referred to Sam B. Stott to take testimony

Thompson DeHart & Co vs. Lewis Huber Order for inspector of accounts, notes etc

O & C R R Co vs City of East Portland—Demurrer to answer confirmed and defendant to have leave to file amended answer

Louis Fong Be assignee of Duck Chung Wing & Co vs T A Jordan—Cause settled and dismissed

Hop Chong & Co vs T A. Jordan—Same

Page vs Levi Knott—Ten days to further plead

A H Tame, assignee, vs W F Bewhouse—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain

E Hannerman vs P Romes—Motion to make complaint more definite overruled by consent and plaintiff allowed three days to answer

Philip Romes vs Louis Fierer—Motion for new trial taken under advisement.

Hop Ching & Co vs Fong Ping—Motion for new trial denied.

In the matter of the assignment of M Bolarder—Assignee discharged and bonds exonerated

F A. Strong vs. Kanum & Brown—Motion for new trial denied

I W Knowles vs A Bradshaw—Judgment by default for $146 31 and costs

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J

L P Scott—Drunk and disorderly fined $10

William Dougherty—Same, fined $10

James McCorrick—Same 5 days in jail

Frank Baker—Same fined $10

Ah Lewey—Disorderly by fighting continued to December 9

Martin Smullden—Trespass continued to December 9

George Evans—Same same

Willie Daley Same same

John Wilson—Same fined $10

Thomas Gibson—Disorderly conduct continued to December 9

John Teig—Vagrancy continued to December 9

Ah Yen—Depositing vegetables on street forfeited bail

A Sheppard—Assault and battery fined $15

Antone Reille—Same fined $10

DALLAS ITEMS.

DALLAS Dec 6 1884

Public school and the academy are in full blast and well attended

A large area of wheat is sown in this section Winter sowing is almost finished, and the fields are as green as in ordinary spring

La Creole lodge of the Good Templars is being revived, Grand Lecturer Webb having paid an official visit. The Band of Hope also flourishes.

Mr J D Smith has moved the postoffice to a more central location and fixed it up with lock boxes etc. As he is a democrat it is not likely any Petroleum V Nasby will supplant him, more especially as he gives satisfaction as postmaster

Dixie has a new new M E Church (south), lately dedicated The public school is a large, creditable building, with patent desks and is well attended There has never been a saloon there The mill is turning out lots of flour, but the low price does not justify exporting to England, as they did so largely last year

Court is in session this week, with quite a heavy calendar Hon. R P Boise, district judge keeps the business well in hand By request of a number of citizens he delivered a characteristic speech on purity in legislation on Wednesday night, at the court house. It was rather from a granger standpoint, able and well received It is thought that the judge will be within easy call when the legislature is hunting for a United States senator

During the late revival of religion, a good number of both young and old were converted The change of life in some is very marked Union prayer meetings of the Holiness band, Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Methodist (south) churches are held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, the utmost harmony and great interest prevailing. Rev Mr Hurlbart and some recent converts are going out to Buena Vista to start a revival meeting

Mr E Bunce, lately from Manitoba, has started a new industry—a foundry, machine shop and iron and wood lathes, church school and other large bell factory He has machinery in process of erection that will enable him to build engines of from one to twenty-horse power He has had over thirty-five years' experience in the business, and is about to purchase a home and become a permanent resident. He uses the fine water power of McDonald & Ho man's tannery, which, by the way, has a capacity of 200 sides per month. Though the latter trade, like all others, is rather dull just now, they are exporting considerable to California and Colorado.

THE UMATILLA MURDER CASE

Trial in State Court no Bar to Prosecution in United States Court—They are Different Offenses

U S Circuit Court, District of Oregon

Monday December 8 1884

The United States vs Henry N Barnhart and Luther M Anderson Indictment for manslaughter

[illegible] The Umatilla Indian reservation is within the geographical limits and general jurisdiction of the state of Oregon but it is also a tract of country which the Indian title is not extinguished and which has been permanently set apart by treaty as a reservation for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians thereon and it is therefore Indian country within the meaning of that phrase as used in the revised statutes

[illegible] WITH INDIAN TRIBES The United States has jurisdiction over the intercourse with the Indians and may pass laws providing for the punishment of acts relating to such intercourse anywhere in the United States

JURISDICTION OF U S COURTS OVER CRIMES COMMITTED ON THE RESERVATION The U S courts of the district of Oregon have jurisdiction over the crimes committed on the Umatilla reservation by a white man on the property or person of an Indian and vice versa so far as the same have been defined by an act of congress.

[illegible] The defendants were indicted in the U S court for the crime of manslaughter committed in killing an Indian William on the Umatilla reservation and pleaded to the indictment a former acquittal from which plea it appeared they had been indicted and tried in the state court for the murder of said Indian and acquitted to which plea there was a demurrer *Held* That the crime of which the defendants were acquitted in the state court was not the same as that charged in the indictment in the U S court and therefore the plea was bad

DEADY, J

On November 21, 1884 the grand jury of the United States district court for this district, by an indictment then duly found, accused the defendants of the crime of manslaughter, committed as follows On May 13, 1884, the defendants being white men, did "feloniously and wilfully" shoot, with a revolving pistol, one William, an Indian, then and there being on the Umatilla Indian reservation, in this district, and belonging thereto, whereof he then and there died

Afterwards the indictment was remitted to this court for trial

On November 24 the defendants demurred to the indictment, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the offence and on November 26 they withdrew their demurrers, and on being arraigned pleaded *autrefois acquit* or a former acquittal of the same charge in the circuit court of the state for the county of Umatilla From the pleas it appears that on June 16, 1884, the defendants were jointly indicted in said court for the crime of murder, committed in killing the said William on May 13 1884 in said county of Umatilla, which includes said Indian reservation and thereafter, to wit on July 2, 1884, were duly tried thereon and charge on the plea thereto of not guilty, and acquitted

To these pleas, the district attorney demurs, for that, the facts stated therein "do not constitute a former acquittal of the offense set forth in the indictment, and do not constitute a bar to the prosecution by the United States for said offence "

In U S v Bridleman, 7 Saw , 243 and in U S v Martin, 8 Saw , it was held that the United States courts of this district have jurisdiction of a crime committed on the Umatilla reservation, by a white man upon the person or property of an Indian, and vice versa, provided the crime is defined by a law of the United States directly applicable to the Indian country, or made so by ss 2145 and 2146 of the revised statutes

The crime of manslaughter when committed on the high seas or in any place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, is defined by s 5341 of the revised statutes, as the unlawful and wilful injuring of another, without malice, but so as to cause death, and this section was extended to the Indian country, so as to include the case of the killing of an Indian by a white man, and vice versa, by ss 2145 and 2146 of the revised statutes

Under s 8 of article I of the constitution the power of congress to provide for the punishment of a crime committed by a white man on the person or property of an Indian, and vice versa, anywhere in the United States, is undoubted

As was said in the case of the U S v Bridleman, supra, 247 "Upon the national government is devolved the power and duty to supervise and control the intercourse between the Indians and its citizens, so that, as far as possible, each may be protected from wrong and injury by the other, and in the exercise of this power and the performance of this duty, it is not limited or restrained by the fact that the Indians are within the limits of a state "

But as congress has not seen proper to confer jurisdiction upon the national courts of the crimes of murder or manslaughter growing out of intercourse between the whites and Indians unless committed in the "Indian country," the only debatable point there ever was in these cases, is, whether the Umatilla reservation is "Indian country," within the meaning of that term, as used in the revised statutes In the Bridleman and Martin cases, supra, the court held that the reservation was such Indian country, and and it appears that the point has since been definitively decided in the same way by the supreme court in Crow Dog, 109 U S, 556

In that case Mr Justice Matthews, speaking for the Court, says the term Indian country "applies to all the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished within the limits of the United States, even when not within a reservation expressly set apart for the exclusive occupancy of Indians, although much of it has been acquired since the passage of the act of 1834, and notwithstanding the formal definition in that act has been dropped from the statutes, excluding, however, any territory embraced within the exterior geographical limits of a state, not excepted from its jurisdiction by treaty or by statute, at the time of its admission into the Union, but saving, even in respect to territory not thus excepted and [but] *actually in the exclusive occupancy of Indians,* the authority of congress over it, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes and under any treaty made in pursuance of it."

The Umatilla reservation was made by a treaty negotiated with the Indians now in the occupation of it, on June 9, 1855, and ratified by the senate on March 8, 1859—twenty two days after the admission of the state into the Union It was thereby set apart for the "exclusive use" of these Indians and has been occupied by them, under the care and direction of congress ever since U S v Bridleman, 246 And although this reservation was never expressly excepted from the jurisdiction of the state, by either treaty or statute, it is nevertheless territory to which the Indian title has never been extinguished and "actually in the exclusive occupancy of Indians," in pursuance of a treaty of the United States. This brings it within the definition or description of Indian country," in Crow Dog, supra.

The question is not one of power in the national government for as has been shown, congress may provide for the punishment of this crime wherever committed in the United States Its jurisdiction is co-extensive with the subject matter—the intercourse between the white man and the tribal Indian—and is not limited by place or other circumstance.

But congress has only made provision for the punishment of this crime, when committed in the Indian country, as defined or described by law But this reservation being such Indian country the jurisdiction of this court over the offence is undoubted

Admitting this proposition, counsel for the defendants contends that in the killing of the Indian William, there was but one crime, if any, committed, for which the defendants were subject to trial by either the state or the United States court, and that whichever of these jurisdictions first took cognizance of the case, took it with the absolute exclusion of the other, and therefore the defendants having been first tried and acquitted on this charge in the state court, the question of their guilt or innocence is res judicata, and they cannot be retried upon it in this or any other court.

This argument assumes that this homicide only involves one crime of which neither the state or national courts have exclusive jurisdiction, but only concurrent.

Where an act constitutes a crime against two sovereignties—as the state and the United States—there may be a "concurrent" right to proceed against the offender, so that whichever of the two governments first acquires jurisdiction of him, shall be entitled to proceed ad finem litis, without interference from the other

But in the very nature of things, courts of different sovereignties cannot have concurrent jurisdiction of the same offence unless it is one arising under some law common to them all—as the law of nations

Piracy, or robbing on the high seas, is a violation of this common or universal law, and, therefore the courts of every nation in the civilized world have concurrent jurisdiction of it

And this being so, a trial in one of them, upon such a charge, is considered a bar to a prosecution therefor in another As was said in U. S, v Pirates, 5 Whea., 197, "It (piracy) is against all, and punished by all, and there can be no doubt that the plea of autrefois acquit would be good in any civilized state, though resting on a prosecution instituted in the courts of any other civilized state."

But there was no crime involved in the killing of Indian William punishable in any court, unless the law of Oregon or the United States made it so No other power had any jurisdiction over the place where the killing occurred, or the persons concerned in it Nor could either of these make this killing a crime triable in the courts of the other Nor is there any law common to both of them, as the law of nations, making this killing a crime, and under which either might take jurisdiction of it to the exclusion of the other The United States had declared the killing to be murder or manslaughter, according to the circumstances of the case, and provided for the punishment of the persons guilty of it in its own courts

The state also had a law providing for the punishment of persons guilty of such crimes when committed within its geographical limits, not excluding this reservation And while the latter comprehends the unlawful killing of any human being in the peace of the state, the former only extends to such killing of a human being known as a tribal Indian, by a white man and vice versa But the crimes defined by these laws however similar in circumstances or origin, are legally distinct They are offenses against different sovereignties and triable in different courts

In U S v Martin supra, 1 S it is "conceded that the admission of Oregon into the Union upon an equality with the other states, without any special reservation of jurisdiction over the place then known and occupied as the Umatilla Indian reservation, extended the jurisdiction of the state thereover, as to all subjects constitutionally within its power of legislation—such as a crime committed thereon by one white man upon another, and it may be by one Indian upon another "

But as this subject of the intercourse between the white man and the Indian is committed by the constitution to the government of the United States, and as congress has provided for the punishment of a white man for the felonious killing of an Indian upon this reservation, and vice versa, it is not admitted that the state has any authority over such killing, or power to punish or absolve the person committing the same

Local interference in such cases generally results in the punishment of the Indian and the acquittal of the white man

Most of the Indian wars which have desolated the frontier of this country, in the last thirty years, have been the direct result of crimes committed by a few lawless and savage white men upon Indians, which the local authorities were powerless or indisposed to punish As a rule, the proceedings in these tribunals have resulted in one judgment for the white man and another for the red one No white man was ever hung for killing an Indian, and no Indian tried for killing a white man ever escaped the gallows.

But it may be, that the state can punish acts growing out of the intercourse between the whites and Indians, until congress vests the jurisdiction thereof exclusively in the national courts See Coleman v Tennessee 97 U S, 11 But be this as it may and assuming for the present that the state has authority to provide for the trial and punishment or acquittal of a white person charged with the commission of a wrong upon the person or property of an Indian on this reservation, still the pleas of a former acquittal are not good The crime set forth in these pleas, of which it thereby appears the defendants were acquitted in the state court, is not the same crime charged in this indictment. The former is a crime constituted by the doing of an act which violated a law of the state of Oregon, while the latter is a crime arising out of a violation of a law of the United States

A person living under two governments or jurisdictions, as does every inhabitant of the states of this Union, may commit two crimes by doing or omitting one act—one against the state and the other against the United States And in such case, the conviction or acquittal of the one crime, in a forum of the state, is no bar to a prosecution for the other, in a forum of the United States.

The maxim—*Nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto*—now improved and incorporated into the constitution of the United States Amendment) in the words—"nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb does not apply, for the offences are not the same This limitation is a limitation upon the power of the government of the United States and not that of the state (Barron v The Mayor, etc, 7 Pet, 247 Twitchell v The Commonwealth, 7 Wall, 325) and its only effect is, to restrain the former from putting any person in jeopardy twice for the same offence—that is, an offence defined by its laws and triable in its courts

It matters not how often a person has been put in jeopardy elsewhere or otherwise on account of the act or conduct constituting such crime it is no defence to a prosecution therefore in the courts of the United States.

In Fox v. Ohio, 5 How , 432, the supreme court held that the state of Ohio could punish a person for passing a counterfeit coin though made in the similitude of a dollar of the coinage of the United States

In U S v Marigold, ibid, the same court held that the United States had authority to punish the same act, as incident to its power to coin money and regulate the value thereof" In this case Mr Justice Daniel, speaking for the court, (p 569) said "This court in the case of Fox v Ohio, have taken care to point out that the same act, might as to its character and tendencies, and the consequences it involved constitute an offense against both the state and the federal governments, and might draw to its commission the penalties denounced by either as appropriate to its character in reference to each "

In Moore v The People, etc , 14 How 17, it was held that the act of Illinois, making it an offence to harbor or secrete a fugitive from labor, was not in conflict with the constitution or any law of the United States, and that an act may be an offense, both against the law of the state and another of the United States Mr Justice Grier, in delivering the opinion of the court (p. 20), said "Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a state or territory He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offence or transgression of the laws of both Thus, an assault upon the marshal of the United States, and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment and the same act may also be a gross breach of the peace of the state, a riot, assault or a murder and subject the same person to a punishment, under the state laws, for a misdemeanor or felony That either or both may (if they see fit) punish such an offender, cannot be doubted Yet it cannot be truly averred that the offender has been twice punished for the same offence but only that by one act he has committed two offences, for each of which he is justly punishable He could not plead the punishment of one in bar to a conviction of the other "

In U S vs Cruikshank, 92 U S 549, Mr Chief Justice Waite in discussing the subject of citizenship of the state and the United States disposes of this question in the following clear statement that amounts, I think, to demonstration

"The people of the United states resident within any state are subject to two governments one state and the other national, but there need be no conflict between the two The power which the one possesses the other does not They are established for different purposes, and have separate jurisdictions. Together they make one whole and furnish the people of the United States with a complete government, ample for the protection of all their rights at home and abroad True, it may sometimes happen that a person is amenable to both jurisdictions for one and the same act. Thus, if a marshal of the United States is unlawfully resisted while executing the process of the courts within a state, and the resistance is accompanied by an assault upon the officer, the sovereignty of the United States is violated by the resistance, and that of the state by the breach of the peace, in the assault So too, if one passes counterfeited coin of the United States within a state, it may be an offense against the United States and the state the United States, because it discredits the coin and the state, because of the fraud upon him to whom it is passed. This does not, however, necessarily imply that the two governments possess powers in common, or bring them into conflict with each other It is the natural consequence of a citizenship which owes allegiance to two sovereigns and claims protection from both The citizen cannot complain, because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such form of government He owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and within their respective spheres must pay the penalties which each exacts for disobedience to its laws In return, he can demand protection from each within its own jurisdiction "

Upon these authorities and on principle it is clear that the pleas are bad The defendants have never been tried for the offense charged in this indictment For either, the state court before which they were tried had no jurisdiction in the premises, and then the proceeding set forth in the pleas was a nullity, or if it had, it was of an offense against the law of the state and not the United States

But after all, the most serious argument in support of this defence has been the hardship of being compelled to submit to two trials for one act. But that is no defence to the indictment, however much, in a proper case, it might operate to prevent the finding or prosecution of a second one therefore. As was said by Mr. Justice Daniel, in Fox v Ohio, supra 435, in reply to the same suggestion "It is almost certain, that in the benignant spirit in which the institutions both of the state and federal systems are administered, an offender, who should have suffered the penalties denounced by the one, would not be subjected a second time to punishment by the other, for acts essentially the same, unless indeed this might occur in instances of peculiar enormity, or where the public safety demanded extraordinary rigor "

And again, it must be borne in mind that the policy of the state and the United States may be and sometimes is at variance on a given subject In such case, the former may indirectly hinder or defeat the policy of the latter, if a trial in its courts for a crime growing out of an act which also constitutes a crime against the United States can be used as a bar to a prosecution of the offender in the national courts For instance, the United States under the Fifteenth Amendment, may punish any one who discriminates against the exercise of the elective franchise by another on account of color U S v Reese 92 U S, 217 But if the state may also declare such an act a crime, it may purposely affix a mere nominal punishment thereto and thus give any one guilty of such an act an opportunity to seek refuge in its tribunals, before the United States can reach him and by a trial and acquittal therein, at the hands of a sympathizing jury, or the imposition of a mere nominal punishment, effectually prevent the United States from prosecuting the offender in its own courts, and inflicting such punishment upon him as may be necessary to vindicate its authority and maintain its policy in the premises

Indeed if a trial and acquittal or punishment in a state court under such circumstances, is a bar to a prosecution in this court, for the crime of which these defendants stand indicted herein, it is difficult to see why a pardon by the governor of the state would not have the same effect

In short it is impossible that the United States can maintain its paramount authority over the subjects committed by the constitution to its jurisdiction, and at the same time allow a trial in a state court on a criminal charge growing out of an act that congress has defined to be a crime, to be a bar to a prosecution therefor, in its own courts and according to its own laws

The demurrers to the pleas are sustained, and the defendants are put to plead to the indictment—guilty or not guilty.

Mr James F Watson, for the United States

W. H Holt Hill, for the defendants

YAMHILL NOTES

MCMINNVILLE, Dec 8

Captain Harris of Amity talks of locating here

Surveyor Sloane will go to work on a new city map soon

The new chandeliers at the C P church are very attractive

G A R post inspection at North Yamhill Friday the 19th inst

The wife of Councilman Jones has been quite ill for several days

The mail from here to Sheridan via Bellvue is carried on horseback now

Four ex Union soldiers are postmasters in this county Turn the rascals out "

J M Carison the writing teacher, is here for his annual writing school

The business of the bank has increased requiring the services of another clerk

A J Sully, druggist of Dayton talks of going to Portland to study for a physician's diploma

George Inglis has finished plastering the Masonic hall and returned to his home near Newberg to-day

The first quarter of the public school was out last Friday There will be a vacation during the holidays

A D Hoffman has bought fifty five acres of land lying in the South Yamhill bottom, of W C Fembree

John Redmond has rented his farm near town and moved to town, occupying the late residence of W J Garrison

J M Gardner has bought a small farm of M. Bryant two miles from town, on the Sheridan road, paying $900 therefor

C H Stram going through town the other day with two baby carriages on a truck, is one of the evidences of the twins at his house

The south side of all of the foothills skirting the valley are covered with strawberry bloom Many of the young strawberries are nearly grown

A brilliant meteor was seen by several while returning from church on Sunday evening about 8.30 It fell to the northwest across the vicinity of the north sky, and left a shining pathway visible for several seconds

The county seat question is being discussed freely and petitions are being circulated in every part of the county and numerously signed. It seems to be generally conceded that the people should vote on the question and settle it, for it has been a disturbing element in county politics for several years

EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE CASCADE BRANCH

KENNEWICK, Yakima county, Dec 4, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Why is it that a live paper like THE OREGONIAN has nothing to say of the eastern terminus of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad

I suppose, to be particular, we are not the actual terminus, as the Columbia river and one and three-quarter miles of track are between us and the main line at Pasco Junction, three miles east of Ainsworth but virtually the Cascade branch begins at Kennewick, situated on the west or north bank (as to general course) of the Columbia, four miles above the mouth of Snake river and six miles below the mouth of the Yakima river, and in Yakima county

The railroad company have a Y track, side tracks for 200 cars, a material yard, freight depot, superintendent's office, general timekeeper's headquarters, section houses, blacksmith shops and water tank built, and are putting up quite an expensive passenger depot, and will this week move the round house and machine shops from Ainsworth here

Captain W P Gray has already built two dwelling houses, Gray & Beach have a store building occupied by W J V Clark for general merchandising down stairs, and lodging house up stairs. There is a barber shop occupied by John Buchman and a butcher shop occupied by Clark & Dorrnett August Pearson has a restaurant, Dock Livingstone has a saloon, and has leased a store building to A R Leeper & Co and a barber shop to "Frenchy" of Ainsworth Gray & Lum have a two-story hotel 44 feet front and 48 feet deep, eighteen rooms upstairs, two bed-rooms parlor, dining-room, office, barber shop (rented to Westbrook), and saloon 16x24 feet (rented to F D Cook), on ground floor The hotel was opened for guests to-day, just two weeks from the time the ground was cleared for foundation There are kitchen, cellar, well and outhouses complete T J V Clark, besides his store, has a boarding house for railroad employes The Sprague branch brewery is doing business in its own house, and is moving buildings over from Ainsworth

J Dumond has a store 20x40 feet, and fire-proof cellar and a $10,000 stock of goods is on the way from Portland, which he will open immediately George Hunter & Co. have a lumber yard and keep shingles, doors and windows for sale C J Beach, A W Gray and F H Hauk have each a dwelling house of their own, and several other parties are preparing to build as soon as possible

The country adjacent is good farming land and quite a number of farms are already taken and being cultivated. We have a population of about 300, mostly railroad employes.

Until the bridge is built across the Columbia river Kennewick will be a thriving place, and as good a town for short investments as any on the Cascade branch A petition has been sent for a postoffice and we hope soon to have an express office

KENNEWICK

ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY, Dec 8

Captain J J Cunning and C C Cherry returned home last Saturday from a trip through the Sound country

There has not been a case in the recorder's court since the 1st of November, which speaks well for the quiet of the city

Firemen's election takes place to-day, but there is very little excitement being manifested over it No 2 will support J N Hoffman for chief, while No 1 will endeavor to elect O H Irvine

Died, at her home in Brownsville, Dec. 5, 1884, of consumption, Miss Annie Cooper, aged 15 years. The deceased was a sister of Mrs George Burkhart of this city, and leaves many friends who lament her death when but in the bloom of womanhood

At the last session of the county court 251 warrants were ordered drawn this is the greatest number allowed at any one term of the court for several years The county clerk was also ordered to advertise for bids for keeping the county poor, Mr Morris the present incumbent's time expiring next month

MISS MOORE AT OREGON CITY.

OREGON CITY, Dec 8 —A large and attentive audience was present at a meeting of the W C T U in the Baptist church last evening Miss Henrietta Moore of Ohio presented the work of the W. C. T. U. and the cause of temperance in an earnest and forcible address, which could not fail to command the respect of all who heard it and awaken a deeper interest in the progress of temperance sentiment in our community. The singing was appropriate to the occasion, especially a solo by Miss Lottie Baird.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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Have Removed from No 691 Third street to

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AT LOW PRICES

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SCHOOL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1884 ARE NOW due and payable at the office of the school clerk No 8 Morrison street, S E corner Third

WM CHURCHILL School Clerk

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